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GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY
OF
THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS
PENNSYLVANIA

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

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"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line."—*Lord Bacon*.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—*Sir Walter Scott*.

VOLUME II

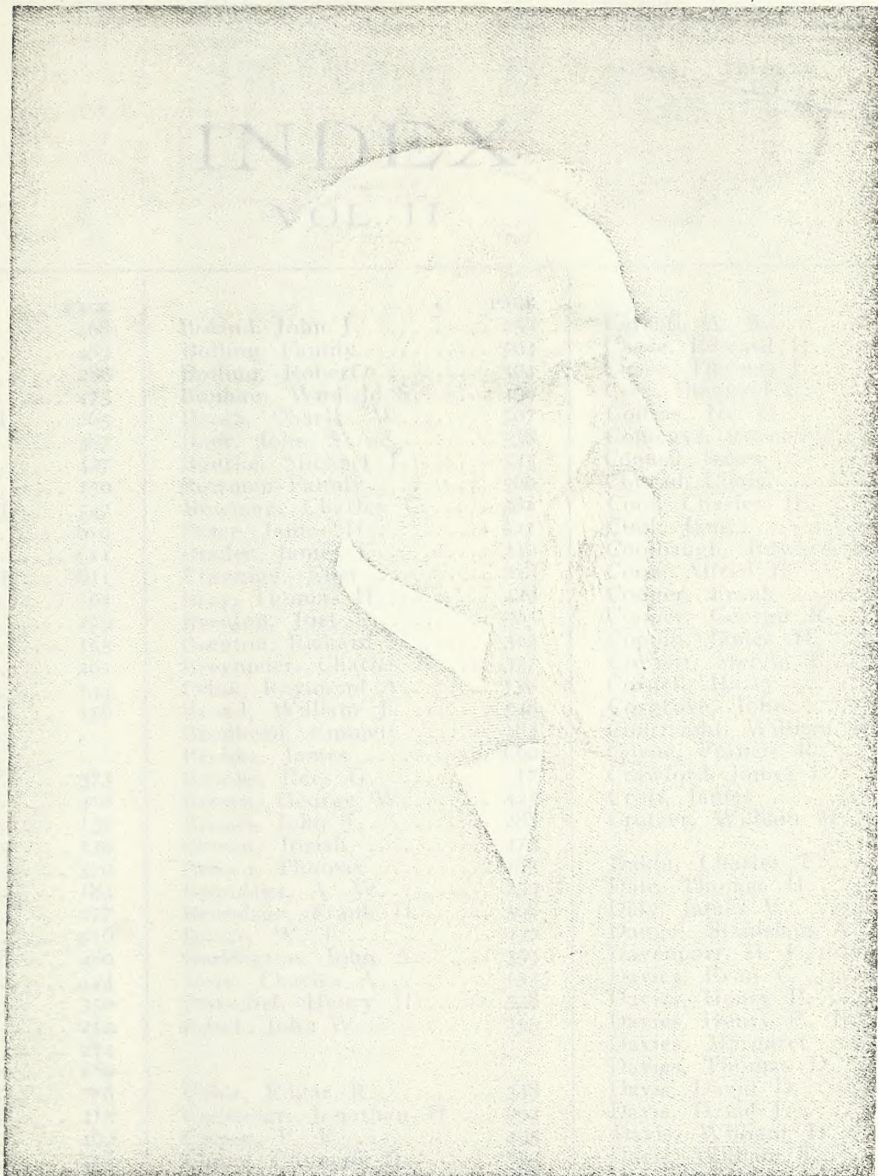
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McCoy

THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS

HENRY MARTYN BOIES was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 18, 1837, the first son of Joseph Milton and Electa Caroline Laflin Boies. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who after being driven from France by persecution, tarried awhile in Scotland and Ireland before settling in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. The official records of the town of Blandford, Massachusetts, frequently mention William, Samuel, Reuben and David Boies as playing an important part in the development of the town and in the affairs of the Commonwealth during the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century. But more characteristic of the family was a profound and lofty religious spirit, manifesting itself in personal character and loyalty to the Christian church.

The boyhood of Henry Martyn was spent in Saugerties, New York, to which his parents had moved. At fifteen years of age he was sent to school at Keene, New Hampshire. He entered Yale College in 1855 and graduated in 1859. His first business experience was in Chicago where for a few months he represented the Laflin, Boies and Turck Powder Company. Returning from the west he formed a partnership with George W. M. Silver, under the name of Silver & Boies, for freight and passenger transportation on the Hudson river, with headquarters at Tivoli, New York. The business of the firm was varied, buying and selling grain and lumber on their own account and as agents for others, even becoming bankers for producers and customers. The ven-

ture was successful but not sufficiently expansive to hold a young men of energy and originality. In 1863 Mr. Boies sold his interest and went to New York, where an unfortunate speculation swept away his capital. After a brief clerkship in New York city, he and George H. White formed the Sutherland Oil Company, to operate in West Virginia. Mr. Boies was superintendent and manager. In 1861 he married Miss Emma G. Brainerd, daughter of the Rev. Thomas C. Brainerd, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. Three children were born to them; the two eldest, Mary and Carrington, died in infancy, Henry Whiting being the only survivor of the union. Mrs. Boies died in 1868.

February 17, 1870, Mr. Boies married Elizabeth Linen Boies, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Marvine Dickson. Of this union there were six children: Mary Dickson, died July 8, 1876; Joseph Milton, died April 27, 1898; a son died in infancy; three children survive their father: Ethel Marvine, David, and Helen Elizabeth Boies.

In 1865 Mr. Boies moved to Scranton as a resident member of the Laflin, Boies & Turck Powder Company. He superintended the establishment of two factories, one near Archbald and the other at Moosic. The business was successful and resulted in the formation of the Moosic Powder Company, of which he became president. Later this was allied with the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and still later both concerns became identified with the Du Pont interests. Appalled by the number of accidents arising

from the careless use of gunpowder, Mr. Boies set himself to eliminate the danger. This he did by inventing and patenting a paper cartridge, fitting the diameter and length of the drill hole. But to obtain this result he found it was necessary to invent a peculiar kind of paper—flexible, water-proof and not liable to crack. The invention came into extensive use and greatly reduced the risk of blasting.

On March 1, 1872, Mr. Boies was one of the incorporators of the Third National Bank of Scranton, which he served as a director for ten years. By his foresight and ability he was a large factor in carrying the bank through the disastrous financial panic of 1873. His business standing was now beyond question and it was no surprise when he was elected to the presidency of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the country, now known as the Allis Chalmers Company of Scranton. His next experiment was with car wheels. He invented a steel tired wheel which involved three patents: first a car-wheel having corrugated center with radial corrugations, and a car-wheel having a die-forged corrugated center; second, a press for forging car-wheels; and third a composite wheel, the combination of fastenings of which prevent the tire from slipping toward the outside, and having other safety requisites. He then organized a company for the manufacture of these wheels, which was first merged in the Steel Tire Wheel Company, and afterwards in the Railway Steel Spring Company. After the selling of his car-wheel plant Colonel Boies remained in the powder business until it became merged in the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, with which he was associated at the time of his death.

But business, though carried on so extensively and successfully did not by any means exhaust Colonel Boies' resources. Graduating from college just before the Civil war, he entered the Ellsworth Zouaves in Chicago. One of the most poignant disappointments of his life was that circumstances prevented his participation in the great national struggle. He was offered a commission, but business complications involv-

ing interests that were not his own forced him to decline. But he soon became a member of the National Rifle Association, located in New York, and he aided in establishing the first rifle range on this continent, at Creedmoor, New York. In the year 1877 the rights of life and property in the city of Scranton and throughout the anthracite coal region were seriously jeopardized by a long and tempestuous strike and by the mysterious and sinister activity of the "Molly Maguires." To guard the interests of the city, the Scranton City Guard was formed, and in October, 1877, fired into a mob numbering thousands of strikers who had descended in disorder upon the city. Mr. Boies then called a meeting for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and the Scranton City Guard became a National Guard battalion, with Companies A, B, C and D sworn into the service of the commonwealth. Henry M. Boies was unanimously elected major. An armory was built and a rifle range established. Major Boies established the office of inspector of rifle practice, which is now a regular and indispensable part of every military organization. He also inaugurated the distribution of marksmanship badges, since universally adopted in the National Guard. In October, 1878, under the National Guard reorganization made by Governor Hartranft, in the interest of greater military efficiency, the Scranton City Guard was constituted the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with Henry M. Boies as colonel. He was an indefatigable worker, giving two or three days each month to visiting and inspecting the companies lying outside the city. The fine showing of the Thirteenth Regiment may be attributed very largely to his painstaking and intelligent leadership. Another new feature which Colonel Boies introduced into the National Guard was the creation of a regimental school for officers. This experiment attracted considerable attention in military circles and made him conspicuous throughout the entire National Guard service of America. Colonel Boies has been called the "Father of Rifle Practice." To stimulate this branch of the service he presented a solid silver trophy, designed

by Tiffany & Company, to surmount a regimental flagstaff, to be competed for by the several regiments of the State. It was won and held by his own regiment, and is known as the "Boies Palma." He was a frequent contributor on military subjects to the "Journal of the Military Service Institution," and to other magazines. His commission expired in October, 1883, when he declined re-election.

In 1887 Governor Beaver appointed Colonel Boies a member of the board of public charities of the state of Pennsylvania, to which he gave fifteen years of intelligent and faithful service. Governor Beaver declared that "from the day that he accepted the appointment until the day that he laid the duties of the office down, there was no man in the commonwealth who served in that exceptional relation with so much fidelity and so much intelligence and with so much success as did Colonel Boies." The permanent fruit of this experience will be found in his two books, "Prisoners and Paupers," published in 1893, and "The Science of Penology," 1901. "Prisoners and Paupers" is valuable for its comprehensive collection of facts, and contains his deep personal thought and study upon the problems toward the solution of which it is directed. "The Science of Penology" was the first attempt to formulate as a science the principles and experiences of the world's thought upon criminology. The volume was addressed to the general public, appealing especially to "Legislators, Statesmen, Religious Leaders, Lawyers." It advocated a revolution in criminal law, insisting upon the indeterminate sentence as the basis of all real justice. Three other principles are strongly emphasized; the reformatory method for the treatment of criminals, measures preventative of crime to be applied to presumptive criminals, and the juvenile court as a check upon the development of juvenile offenders into professional criminals. The book consists of eighty-three propositions logically expounded and copiously reinforced and illustrated. There is no other book so well adapted as a text book for students desiring to become acquainted with the rudiments of penology. It has been

adopted as a text book in Yale University, both in the academic and theological departments.

Colonel Boies' conception of citizenship in the local and civic sphere led him to devote a large part of his time to the public good. He was the inspiring leader of the Scranton Municipal League and organized repeated crusades against the violators of the law. He was president of the Tax-Payers' Protective Association, a trustee of the Albright Public Library, a member and president of the Board of Trade, one of the founders and supporters of the Home for the Friendless, a member of the advisory board of the Hahnemann Hospital and the Lackawanna Bible Society, and was more or less identified with every movement looking toward better citizenship and the improvement of public morals. From its earliest days Colonel Boies was associated with the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association, being elected its president in 1869. His sympathy and identity with that work were largely responsible for the phenomenal growth of the association in Scranton, and it was under his leadership as chairman of the trustees that the present magnificent building was erected. He was a member of the state, the national and the international committees.

From the time of taking up his residence in Scranton Colonel Boies was a member of the First Presbyterian Church until 1874, when he helped to organize the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was the chairman of the board of trustees for many years, and likewise superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also chairman of the special committee of the Lackawanna Presbytery for the work among the foreign speaking people, a position in which he served his denomination with exceptional wisdom. Colonel Boies was an extensive and studious traveller. He visited the various parts of his own country, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, the countries of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece; the Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan. He filled his home with interesting curios and trophies of these journeys and also wrote and spoke of his observations. His home, Breezmont, was the

scene of generous hospitality and many entertainments, both social and philanthropic.

Colonel Boies was of striking personal appearance; a man of many private and public virtues; intimate and catholic in his friendships; and an ardent advocate of all causes that won the approval of his intellect and the sanction of his conscience. His death occurred in Wilkes-Barre, December 12, 1903. He was buried in the family vault, Dunmore cemetery, Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1903.

At the time of his death Colonel Boies was a member of the following organizations and clubs: Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Social Science Association, American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographical Society, American Statistical Association, American Sunday School Union, American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, American Institute of Civics, American Protective Tariff League, Charities Organization Society, Lackawanna Bible Society, Municipal League, Scranton; National Municipal League, New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, National Civic Service Reform League, National Conference of Charities and Correction, National Prison Association, Scranton Board of Trade, Wyoming Commemorative Association, Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M.; Society of American Authors; Military Service Institute, Governor's Island, New York; Civic Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, Franklin Institute; Second Presbyterian Church, Scranton; Sunday League of America, Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. Clubs—Country Club of Scranton; Lawyers' Club, New York city; Scranton Engineers' Club; Scranton Club; Union League Club, New York city; Union League Club, Philadelphia; University Club, New York city; University Club, Philadelphia; Engineers' Club, New York City; Graduate Club Association, Yale, New Haven, Connecticut.

JAMES A. LINEN, president of the First National Bank of Scranton, numbered among the safest and most capable financiers in the state, and one of the foremost residents of his city in all pertaining to its interests and advancement, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Greenfield township, Lackawanna county, June 23, 1840, son of George and Sarah Linen.

His father, George Linen, was one of the most accomplished artists of his day. He was born in Greenlaw, Scotland, April 29, 1802, the tenth in a family of eleven children, of whom eight came to maturity. He gave early evidence of artistic tastes, and was sent to the Royal Scottish Academy at Edinburgh, where he received masterly training in the line of his inborn predilection. Crossing the border into England, he there gave some years to the practice of his profession, and with gratifying success. He was attracted to the United States, however, whither he came in 1834, at the age of thirty-two years, locating in the city of New York. He there opened a studio, and the fame of his talents rapidly spread through the city and contiguous region. His special field was cabinet portrait painting, and his opportunities were only bounded by his physical ability for labor. It was before the days of photography, and his portraits, which were famous for their surpassing beauty and rare delicacy, were sought by the wealthiest and most discriminating of the people of the metropolis. At the same time they won for their creator the commendation of the most critical connoisseurs, and only five years after his coming he received a medal for the best specimen of cabinet portrait painting from the National Academy of Design at the annual exhibition. Among his masterpieces were cabinet portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, painted from life, and which were of such faithful portraiture and exquisite execution that from them have been copied the vignettes of the former great statesmen named, which appear upon certain United States treasury notes of high denominations. George Linen was a prime favorite in the best social circles, where he was admired for his deep knowl-

edge of literature and history as well as of art, and for his brilliant powers as a conversationalist. Strongly marked with the characteristics of his race, he was unspoiled by popularity, and, while he maintained a high social position, he at the same time carefully husbanded his means and acquired a modest competence. He purchased a farm at Bloomingdale, New Jersey, to which he gave the name of "Glenburne," meaning "the rivulet by the ravine," in tender remembrance of his Caledonian home, and to which he retired after closing his studio. Here he passed his later years in peace and contentment, occasionally painting a portrait of one of his children or a dear old friend. He was a devout christian, a member of the Reformed Church at Pompton, and an ideal gentleman. By his marriage with Sarah Davis he became the father of nine children:

1. Mrs. Peter H. Ballentine, of Newark, New Jersey.

2. Mary, who became the wife of Ichabod W. Dawson, died in 1866.

3. John R., born at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1837, died January 10, 1893, at Buffalo. His early life was passed in New York and its vicinity. In 1864 he bought a controlling interest in the Buffalo Scale Company, of which he was president for many years. He was trustee for many years of the Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Idlewood Association, and of the Merchants' Exchange. He was an excellent business man, a consistent christian, an enterprising citizen, and a sympathetic charitable man. He married Frances Chestnutwood, and to them was born a son, George G.

4. James A. See forward.

5. Elizabeth, born 1842, died 1859.

6. William G., died January, 1894, at Bloomingdale, New Jersey.

7. Georgiana. Mrs. Zabriskie Ryerson, of Bloomingdale, New Jersey.

8. Thomas Dickson, died 1851.

9. Helen Watt Fordham, died 1889, unmarried.

James A. Linen, fourth child and second

son of George Linen and Sarah (Davis) Linen, was reared in Newark and in New York city, and in those places acquired an education which extended to a high school course. In early youth he entered the office of a note broker in Wall street, where he remained for five and a half years, and gained such an insight into monetary affairs as to afford him a sure foundation for his future usefulness and success. His entrance upon an independent career was delayed, however, by the breaking out of the Civil war. His patriotism awakened, he enlisted September 19, 1862, at Newark, New Jersey, in the Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He served for nine months in the Army of the Potomac, his services including the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and his brigade was the first to shed blood in the Gettysburg campaign. Lieutenant Linen was subsequently transferred to the Western Department, and served for eighteen months at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, in the quartermaster's department, as disbursing clerk for Captain T. E. Hall, chief quartermaster of the Ninth Army Corps. After the restoration of peace he was actively identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, being elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company, and rising to the rank of captain. He served in all six years.

In February, 1865, shortly after his return from the field, Mr. Linen accepted the position of teller in the First National Bank of Scranton, and in June following was advanced to that of cashier, and served as such during the busy and eventful years in which the institution attained the high rank in banking circles which it now occupies. It was during a critical period of inflated values and inevitable return to a general readjustment and a surer basis, and it was largely due to his effort and sagacity that impending disasters were averted, and the bank was not only enabled to protect itself, but at the same time to afford greatly needed assistance to various commercial and industrial enterprises of the first magnitude. After serving in the cashiership for

a period of twenty-six years, Mr. Linen was elected to the presidency in October, 1891, a position which he has occupied to the present time. In his higher place he has accomplished further advancement for the institution of which he is the head, and which is recognized throughout the state as one of its foremost and safest financial houses. The First National Bank of Scranton, an old and time-honored institution, was one of the first national banks organized in the state, and the first in the city. It was incorporated in 1863, and for more than forty years has occupied a most stable position in the industrial and financial growth of the community. It exceeds all other financial institutions in the city in amount of capital stock and surplus, stands first in the aggregate of business transacted by the banks of Scranton, and is one of the strongest in the United States, few banks even in metropolitan centers exceeding it as a success. Its stock is unpurchaseable except at a fabulous price; while the par share value is \$100, \$1,600 is absolutely no temptation to the owner. From the first, each year has been one of steady progress, not only attesting its sound management but the satisfactory industrial and business conditions in the field in which it stands as a foremost factor. In 1864 the first dividend was declared, ten per cent., and since that time the dividend has increased from time to time until it is now paying an annual dividend of sixty per cent., the largest dividend ever paid by any Scranton corporation. A recent statement made the following splendid showing: Capital, \$200,000; surplus, over \$1,500,000; undivided profits \$543,837.97; circulation, \$50,000; deposits, over \$10,000,000. Its banking house is one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city. The officary of the bank is as follows: James A. Linen, president; George L. Dickson, vice-president; Isaac Post, cashier; directors—George L. Dickson, W. R. Storms, W. F. Hallstead, W. W. Scranton, George B. Smith, Charles H. Welles, Thomas F. Torrey, J. A. Linen. These names are regarded as synonymous for commercial prosperity as well as substantial wealth, and their connection with the bank gives it a foremost position among the

solid, well-managed banks of the country, and assures for it a yet broader and larger career of usefulness in the future.

Aside from his business prominence, Mr. Linen is ranked among the first citizens of Scranton in all those attributes and efforts which are conducive to the development of public interests along the lines of material enterprise, education and morals—all that goes to the making-up of a prosperous city, desirable as a home, as well as for the business opportunities it presents. In all these directions he is unsparing of effort, and liberal in all outlays necessary to whatever purpose may be in hand. He has been entrusted with many responsible duties calling for the services of an experienced financier, among them the assigneeship of the defunct Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, and the executorship of many valuable estates. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery; and a member of Ezra Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Country Club, both of Scranton.

December 17, 1889, Mr. Linen married Miss Anna C. Blair, daughter of James Blair, of Scranton. Of this marriage have been born five children: 3. Mary Belle, who was educated at Miss Master's School at Dobbs Ferry. 4. Frank Insley, a graduate of Princeton College, and now connected with the First National Bank of Scranton. 5. James A., Jr., who is attending Williams College. Two died in childhood: Margaret Clark (1); and James Blair (2).

THOMAS DICKSON. The name of Thomas Dickson will ever be honorably preserved as a principal founder of the city of Scranton as it is known today throughout the world—one of the great industrial centres of America. He came to the place when it was in a transitional state, its first railroad just opening, and from that time until the day of his death he devoted his splendid energies to its larger development. His largest accomplishment was the establishment of what has ever since been one of the most important in-



Thos. Dixon

industries of the valley—the Dickson Manufacturing Company, machinists, founders and builders of railway locomotives. While this great enterprise claimed his principal attention, he also afforded his aid to the inauguration of various commercial and financial institutions, and, in brief, bore an active part in every movement looking to the greater prosperity of the community. Nor was his interest bounded by material considerations. He was an earnest practical christian, and his influence and means were freely extended in behalf of churches, schools, and organized charities—in short, all that would conduce to the desirability of his city as a place of residence as well as of strenuous toil, and ameliorate the conditions that are the necessary concomitants of a great industrial centre. The story of his life is one of unusual interest, and bears lessons well worth the telling, for he carved out his own career, without adventitious aids, and he preserved throughout his life, in face of temptations and obstacles, that excellent behavior which was becoming to him as a worthy son of worthy ancestors.

Mr. Dickson's ancestry has been briefly outlined in the accompanying sketch of his brother, George L. Dickson. He was born March 26, 1824, in Leeds, England, where his parents were temporarily sojourning. He was, however, essentially Scotch in every fibre, physical and mental, by parentage and heridity, and his parents shortly after his birth returned to their family home in Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland, so that his every impression prior to his coming to America was that which was made in the land of the heather. When he was eight years old his parents came from Scotland to Canada, and two years later (in 1834) to Pennsylvania, to Elk Mountain, Susquehanna county, and here remained while the father went to Carbondale to seek employment. During his absence of nearly two years, Thomas Dickson, as the eldest son, took so far as he could the place of the parent, aiding the mother in her care of the family, though he was but ten years old. To this time he had

little if any school instruction, but had learned to read under his mother, a woman of strong character and considerable intelligence. He now entered school at Carbondale, kept in a log house, lighted by means of oiled paper in lieu of window glass, and puncheon benches serving for seats. His teacher was an irascible character whose petty tyranny young Dickson would not endure, and he left school. Thereafter his education was in greater part self-supplied through private reading, but his ambition was stimulated and well directed by Silas S. Benedict, an accomplished scholar, who took up his abode in Carbondale about this time, and gave his efforts to interesting the youth of the village in books, literary composition, declamation and public debate. A club being organized for the latter purpose, young Dickson took an active and shortly afterward a foremost part. How well he developed is evidenced by his subsequent broad knowledge, surpassing that possessed by many a collegiate. His deep interest in books found expression in his personal acquisitions, beginning with his first wage-earning, and continued throughout his life, not a year passing but he devoted a certain amount to new purchases, always made with careful discrimination. At his death his library numbered many thousand volumes, covering the broad and including all the standard authors, with whose works he had become entirely familiar. A key to his character is found in his peculiar love for the domestic poets, American and foreign, but, before all others, the bards of Scotland; Burns, Tannehill, Scott, and those who rank worthily with them. What delighted him he unselfishly sought to make delightful to others. When he first embarked in business in Carbondale he gathered books at his own expense and established a circulating library, adding to the collection from time to time, and he conducted it during his entire residence there, making it of real advantage to the entire community. While he was thus educating himself and others, he was at the same time developing literary ability of no

mean order. As a writer he became a master of diction, and in the ripeness of his powers dictated correspondence with rare facility. He had acquired a considerable knowledge of law, which was of vast advantage to him when he came to the charge of the large business of his mature years, and in preparation of legal papers relating to transactions involving in the aggregate millions of dollars, dictated with an accuracy of legal expression which seldom afforded room for modification by the best equipped commercial lawyer. Indeed, one of the most talented lawyers at the Lackawanna bar was accustomed to say that Mr. Dickson's legal papers were as complete as he himself could draw up. In his hours of leisure his ample knowledge, discriminating observation and command of language, aided by a genuinely poetical temperament, enabled him to indite, in an epistolary way, compositions which were gems of literary construction. While making a tour of the world he wrote home a series of letters which he subsequently made the basis of a number of lectures which he prepared by invitation and delivered with great acceptability in various places; these were invariably given in behalf of some benevolent interest, and generally for the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was deeply interested, and which he constantly aided with his means.

Mr. Dickson's business career began with his leaving school, and his first labors had for their object the assistance of his mother in the absence of the father. Applying to George A. Whiting for employment, his determination was exhibited in his proffer to perform any description of labor whatever. Admiring the spirit of the lad, Mr. Whiting set him to driving a mule harnessed to the sweep for lifting coal out of the mine of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Shortly afterward he attracted the attention of Charles T. Pierson, a merchant in Carbondale, who offered him a place in his store as a clerk and boy of all work. This led in time to his employment as a clerk in the store of Joseph Benjamin, one

of the principal business men of the place. Here he acquitted himself so creditably, and gained such a knowledge of the business that, when the late Frederick P. and Galusha A. Grow (late congressman at large) in firm of Grow Brothers, became the owner, made the purchase conditional upon Mr. Dickson remaining with them. Two years later he became a partner of his former employer, Mr. Benjamin, who had engaged in the foundry and mercantile interests, and took charge of the mercantile end of business, at the same time giving such attention as he could to the foundry business, and eventually devoted himself almost entirely to the latter interest, the management of the store devolving upon his brothers, John A. and George L. Dickson.

Mr. Dickson was now thoroughly acquainted with all pertaining to the iron industry, and realized as did few others the possibilities for development conditioned upon improved machinery and suitable transportation facilities. He therefore conceived the organization of a manufacturing company to be under his own control, and which he could conduct after his own well methodized plans, and his purpose was consummated by the formation of a partnership comprising his father, his two brothers, (John A. and George L.); and, subsequently, Charles P. and Morris Wurts, Joseph Benjamin, Peter J. DuBois, Charles T. Pierson and John Dorrance. All these contributed to the capital of the firm styled Dickson & Company, and of which Thomas Dickson was chosen as manager. In April, 1856, a site was selected at Scranton, and Mr. Dickson purchased a suitable tract of ground at Pine Brook, at the point where that stream empties into the Lackawanna, and this marked the beginning of the present great manufactories. May 1, 1862, the firm was succeeded by the incorporated Dickson Manufacturing Company, with Thomas Dickson as president and manager, who inaugurated the great enterprise, and wrought it out to its highly successful and permanent establishment. At first the works were limited

to the construction of engines and machinery for the mines, but through gradual expansion the product was extended to include all descriptions of foundry work and engines, including railway locomotives. Under Mr. Dickson's masterly management the company safely weathered the great financial panic of 1857, and was even able to aid the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, which, owing to its greater age, was burdened with a large amount of uncollectable assets. In 1859 George T. Oliphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, sought the aid of Mr. Dickson in opening coal mines and building railroads for that corporation, with the result that Mr. Dickson accepted the position of coal superintendent of the company named, retaining, however, the presidency of the Dickson Company. These two positions he occupied until 1867, when the business of both companies had so largely increased that it was impracticable for one individual to care for both, and he resigned the Dickson Company presidency in favor of his brother, George L. Dickson, but retaining his stock interest and his place in the directorate for the remainder of his life.

After becoming associated with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Mr. Dickson established the offices of that corporation in Scranton, (adjoining the works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company) and devoted himself to its interests to such a degree that he was generally regarded as the embodiment of its powers. Among its enterprises which he personally conducted were the building of the railroad from Carbondale to Scranton, with branches and tracks to all the breakers, as fast as they were set up; and the construction of the road from Green Ridge to connect with the Lehigh & Susquehanna and the Jersey Central at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Dickson was elected vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in 1867, and two years later was advanced to the presidency, in which he continued until his death.

Mr. Dickson became prominently identified with various local enterprises of first impor-

tance after his locating in Scranton. In October, 1863, he aided in the organization of the First National Bank, and was a director in the same from that time until his death, and he occupied the same relationship to the Moosic Powder Company, of which he was also an incorporator, in 1865.

Mr. Dickson married, August 31, 1846, Miss Mary Augusta Marvine, daughter of Deacon Roswell E. and Sophia (Raymond) Marvine, natives of Delaware county, New York. She is owner of a beautiful country seat in Morristown, New Jersey, purchased by Mr. Dickson in 1880, and there Mr. Dickson died, July 31, 1884, four months after the completion of his sixtieth year. The deep respect with which he was regarded was evident at Scranton, to which place the remains were conveyed, and where they lay in state for two days prior to the interment in Dunmore cemetery. Thousands visited the temporary resting-place of the lamented dead, who was known in some degree to the entire populace. The larger achievements of his signally useful life were known to all, and all knew, besides, of his many excellences of personal character. As a master of large affairs he handled vast sums of money which floated out into every avenue of commerce and industry. As an individual his influence and means reached out into fully as many channels. During his day not a church in the city or neighborhood but numbered him among its most liberal benefactors, and some there were which without him would never have had existence. To benevolent and philanthropic institutions he was a glad and bountiful contributor. His feelings of genuine humanity made him responsive to every need that came to his attention. To the young he afforded encouragement and wise counsel; and, to many, aid in their struggles for an honorable establishment in life. Those stricken of fortune, distressed in body and mind, he relieved as lay in his power, dispensing his charities after the scriptural fashion, with no witness or hearer to speak of his countless deeds, of

merciful kindness. The earlier paragraphs of this narrative afford the closest insight to his loveliness of character. His heart was attuned to the Music of Nature. He looked from Nature up to Nature's God, and thence back to his brother man, in whom he ever discerned one worthy of his love, his sympathy, or his aid.

GEORGE LINEN DICKSON is to be numbered among the leaders of that splendid company of men of phenomenal ability through whose untiring industry, unconquerable resolution and wise judgment the city of Scranton was brought to a foremost place among the industrial centres of the United States. His activity has been witnessed in the founding and developing of many of its most important manufacturing enterprises, and in that of various of its principal financial institutions, while his strong influence has ever been exerted in the promotion of the higher interests of the community along religious, educational and philanthropic lines.

The Dickson family originated in Scotland, and its American members have ever exhibited those sterling traits of character which peculiarly mark the race whence it sprang. Thomas Dickson, paternal grandfather of George L. Dickson, was a magnificent type of the British soldier. His service covered a period of twenty-three years, and included the great war in which Napoleon was overthrown at Waterloo. In that battle Sergeant Thomas Dickson, of the Ninety-second Gordon Highlander Regiment, bore himself with such gallantry that he received the medal for signal valor, and on four other occasions he received similar medals for meritorious conduct. The same qualities which distinguished this intrepid soldier,—courage, resolution, and entire devotion to the duty of the hour—were those which marked his descendants in the peaceful but arduous pursuits of peace.

Sergeant Thomas Dickson, referred to above, had for his eldest son James Dickson, who was born and reared in Scotland, and was

an intimate friend of the great author, Sir Walter Scott. In 1832 James Dickson and his family, with others, emigrated to Canada, taking passage in the ship "Chieftain," which after a protracted voyage of eleven weeks cast anchor at Quebec. It is to be noted that this was the vessel's first voyage, and that on its second it absolutely disappeared, no trace of it or of its passengers or crew having been found to the present day. After two years residence in Toronto, James Dickson removed with his family to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, in the iron and coal region at Dundaff, six miles above Carbondale. After working for a time upon a farm, he secured employment with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Carbondale, and acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he was advanced to the position of general master mechanic, in which capacity he was efficiently serving at the time of his death, in 1880. His wife, Elizabeth Linen, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, and died in 1866. She was related to the Scottish poet, James Hogg, and was an aunt of James Linen, president of the First National Bank of Scranton. She was a most estimable woman, possessing the characteristic Scotch traits of honesty, frugality and energy, and she gave to her children a most careful training. The children of James and Elizabeth Dickson were: 1. Thomas, who was superintendent of the mine department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company from 1859 to 1864, when he became general superintendent; in 1868 he became president of the company, and removed his office to New York; he died at his summer residence in Morristown, New Jersey, July 31, 1884. 2. Isabel, who became the wife of John R. Fordham, of Green Ridge. 3. Mary, who became the wife of J. B. Van Bergen, of Carbondale. 4. John A., who for the several years from its organization until his death in 1867 was general manager of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. 5. George Linen, to be further referred to hereinafter. The two youngest children died in infancy.



Chas. Dickens

George Linen Dickson was born in Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland, August 3, 1830, and was two years old when he was brought to this country by his parents. His education was obtained in greater part in the Carbon-dale schools, and at the age of fifteen years he entered upon a self-supporting career. For six years he served as clerk in a country store, and the expiration of this period found him of age, when he in connection with his brothers, opened a mercantile business which was conducted under the name of G. L. Dickson & Company. This he disposed of in 1856, and entered the partnership of J. Benjamin & Company, in what afterward became known as Van Bergen & Company, limited. In 1860 he located permanently in the city of Scranton, and entered into partnership with his father and brothers in the business which in the following years was incorporated as the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and which was soon operating the largest plant of its class in the state. He was general manager for some years, and in 1867 was made president, a position which he occupied until 1882, when he resigned. It was under his management that these mammoth works attained their greatest magnitude and importance, results in which he was the leading factor. After relinquishing the presidency of the company he became general agent for various of the leading iron manufacturing companies of the country, including the National Tube Works of New York, the Standard Steel Tire Works of Philadelphia, the Otis Steel Works of Cleveland, Ohio, and others, maintaining offices in New York city. He was one of the original stockholders in the organization of the Scranton Steel Company, which by subsequent consolidation became the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Dickson also extended his activities to various other enterprises, among them the First National Bank of Scranton, which he aided in organizing, and of which he was one of the first directors, and vice-president since 1887. In all his business relations Mr. Dickson was known as the soul

of honor, and his masterly executive abilities were widely recognized. He was among the charter members of the Scranton Board of Trade, and one of the most efficient members of that body whose admirable work is attested by the great success attending its efforts in the fostering and establishment of various manufacturing and financial enterprises and the forwarding of public interests generally. In politics he is a Republican, and is known as an earnest and capable exponent of the principles of his party, but not at all to be classed among the selfseekers who aspire to official position. He has for many years been a liberal supporter of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he has been a vestryman for over forty years. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Dickson married, September 16, 1856, Miss Lydia M. Poore. Of this marriage were born three children, of whom the only one living is Walter M. Dickson, who was educated at Cornell University. The Dickson family are held in high personal regard in the community, and are among the most sympathetic and helpful of its people in all those works of benevolence which are called forth by the suffering of the poor and needy in body, mind and estate.

Mrs. Dickson is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored New England families. She was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, and is a first cousin of Major Ben Perley Poore, who was one of the most lovable authors and humorists of a preceding generation. The Poore family is of English origin, and was represented among the early colonists in Massachusetts, where its members purchased from the Indians land which is yet in possession of their descendants. Mrs. Dickson's paternal grandfather, Dr. Daniel Noyes Poore, was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard College, and a well known physician. Hon. John M. Poore, father of Mrs. Dickson, was born in Essex, Massachusetts; aided in building the Erie Canal through Chenango county, New York,

as a contractor with his father-in-law, E. M. Townsend; resided some years in the south, where he followed farming; and in 1846 located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was for many years a prosperous merchant in that city, of which he was at one time mayor. In his later years he removed to Scranton, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dickson, when he was eighty years of age. His wife, Harriet Townsend, was born near the Hudson river, in New York, a daughter of E. M. Townsend. Mr. Townsend was enrolled as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a pioneer settler in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he kept an inn in an old log house long ago disappeared. He subsequently became sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, and was well acquainted with Henry Clay and other famous statesmen of that historic period. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, at the age of fifty-six years. Mrs. Dickson's paternal grandfather, the Rev. Jesse Townsend, D. D., was a graduate of Yale College, and a noted Presbyterian clergyman. A brother of Mrs. Dickson, Townsend Poore, of Scranton, was long and prominently connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. A distinguished member of the Townsend family was Hon. Martin I. Townsend, ex-member of congress from New York.

JAMES L. CRAWFORD, deceased, for many years president of the People's Coal Company, Scranton, and one of the most widely known coal operators in the anthracite region, was a striking figure among the truly remarkable men who have been conspicuous in the coal industry of Pennsylvania during the past quarter of a century. Of great force of character, broad sympathy and public-spirit, he was an American of the highest type, in thought, word, deed, and ambition. Without favoritism to aid him, he carved out his own career, beginning in the humblest walks of severe manual labor, and lifting himself to a position of wealth and commanding influence quite notable even in these days of great accomplishments. Through all and to the last,

he was unashamed of his beginning, and his own experiences but warmed his sympathy for working men, and made him their friend. He died in the prime of life, at a time when he might have determined, had he seen fit, to retire from active occupations and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. His life in his later years was a contribution to the comfort and happiness of all about him, and the narrative of his unvaried success and the uses to which he put his effort and means should serve as an encouragement and inspiration to the unaided toiler in all this region.

Mr. Crawford was born in Noxen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, a son of the late Ira and Elizabeth Crawford, both natives of the same county, and a grandson of Benjamin Crawford, who during his boyhood days removed with his parents from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, in which state he resided until his death at the extreme old age of ninety-six years. Ira and Elizabeth Crawford were the parents of four children.

Early thrown upon his own resources, James L. Crawford was afforded little in the way of school education. Of such opportunities for self-information as came to him he made the best possible use, and when he entered upon an independent career his mental equipment proved amply sufficient for his every need, enabling him to successfully cope with men whose advantages at the outset, in training and means, far exceeded his own. He was but a boy when he secured employment in the old Seneca mine of the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company in Pittston, and he continued to work here for some years, passing through the various gradations of door-tender, laborer and miner, at each step demonstrating his efficiency and his capability for more important tasks. His preparation was so complete that he was called to the superintendency of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, which he also served in the capacity of civil engineer. In 1876 and for two years thereafter he was a contractor for the building of breakers, and there are many of these structures in the anthracite region to-day which stand as monuments to his ability in that line. Later he removed to Bradford, where he built derricks and speculated in oil. In the spring of



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JAMES L. CRAWFORD



J L Crawford

1879 he returned to the anthracite coal belt and for four years served as mine foreman for the Charles Hutchings collieries. In 1883 he entered the employ of J. H. Swoyer & Company, and three years later took up his residence in Jermyn, where he remained for eight years.

In 1884 Mr. Crawford became identified with the collieries in which Simpson and Watkins were interested, and while serving as their superintendent he had charge of the opening and development of the following collieries: The Edgerton, Northwest, Grassy Island, Sterrick Creek, Lackawanna, Babylon, Mount Lookout, Forty Fort and Harry E. He was financially interested in these collieries, and remained as general superintendent of the company until 1899, when Simpson and Watkins sold their interests to the Temple Iron Company. Mr. Crawford was superintendent of the last named company for one year, when he resigned on account of ill health.

In 1901, Mr. Crawford became the principal owner of the People's Coal Company, of which he was also president, with his step-son, James G. Shepherd, as secretary and treasurer. It was during this period that Mr. Crawford became a prominent figure in the public view, his management of the Oxford mine being marked by two distinct successes—a quick accumulation of great wealth, and his marked victory over the Miners' Union during the great strike of 1902. During the six months duration of this great contest the Oxford was the only mine in the entire region which was kept in operation, and his conduct gave exhibition of his strongest traits of character. His determination to keep the colliery in operation was not due to a spirit of defiance. As he stated at the time, he held to the conviction that a man possessed the unrestricted right to work or not to work, at his own election, without regard to the mandates of any organized body, especially when he was personally satisfied with his wages and condition. He maintained that the Oxford miners were satisfied, and were not demanding either increase of wages or adjustment of any differences, and that under these conditions if the workmen were content to continue their labor, he was determined that they should do so

without molestation and with full protection. Many of his friends considered the conditions confronting him as insurmountable, but his courage and determination seemed to increase as the obstacles grew, and he was soon engaged in one of the most gigantic struggles which marked the great strike. He first gathered about him his old and trusted employees, who trusted in him so implicitly that they expressed their determination to stand by him to the last. Keeping the mine at work to its accustomed capacity, he provided for the safety and comfort of his men by erecting sleeping and eating quarters at the colliery. He also organized an armed force for patrol duty about the premises, which he enclosed with a strong barricade, and operated a large searchlight for the discovery of an attacking force. His preparations were so complete that the plans of the would-be attackers were set at naught, and the Oxford mine remained in operation throughout the strike period, while numerous other collieries were obliged to close down and ultimately yield to the demands of the Union. As a reward Mr. Crawford made a large fortune as the result of his continuing mining during these fateful times, and in recognition of the fidelity of his employees he distributed among them some thirty thousand dollars prorated according to their respective earnings. The giving of this bonus was remarkable in view of the fact that no mine in the region, or probably in the entire country, paid out such large sums in wages to their miners, one miner earning as much as \$2,800 in one year. Mr. Crawford frequently explained, when questioned, that his bonus to his men was in recognition of their fidelity to him during the strike. His relations with them were the happiest that could be conceived. One of his friends relates that when the strike was at its height he went with Mr. Crawford to every chamber in the mine. In each instance Mr. Crawford addressed the miner by name, and their manner in responding was full assurance that they were prepared to go much farther than they did to aid him in conquering success. It is further a notable fact that, as a result of his effort and success, the Oxford mine is the only one in the anthracite region,

where there is no local branch of the United Mine Workers' Union.

While Mr. Crawford was a large stockholder in various corporations, he was only identified with one in an official way—the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, in which he was a director. In all others he was represented by his stepson, James G. Shepherd. He never sought or held a public office, being entirely averse to official distinction. He was, however, broadly public-spirited, and liberally aided every movement tending to benefit the community. Few if any could estimate the extent of his philanthropy. He rejoiced in giving without display, and frequently made it a condition that his donations should not be given publicly. Scarcely a church of the Methodist denomination in the Wyoming Valley but was materially assisted by him, and, in some instances, where a new church building had been erected, he contributed the greater portion of the expense, and asked that his contribution be unnamed. He was one of the best friends of the Florence Mission, the Hahnemann Hospital, and other local charitable and humanitarian institutions, which never appealed to him in vain. He was a man with a remarkably sympathetic heart, afforded aid with counsel and means to many young men, and rejoiced in their success, while he studiously refrained from displaying the fact that their good fortune was grounded upon aid which he had extended to them. He was in all things a practical Christian, and an exemplary member of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton.

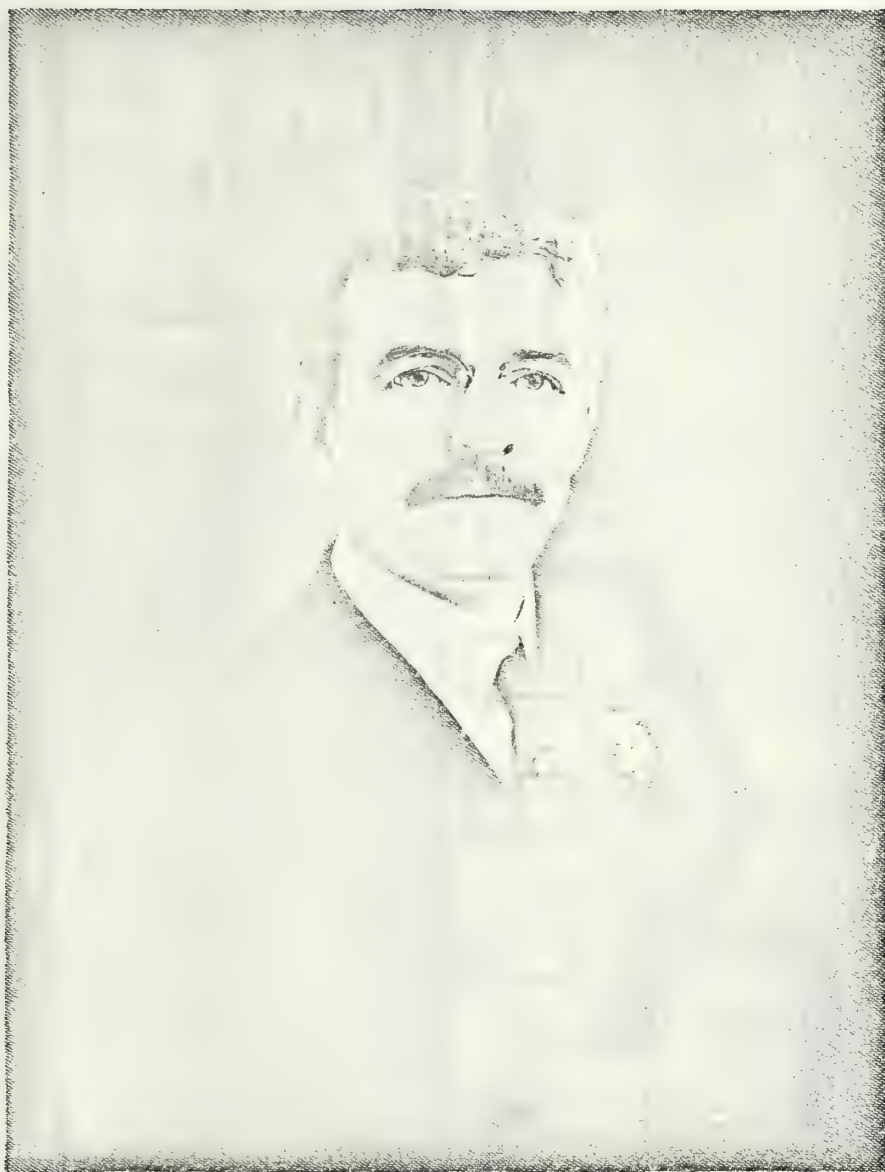
In 1882 Mr. Crawford married Huldah A. Wilcox, daughter of James and Sarah Wilcox. Of this marriage were born two children, Byron and Norma, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Crawford died February 19, 1905, at Indianola, Florida, from heart failure. His sudden demise was a great shock to the community, to which it was also an irreparable loss. The remains were interred in the family plot at Dunmore cemetery, Scranton, Pennsylvania. The tributes to his memory were many and fervent. It was said of him that his gospel of work was annotated by a large measure of human interest in everything

that concerned the moral and physical welfare of the community. He never forgot that he rose from the lowest round of the industrial ladder, and those who worked under him he regarded and treated as co-laborers. He earned the gratitude of every one who is sufficiently just to see in his example the promptings of a kindly heart.

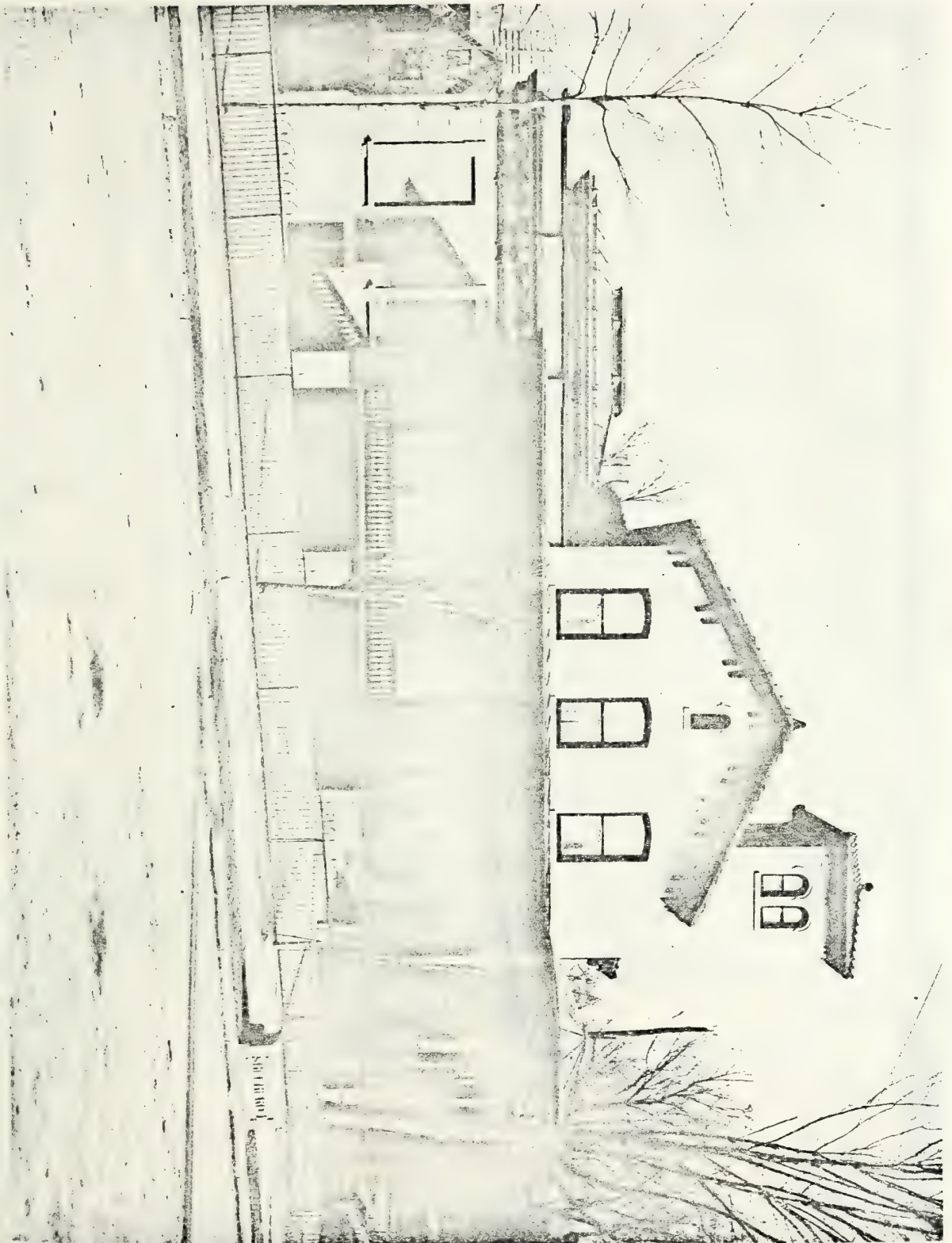
Mrs. Crawford, who survives her husband, possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of a Christian woman, and in the various capacities of daughter, wife and mother has ever faithfully and earnestly performed all duties and responsibilities devolving upon her. She is among the foremost of the charitable and generous women of Scranton, constantly performing some deed of charity; and all philanthropic and humane institutions, also private demands, and, in fact everything calculated to uplift mankind and elevate humanity, ever receive from her a prompt and generous response. She is dispensing her ample means with the same generous hand which characterized the actions of her late husband during the latter years of his useful life, and in every way possible is endeavoring to fulfill his wishes and intentions. She is greatly beloved by all who enjoy a close and intimate acquaintance, and highly respected by all classes in the community.

JAMES G. SHEPHERD, the active head of the People's Coal Company, and prominently identified with other large business and financial interests, also an art connoisseur of more than ordinary knowledge and capability, is one of the most popular men in Scranton, and there are few whose influence has been more often sought and who have been more instrumental in the development and progress of affairs than has Mr. Shepherd. He was born in Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1867.

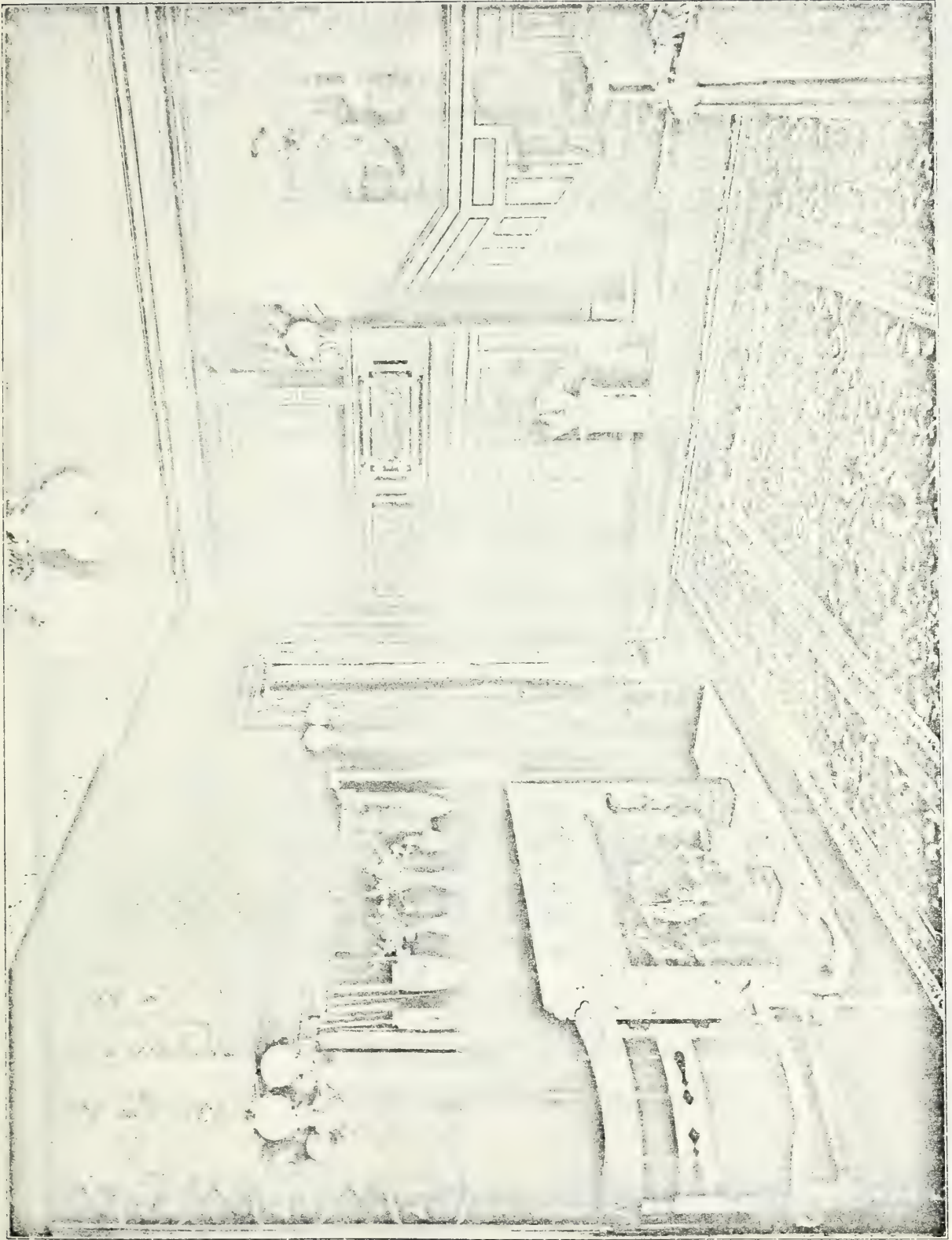
He attended the common schools of his native town, and completed his education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He left home to make his way in the world at the age of seventeen years, and in 1884 came to Jermyyn, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of Simpson & Watkins as clerk in the stores which they conducted in connection with their coal operations in that locality.



Jack Shepherd

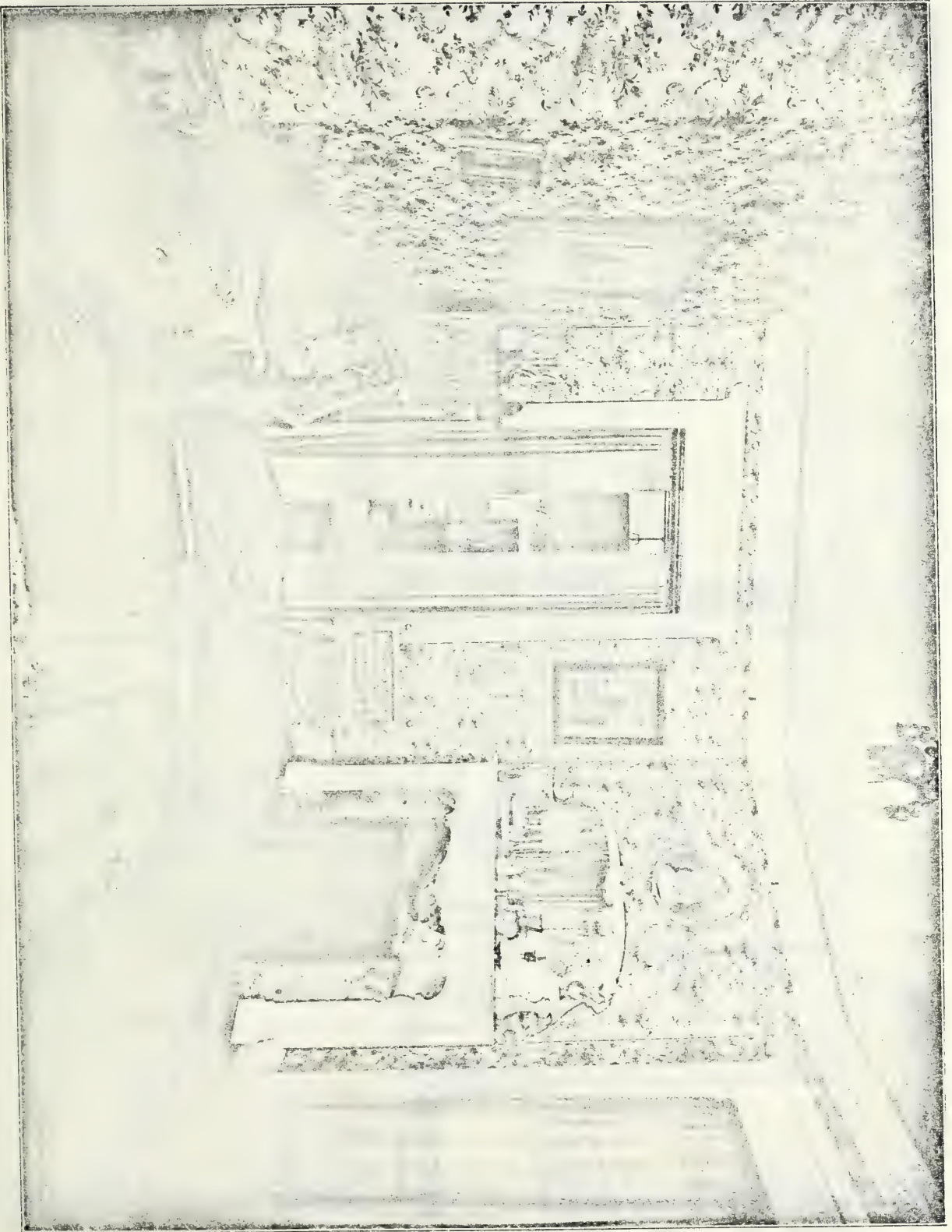


RESIDENCE OF JAMES C. SHEPHERD



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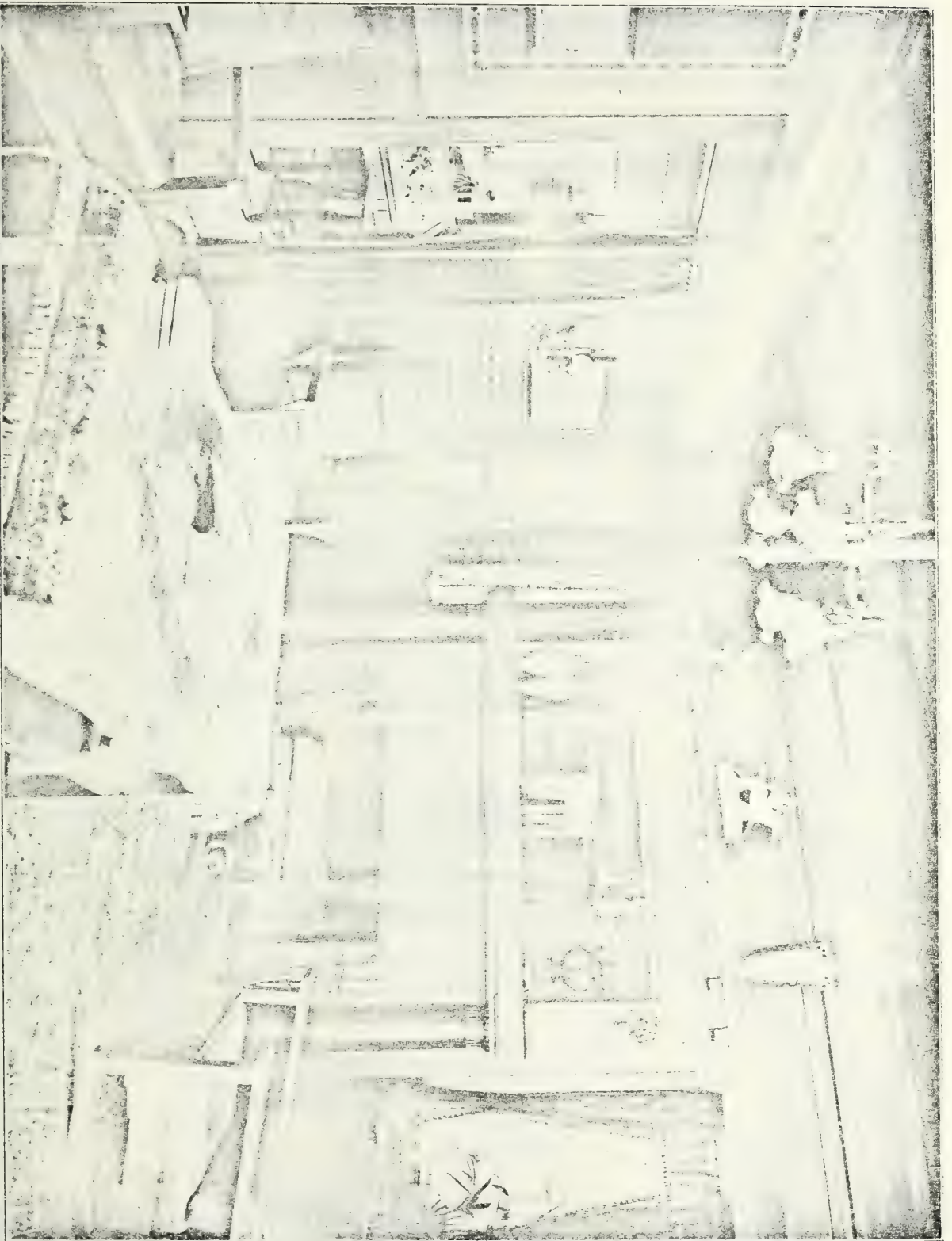
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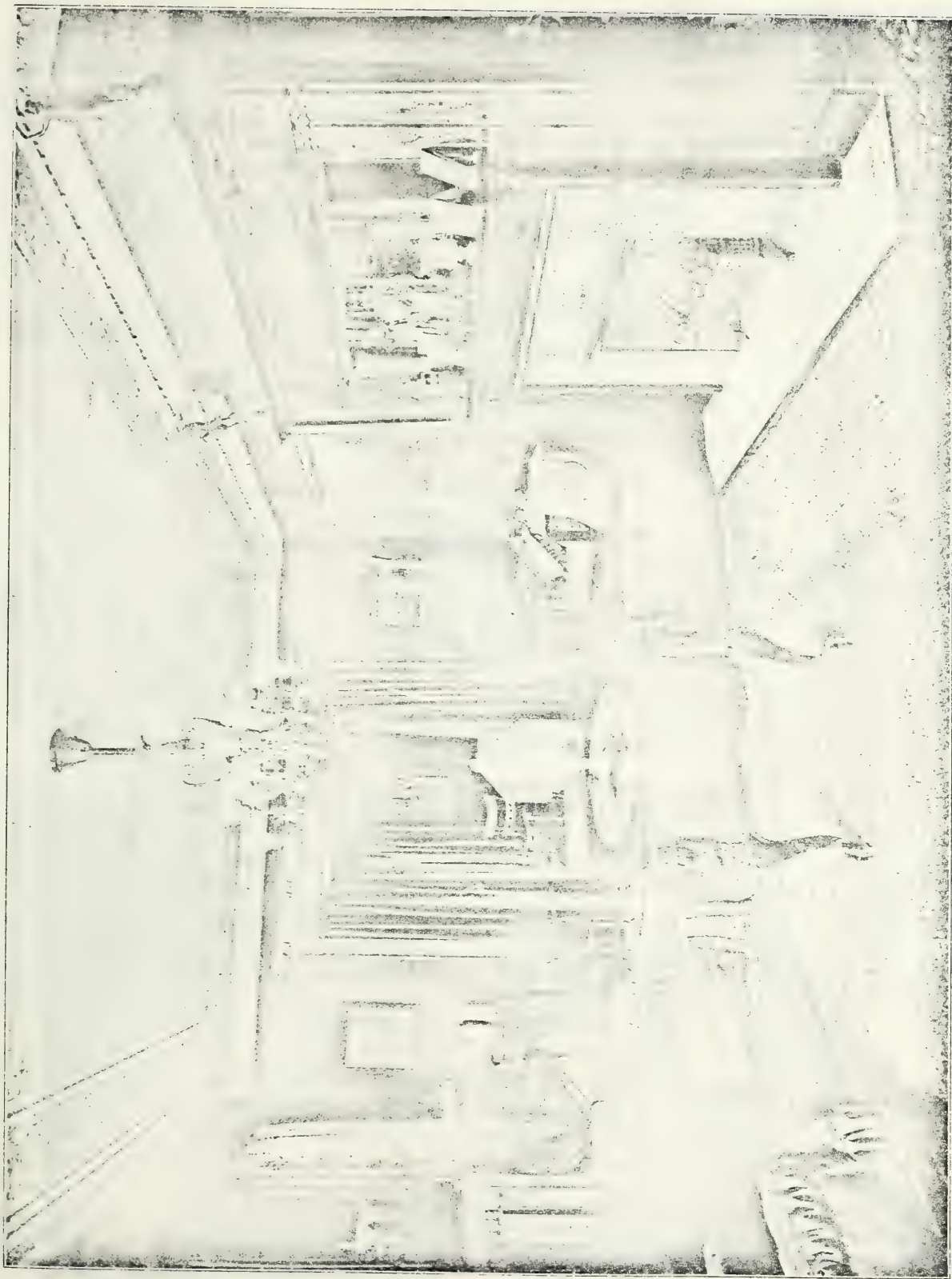




ART GALLERY

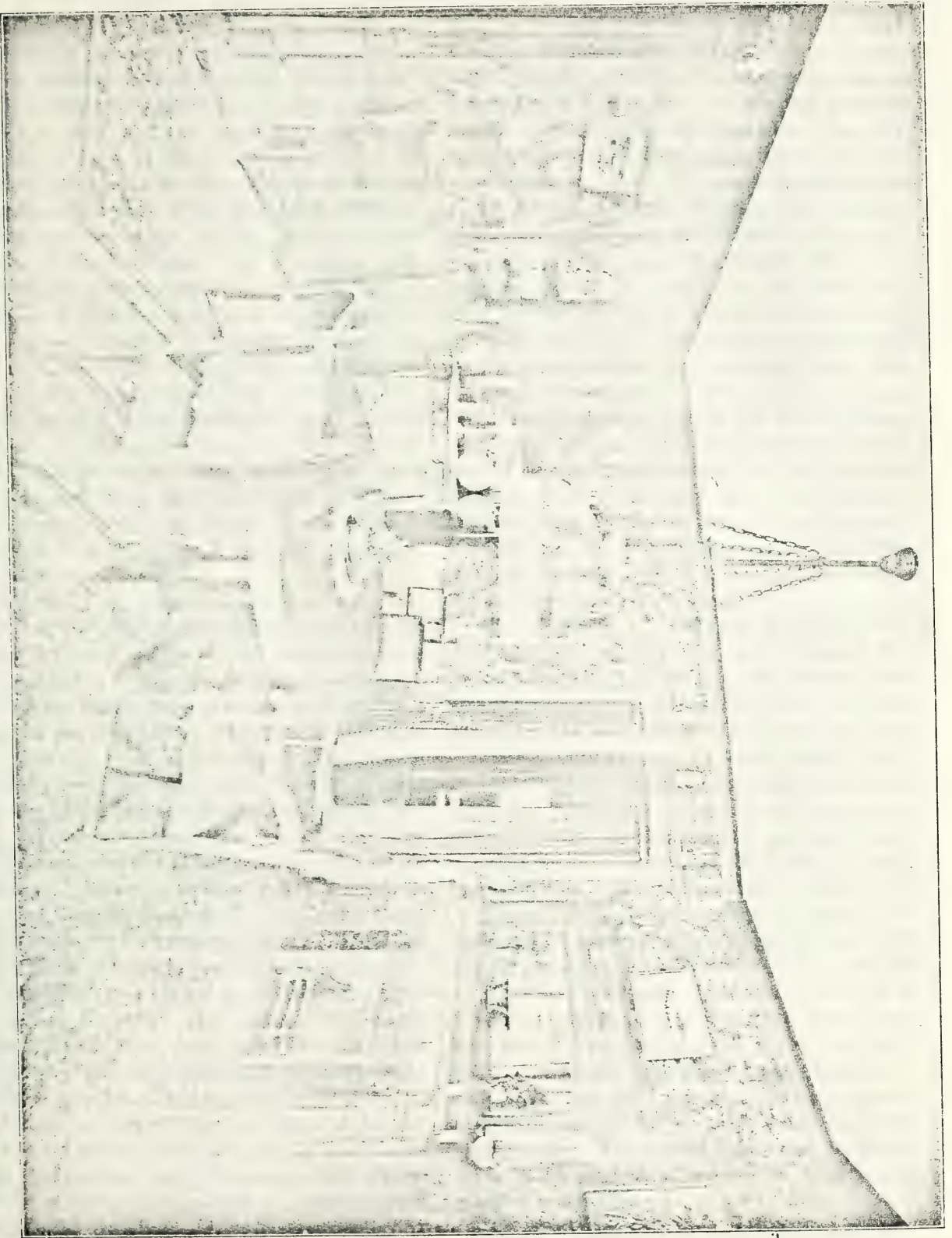
LIBRARY





LIVING ROOM

DINING ROOM



While so serving he attended night school, and in Scranton pursued a business course, giving special attention to bookkeeping. Shortly afterward he obtained a position with the Edgerton Coal Company, and two years later was made outside foreman of the Edgerton colliery. In less than one year after this appointment he was given supervision of all of Simpson & Watkins' mining interests in that locality, later was given charge of the Northwest Coal Company, near Carbondale, and subsequently, when the firm of Simpson & Watkins purchased the collieries of the Sterrick Creek Coal Company at Peckville, and the Lackawanna Coal Company at Olyphant, he was superintendent of both operations, and when they were sold to the Temple Iron Company he was made superintendent of all their collieries north of Scranton, in which position he remained until, in partnership with the late James L. Crawford, they purchased the People's Coal Company, of which he is now (1906) president and practically the owner.

December 22, 1905, the following notice was posted at the office of the Oxford colliery of the People's Coal Company: "All employees who are now in our employ and who have been on the payroll for ninety days or longer will receive a share of the distributions of profits by calling at the office any time on Saturday." The amount divided among the seven hundred employees was between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, and was equivalent to about two week's wages for each miner, laborer and boy in the employ of the company. A similar amount was distributed in the same manner the preceding Christmas. While the officials of the company do not discuss the matter, it is understood that the gifts are made to the employees as a reward for their faithful service during the year. The colliery is operated upon a unique plan, there being no other coal property in the anthracite region where the same methods prevail. The opportunity is given to each contract miner to earn as much as he can. If a miner demonstrates that he can work more than one chamber and is anxious to take charge of two or more, he is granted his desire without delay, and he can hold the additional chambers so

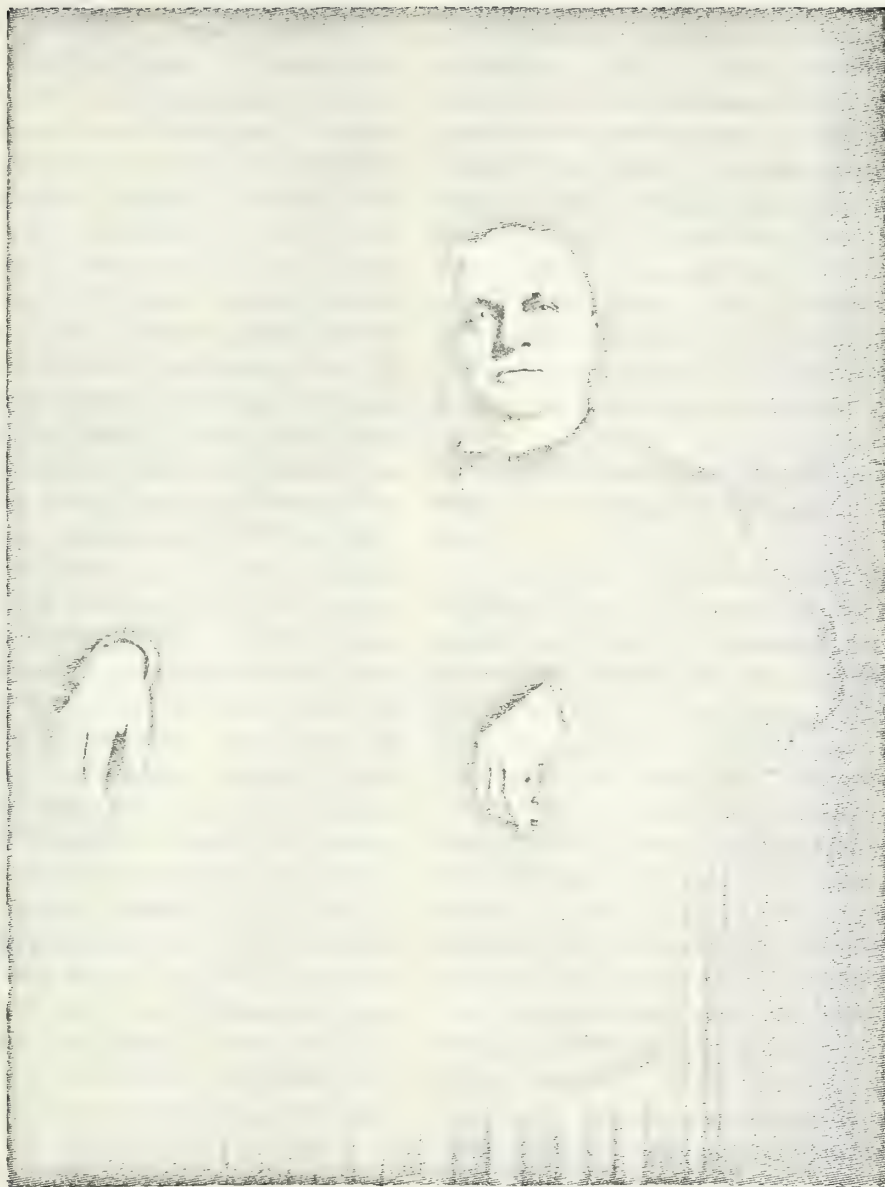
long as he maintains his competency. Every miner is furnished with as many cars as he can load, and not one minute need be lost for want of cars ready for the coal. An idle day is never known in the Oxford mine, and it is the only colliery in the anthracite region where the men work ten hours a day. The pleasant relations between the men and the company have been increased by the building of a splendid wash house for the men, which, upon the authority of the mine inspector, has not its equal in the coal fields. This was the idea of Mr. Shepherd and, as is characteristic of him, the plan was thoroughly carried out, and is certainly an immense boon. The building is fitted up with five hundred lockers, each man is provided with a key to his locker; soap and bath towels are also furnished, and a man is constantly in attendance to wait upon the bathers. According to the mine inspector it is the only institution of its kind in the anthracite coal field, and the company has been complimented upon the manner in which it has shown its interest in the welfare of the men.

Mr. Shepherd is a director in the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, the Keystone National Bank, the Taylor Bank, the Pennsylvania Casualty Company, the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and the Elmhurst and Nay-Aug Falls Boulevard Company. Aside from his business and financial interests Mr. Shepherd is actively and prominently identified with various institutions. He is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, a director of the Lackawanna Bible Society and Wesleyan University, a trustee of Dickinson College and Wyoming Seminary, and president of the Scranton Oratorical Society. He is a member of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, is a teacher of a large class of young men in the Sunday school connected therewith, and for eight years was president of the Epworth League of that body. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having reached the commandery of that ancient order. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the New England Society, and the Engineers' Club.

When Mr. Shepherd remodeled his handsome

home on the corner of Linden street and Monroe avenue, Scranton, a small art gallery was built, the walls of which are now so well filled that an addition to this space is contemplated. Mr. Shepherd, who was always fond of pictures, has during his many foreign trips made a study of much that is best in the old world art. His first visit to Europe was in 1896, and since that time he has gradually been acquiring pictures for his collection until he has fifty of the best selections from the original work of the American and Dutch masters, among which is one of the masterpieces of Josef Israels, and an autograph of the great artist. The gallery is quiet and unassuming enough from the exterior, without a window to break the monotony of the walls. Within, it is the ideal of refined comfort and elegance. There is no ostentatious display. It is lighted from the top. The glorious light of day filters through the ground glass of the ceiling without glare, and in the night the Nernst light comes through the same medium. The floor is covered with a thick, rich rug, divans and chairs are scattered about the rooms, and mahogany cabinets contain the literature of art. There is no doubt but that the collection is one of the best private collections in this part of the country, if not the best, as regards merit, outside of New York and Philadelphia, and there is not one picture in the collection that is not from the brush of a master hand. Entering the gallery, the visitor's attention is immediately attracted by the large picture by H. Harpignies, entitled, "Early Morning," which occupies the place of honor. It is the largest in size in the collection, and is wonderful for its exquisite richness of trees and foliage, while the sunlight effect is most beautiful. This picture was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1893, and stood extremely high in the estimation of art connoisseurs. Of the Dutch masters in the collection, the prominent position is given to Josef Israels, with two pictures, "The Little Nurse," and "Waiting for the Fishing Boats." The first is in somber colors, and represents a child reading a lesson from the Bible to her sick grandmother. The characteristics of the simple home are brought out in great detail. Josef Israels, who is the father of the mod-

ern Dutch school, declares this to be one of his favorite and intensely personal canvasses. The second picture shows a girl with her younger sister on her back, as she wades in the water at low-tide, and shows this masterful painter in his highest quality of outdoor work. Its intense sweetness grows upon one as he looks. There are three pictures by Anton Mauve: "Milking Time, Twilight," "A Gray Day," and "Winter." Few of the pictures have been available since the death of the artist in 1888. Mr. Shepherd purchased them in Holland in 1904. The first picture shows the cows trudging toward the milking corner, the farmer following, carrying the milk pails. They are in darkness, and just a streak of light over the horizon illuminates the peaceful scene. The other two pictures represent sheep and shepherds on the heath, and is most popular in Europe, copies being seen in many houses. William Maris, the unrivalled Dutch painter of cattle and river scenes, is represented with one picture, "A Summer Day." The realism is so great that one can almost imagine that the water in the scene is actually moving. Jacob Maris, one of the three brothers, is represented by three pictures, "A Holland Town," "Gathering Seaweeds," and "Manon Horse." "The North Sea," by H. W. Mesdag, represents a scene where two boats are being unloaded at low tide. "Saying Grace," by D. A. G. Artz, represents a mother and son seated at a table in a devotional attitude before the evening meal; the prayerful attitude is most striking. J. H. Weissenbruch's "Canal in Holland" is the work of one of the most original artists Holland ever produced. The sky and light are splendid achievements. "An Evening Meal," by R. J. Bloomers, is one of the most quaint in the collection, being dainty, soulful, and considered one of the best examples of the artist's work. "A Dutch Home" is the work of J. S. H. Kever. Robert C. Minor is represented by one canvas, "A Summer Day." "Early Morning Twilight" is by D. W. Tryon, and "Winter Glow" by R. A. Blakelok. George Inness is represented by two pictures, "March Breezes," and "Oaks Autumn, Tenafley, New Jersey." This canvas is conceded by the best critics to be one of the great master-



R. H. Brooks

pieces of American art. William Sartain is represented by two pictures, "Jersey Sand Dunes," and "Chapter From the Koran"; Arthur B. Davies by "The Golden Stream"; Thomas Sully by a portrait of John Tyler; Shepherd Mount by a portrait of Martin Van Buren; and J. Francis Murphy is represented by a trio of landscapes, "Early Morning on the Marshes," "Spring Time" and "Sunset." The animal pictures are among the most striking in the splendid array. "Holstein Bull," by Carlton Wiggins, is a most strenuous production. "The Lions," by Jan Van Esen, are marvels of lifelike production, and the cattle in various productions are true to nature. It would be hard to idealize "Contentment" more perfectly than G. Henkes has in his figure of an old man smoking a clay pipe by a blazing fire. Here are also two masterpieces of William Morris Hunt, the "Ophelia" and "Pine Woods," which represent this great teacher of all that was best in art in his highest quality. Both canvases have been sought after by the Metropolitan Museum. And here we see another one of our early men, George Fuller, so nobly represented by "Hoeing Tobacco," which is a canvas of such rare tonal effect that one cannot but think of Millet and the "Angelus." Homer D. Martin has a scene on these walls which any collector of American pictures would covet, "The Sea at Villerville." What greatness has been developed in this view of the raging sea! The Barbizon school of painters have two pictures of great beauty and show the masters, Corot and Daubigny, in all their excellence. Monticelli, the noted colorist, has a rare canvas here, "The Garden Party."

It is fortunate for the city of Scranton to have such a fine collection of the works of the best artists. It is doubly fortunate that it is in the possession of such a man as James G. Shepherd, who is a broad man of democratic tastes, who delights in having other people share his pleasure. He is easy of approach and generous in all things. No person who has a real interest in art will have his request for a view of his pictures refused. An interior view of his gallery will accompany this sketch.

REESE G. BROOKS. While Reese G. Brooks cannot boast of long ancestral connection with the history of Pennsylvania, he is himself a native son of Scranton and one whose life record demonstrates the business possibilities that the new world affords to its citizens, for from a humble position in the mines he has steadily advanced by reason of his efficiency and capability until he is today one of the leading coal operators of the Wyoming Valley. Many other business enterprises and public movements have also felt the stimulus of his energy and determination, which have proven resultant factors not only in winning his personal success but in promoting the general prosperity of this portion of the state and advancing its material improvements.

The Brooks family is of English lineage, William Brooks, father of Reese G. Brooks, having been born in Monmouthshire, England, where his father was an agriculturist. In 1842 William Brooks came to America, settling in Scranton. His first business connections here was with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and later he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, making his home upon a farm in Spring Brook township until he retired from active business life. His last days were passed in Scranton, where he died in 1888. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Powell, was born in Devonock, Wales, near the castle occupied by Adelina Patti, the celebrated singer. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of six sons and two daughters, and two of the sons and the daughters are now living, H. J. Brooks, being foreman for the Laflin Coal Company.

The natal day of Reese G. Brooks was December 25, 1846. He was a student in the Hyde Park school of Scranton, and was a youth of sixteen years when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863. He then joined an emergency company raised in this locality and went to Harrisburg, where he was de-

tailed for hospital service, being discharged on the expiration of his three months term. Following his return home Mr. Brooks entered upon his business career as a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, serving in that capacity until the fall of 1864. He then again entered the army and did duty with a corps in eastern Tennessee, being present at the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. He went from the former place to Cleveland, Tennessee, and on to Dalton and Athens, Georgia, and following the cessation of hostilities in the spring of 1865 he received an honorable discharge and returned home.

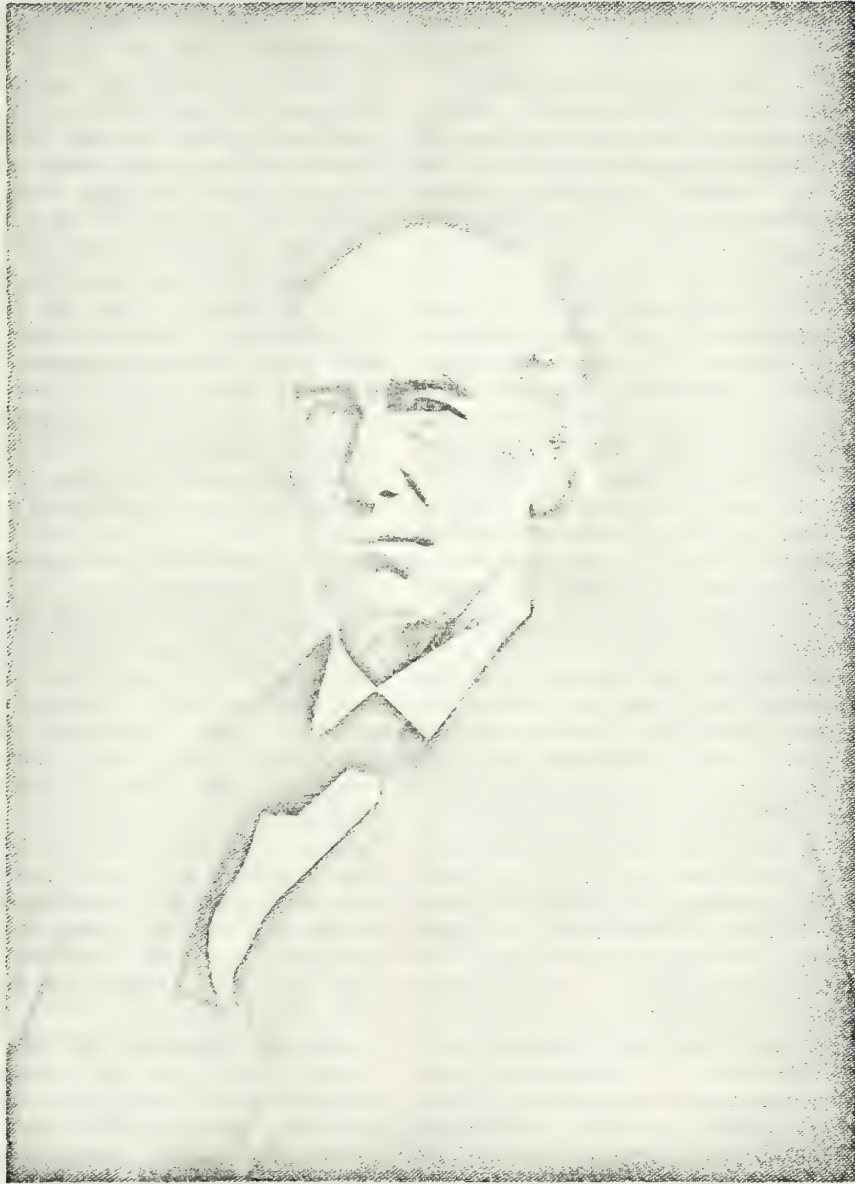
It was in the same year that Mr. Brooks became identified with the great department of labor which has since claimed his time, energies and attention. He was for three years employed in the mines of the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, gaining a practical knowledge of the best methods of taking the mineral from the mines and placing it in marketable shape. He next had charge of a shaft for the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, became general inside foreman and was then promoted to the position of general superintendent of the coal department, in which capacity he served for twenty-five years.

In the meantime Mr. Brooks began operating in coal on his own account, organizing the Greenwood Coal Company in 1884. He has since been its president and has developed the business until a low estimate places the capacity of the mines at fifteen hundred tons per day. In May, 1892, he organized the Langliffe Coal Company with a capacity of seven hundred tons daily, with one breaker and shaft located at Avoca, on the boundary line between Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. He has also been president of this company from its organization, and is likewise the chief official of the Laflin Coal Company, which was formed in 1894 and operates mines at Laflin, Luzerne county, fourteen miles from Scranton. There are a breaker and shaft with a capacity of one thousand tons per day, and employment is furnished to more than two thousand men. While with the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company Mr. Brooks assisted in the organization of the Bridge Coal Company and acted as president until the business was sold. In more recent years he organized the Lee Coal Company and after placing the business on a successful

basis sold out. He is likewise a member of the firm of McClave, Brooks & Company, manufacturers of patent grates and blowers; is a director of the Dime and West Side Banks of Scranton; and a member of the Scranton board of trade. His gradual advancement from a minor position in the industrial world to one of controlling prominence as a representative of the coal trade demonstrates clearly the force of his character, his determination, his energy and business sagacity. Moreover, he has made for himself a name that is honored in all business transactions because of the straightforward policy he has ever followed and his close adherence to the strictest commercial ethics.

Mr. Brooks was married in Scranton to Miss Mary A. Morgan, a native of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of George Morgan, one of the oldest miners engaged in Nesquehoning. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks had five children: Margaret, the wife of W. R. McClave; Thomas R., secretary of all the coal companies in which his father is interested; George G., a civil engineer who was graduated from the Wyoming Seminary and from Cornell University; John H., a graduate of Princeton College and assistant secretary of the coal companies; and Cora M., the wife of Willard Matthews.

Mrs. Reese G. Brooks, who died March 27, 1905, was a woman of such unusual character that when her death occurred, absolutely without warning, it seemed that the entire city mourned. So softly had she stepped through life, so silent had been her ministrations, so unassuming her manner, that it was not until the news of her untimely death shocked a vast circle of friends that they realized how very much she had meant in their lives. Passionately devoted to her family—and no mother had reason to be prouder of sons and daughters than had she—she found time to be good to a multitude of those who needed her in one capacity or another. The friends of her earlier years, before the foundations of her present luxury were laid, never were forgotten. Lavishly she gave of herself and her money to aid distress, and there were many whose benedictions followed her to the grave with their tears. Mrs. Brooks had been for many years a manager of the Home for the Friendless, where her judgment, unusual in its judicial balance, was continually sought. When she died, aged inmates of the institu-



Pulaski, Carter

tion, whose own griefs and misfortunes had been almost too bitter for tears, filled the corridors with their lamentations for the loss of the best friend they had ever known.

In community affairs Mr. Brooks has been active and influential, regarding the duties of citizenship as worthy of his best interests and serving with fidelity in the various positions to which he has been called by his fellow townsmen. For four years he was a member of the board of school control, and for seven years a member of the poor board. He was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the fifth ward in the select council and by popular suffrage was retained in the office of city treasurer of Scranton for seven years. He has served as chairman of the county and city committees at different times, and has put forth strenuous effort toward winning Republican success, believing that the party platform contains the best elements of good government.

Long years of untiring devotion to business led Mr. Brooks to desire rest and recreation in 1896, and in June of that year he went abroad with one hundred and fifty members of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, visiting Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, England, Wales and Ireland. He traveled about fifteen thousand miles upon the trip, covering three months. He has also traveled extensively in his native land, and much of his recreation comes through his membership with the Wawayanda Club of Long Island, the Scranton Club and the Rod and Reel Forest Club, the last named owning a fine club house and ten thousand acres of land in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

PULASKI CARTER, deceased, was one of the strongest characters and most useful men of his day. He inherited in marked degree the sterling traits of his New England ancestry, and his name was ever a synonym for the strictest integrity and most uncompromising devotion to principle. His family has been from the beginning of its history in America, notable for patriotism and public spirit of the highest quality.

The first Carters of whom we have authentic record in this country are Thomas Carter, blacksmith, and Mary his wife. Their names appear upon the church record in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1636. They were married in England. Their children were: Thomas, Joseph, Samuel, John, Mary and Hannah. The will of

Thomas Carter, senior, was recorded in 1652. He died possessed of considerable landed property. His wife Mary died in 1664, and her death is thus recorded: "Mary Carter, mother of the Carters in town."

Joseph Carter, second son of Thomas, was a currier. He married Susanna ———, in 1662. He was first of Charlestown, but later lived on the old Bellerica road, Woburn, Massachusetts, with his son, Joseph, junior. He died December 30, 1676. Joseph, junior, lived in Woburn, Massachusetts, married Bethia Pearson, and at his demise in 1692, left three sons and three daughters. His son John, born February 26, 1676, moved to Canterbury, Connecticut, with his wife Mary about 1706. He was the father of John, junior, born in Canterbury, February 24, 1709. John, junior, married Deborah Bundy, and they had nine children. His son Joseph was born July 18, 1736. He married Patience Pellet, October 3, 1762. He served as quartermaster in the Revolution, and died August 15, 1796.

Phineas, son of Joseph and Patience (Pellet) Carter, was born November 23, 1766. He was a landed proprietor of Westminster, Connecticut, and a man of strong character and strict integrity, upright to the point of austerity; a devout Christian of the Congregational faith, rigid in exacting observance of religious forms and ceremonies; and strict in his family discipline. He married Cynthia Butts, a woman of gentle nature and lovable traits of character. She was born March 16, 1773, and came of a family of prominence in the public and private colonial life of New England. Her father, Deacon Stephen Butts, of Westminster, Connecticut, born June 15, 1749, was the son of Joseph Butts, born March 17, 1711. The father of Joseph was Samuel Butts, who married Sarah Maxfield, July 22, 1701. Samuel Butts was a man of distinction in many respects, and the record of his official services is preserved in the archives of the state of Connecticut. He was elected thirteen times to the colonial assembly from Canterbury, Connecticut, during the period between 1715 and 1729, and was otherwise conspicuous in the community. His father was Richard Butts. He married Deliverance Hoppin, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hoppin, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. Phineas Carter died November 8, 1840, long surviving his wife, who died March 19, 1814.

Pulaski Carter, son of Phineas and Cynthia (Butts) Carter, born in Westminster, Windham county, Connecticut, June 23, 1813, was only

nine months old when his mother died. His father desired for him the career of a physician, and was much disappointed when the young man's inclination turned toward mechanics, and he went to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he learned blacksmithing. On completing his apprenticeship he went to Winsted, Connecticut, where he entered the shop of Captain Wheelock Thayer, and there gained a thorough practical knowledge of scythe-making. He first visited Pennsylvania in 1840, at which time he went to Honesdale and several other localities, finally deciding to locate in Providence (now the first ward of Scranton). In 1841 he returned there and engaged in scythe-making. In June of the following year, in company with Jerrison White, he purchased the Sager & White Axe factory, and began the manufacture of axes as well as scythes—the first factory of the kind in the state. He shortly afterward acquired his partner's interest, and in 1843 associated with himself a boyhood friend, Henry Harrison Crane. Mr. Crane subsequently disposed of his interest in the business, but still remained in the works. Mr. Carter then took as partner Artemus Miller, but this partnership was soon dissolved, Mr. Carter assuming the entire ownership and management of the business.

Meanwhile Mr. Carter had laid the foundations of the enterprise which came to be known as "The Capouse Works" (so named after the old Indian chief of the Monseys, from whom also the Capouse Meadows received their name), purchasing a thirty-acre tract of land from Henry Heermans, and erecting thereon shops, etc., sufficient to commence business, and here was made the wide reputation of the "Carter axes" which were for many years unrivaled. In 1864 the factory burned down, entailing a most serious loss, the insurance being wholly inadequate to defray the cost of rebuilding. In this hour of his great disaster, Mr. Carter was proffered abundance of financial aid by persons who appreciated his enterprise and had implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. These evidences of confidence he gratefully declined, and he built and equipped an entirely new and improved factory which for many years was one of the important industries of the valley, and this was accomplished with the preservation of that personal independence and self-reliance of which he was so justly proud. His business career ended only with his death, and he maintained to the last his deep interest and pride in the great enterprise which was the creature of his own brain and hands.

In his relations to the community at large, Mr. Carter bore himself with the same dignity and conscientiousness that characterized the conduct of his business affairs. Whatever claimed his attention received from him the deepest interest and best efforts of which his heart and mind were capable. The parental training had indoctrinated him with the loftiest conceptions of an all-comprehending morality, and, when he first left the paternal roof, he came under influences which intensified his thought along the same lines. In the first days of his blacksmith apprenticeship, youth as he was, he became acquainted with the philosophy of the famous Concord and Brook Farm School. This was brought about through the Unitarian minister at Brooklyn, Connecticut, the Rev. Samuel J. May (intimate friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Ralph Waldo Emerson), who allowed him free access to his library and aided him in his reading. So impressed was the young man with the field of thought to which he was thus introduced, that in after years he was able to repeat from memory entire pages from the volumes which he read in those early days, and the sentiments which he imbibed colored his whole life. A signal exemplification of this was seen in 1847, when the free school idea was first broached. With a heart inspired with the most liberal New England ideas as to education, Mr. Carter, then a young man of thirty-four, threw himself into the struggle with all the intensity of his nature, and traversed the valley back and forth, preaching the gospel of free schools. An earnest and forceful speaker, he produced a deep impression. Nor was he content with this effort; he followed his appeals with labors of organization, and, when the question came before the people, had his followers so well in hand that a decisive victory was won at the polls. Thus was the free school planted in Providence, at a time when Scranton was little more than a name upon the map. Mr. Carter followed his success with yet more practical effort, donating the land on which was erected the first free school building in the place, and he maintained an undiminished interest in educational affairs throughout his life. In 1857 the first graded schoolhouse was built, and in the public celebration of that event Mr. Carter was awarded high praise as the corner-stone upon which the free school cause had been founded. For twenty-eight years he served as director and treasurer of the Providence school board, and this fact speaks yet more eloquently of his heartfelt interest in the cause which he had so long and

faithfully championed, for, naturally of a retiring disposition, and averse to public prominence, he had steadfastly declined the mayoralty and other important positions which he was solicited to accept. His considerate humanitarianism found eloquent expression in his efforts in behalf of temperance. His voice was ever heard in denunciation of the evils of the liquor traffic, persistently opposed the granting of licenses, and the saloon keepers greatly dreaded and feared him. But he went far in advance of the great mass of temperance agitators. He gave his personal effort to the reclamation of the drunkard, and rescued many a one from a life of poverty and shame, and aided him to an honest and happy establishment in life.

Mr. Carter was twice married, first, August 5, 1839, to Susan S. Spaulding, of Abington, Connecticut, about the time he had completed his trade, and two years before he located in Providence. The year of his coming (1841) a child was born to them, but death claimed the young mother a month later, and in the following summer the little one also died.

Mr. Carter married (second) August 7, 1843, Olive Ingalls, of Canterbury, Connecticut, a double cousin of his first wife. Her ancestry is traced to the early colonial period, her emigrant ancestor being Edmund Ingalls, son of Robert Ingalls, and grandson of Henry Skirbeck. Edmund Ingalls was a native of England, born in Lincolnshire in 1598. He came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628, with Governor Endicott's company. In 1629, with his brother Francis and four others, he founded the settlement at Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1648, while traveling on horseback to Boston, he came to his death by drowning in the Saugus river, the accident resulting from a defective bridge. His son Henry, born in 1627, died 1719, was a landowner in Ipswich, and was one of the first settlers of Andover, where he bought land from the Indians, making payment with clothing and trinkets. He was a wealthy man for the times, and took a leading part in town affairs. He married Mary Osgood, July 6, 1653, a daughter of John Osgood, who was the first representative to the general court from Andover, in 1651. It is the first record of a marriage in Andover. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Simon Bradstreet, following the Puritan doctrine and belief in marriage as a civil compact. Their son Henry, like his father, was prominent in colonial affairs. Joseph Ingalls, son of Henry, Jr., was born in Andover in 1697, and married Phoebe, daughter of John Farnham.

Their son, Joseph, Jr., born 1723, removed to Pomfret, Connecticut; he married Sarah Abbott, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Gray) Abbott, and died in 1790.

Their son, Peter Ingalls, born 1752, died 1783, served in the war of the Revolution. He married Sarah Ashley, and the homestead built by him is still standing and remains in the ownership of descended relatives of his daughter, at Elliott, Connecticut. His son Marvin, who served in the war of 1812, born 1789, married Amelia Spaulding, who came from an old colonial family. Her father, James Spaulding, lived at Windham, and was one of Putnam's militia that marched to Lexington, and was also in the company that marched to Cambridge in the early period of the revolutionary war, and his name appears on the pension roll of Revolutionary soldiers in 1815. He was descended from Edward Spaulding, whose family records go back to an early period of English history, and numbered at least one eminent divine among its members. Edward Spaulding settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, between 1630 and 1633, where he was prominent in town affairs, being a selectman and also for many years a surveyor of highways. He was a landed proprietor and left a large estate. The crest of the Spaulding family bears the motto "Hinc mihi salus."

Pulaski and Olive (Ingalls) Carter had three children: Amelia Maria, Pulaski Pliny, and Marvin Phineas.

Amelia Maria Carter was born April 29, 1844. She married William DeWitt Kennedy, February 11, 1868.

Mr. Kennedy is of Scotch-Irish and French-Dutch ancestry. One of his ancestors of his mother's side was chaplain in Cromwell's army. His father was James Schofield Kennedy. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Schofield) Kennedy. The father of Thomas was John, whose family was of Scotch-Irish lineage. He was born April 24, 1739, and came to America from Bangor, Ireland, in 1763. He was of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. He settled in Kingston, New York, and later married Mrs. Josiah (Armstrong) Van Fleet, widow. Soon after his marriage in 1780 they moved to Wyoming Valley.

His mother was Pauline Jayne (the original form of the family name being "De Jeanne") the daughter of Samuel and Elsie Stephens Jayne, the latter being the daughter of the Rev. David Jayne, whose wife was Elizabeth DeWitt, a cousin of the wife of General James Clinton, of Revolutionary fame. The grandfather of Mrs.

Kennedy, the Rev. David Jayne, served in a New Jersey regiment in the Revolution, and took up a large and valuable section of "soldier land" near Lake Cayuga, New York. Her grandfather, Ebenezer Stephens, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of seventeen, and remained in service the entire seven years of the war. He drew a pension at Wilkes-Barre as long as he lived.

Mr. Kennedy is a director in the Scranton Savings Bank, and is otherwise prominent in the business life of the city. He was many years a trustee in the Providence Presbyterian church, and now serves in the same capacity in the church at Green Ridge, his present place of residence. He served in the war of the rebellion in the Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, during the emergency, when the state was invaded, and the last year of the war as quartermaster's clerk in the Fiftieth New York Regiment (Engineer Corps), and is now a member of Ezra Griffith Post, No. 139, G. A. R.

Mrs. Kennedy graduated from East Greenwich Seminary, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1865. She has been for many years interested in the philanthropic movements of the city, particularly in connection with the Home for the Friendless. She has been on its board of managers for twenty-three years, and has held many offices from secretary to president. For some years she has been vice-president of the Young Woman's Christian Association. For thirty years she was an active member of the Providence Presbyterian church, but since 1893 has been identified with the Presbyterian church at Green Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of four children: 1. William Pulaski, born October 30, 1869, graduated from Scranton high school, class of 1889. He is teller of the People's Bank of Scranton. He married Georgina, daughter of George R. Kittle, who was also a graduate of Scranton high school, class of 1889. 2. Dr. Lucius Carter, born September 8, 1872, graduated from Princeton College in 1895, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and is now a practicing physician in Scranton. 3. Kathrine May, born November 11, 1875, graduated at School of Lackawanna, and is the wife of Dr. William A. Sherman, of Newport, Rhode Island, who is descended from one of the first settlers of Rhode Island. He graduated from Harvard College in 1899, and from the medical department in 1902. 4. Harold Sherman, born November 28, 1884,

graduated at Blair (New Jersey) Academy, class of 1905.

Pulaski Pliny, second child of Pulaski and Olive (Ingalls) Carter, was born June 6, 1849. He was educated at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and at Fort Edward Institute. He is largely interested in real estate enterprises, and is owner of the large office building at the corner of Adams avenue and Linden street, Scranton. He married, June 6, 1882, Venitia White, born February 11, 1862, daughter of Joseph M. and Phebe A. (Cole) White, daughter of Immanuel Cole, the latter of excellent English descent. Joseph White was the son of Ephraim White, of White's Mills, near Honesdale, who was the son of Ezekiel White (Third) the son of Ezekiel White, Jr., and Sarah Vinton White. He was the son of Ezekiel White (1st) who married Abigail Blanchard. Ezekiel (1st) was the son of Captain Ebenezer White, whose wife was Hannah Phillips. Captain Ebenezer was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and was a son of Thomas White (wife's name unknown) who was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts colony 1635-6. Place of nativity in England unknown. He was among the early settlers of Weymouth, and a member of the church there; many years a selectman, often on important committees, and also commanded a military company, and was representative to the general court in 1637, 1640, 1657 and 1671.

There were born to Pulaski Pliny and Venitia (White) Carter, six children: 1. Pulaski, born June 2, 1883, a graduate of the Scranton high school, class of 1903, now a sophomore at the Boston School of Technology. 2. Phebe, born September 14, 1885, graduate of the Scranton high school, class of 1904. 3. Ina, born March 1, 1888, died January 26, 1897. 4. Olive Ingalls, born November 9, 1890, senior in Scranton high school. 5. Ada, born November 3, 1893. 6. Roy, born July 13, 1899.

Marvin Phineas, youngest child of Pulaski and Olive (Ingalls) Carter, was born November 28, 1857. He was educated at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He is one of the successful business men in Scranton, the owner of valuable real estate, a director in the People's Bank, and otherwise actively identified with the business of the city. He married Minnie Parmelia Murphy, born June 26, 1863, daughter of John Murphy, of Warrenville, Connecticut. He was several times elected to the state legislature, and is a man of business prominence in the town where he resides. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Ben-

jamin Spaulding, descended from Edmund, who came to Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1630. To them were born three children: 1. Marvin Clarence, born July 29, 1885, a graduate of the high school, class of 1905, freshman in Lafayette College. 2. Lucius, born November 20, 1887, died June 3, 1889. 3. Marguerite, born May 30, 1889, a senior in Scranton high school.

Mr. Carter, the father of the family above named, whose career as a man of affairs and a humanitarian has been treated of in the foregoing narrative, met with a dreadful accident from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and which doubtless shortened his life. In November, 1876, while driving in his carriage, his vehicle was driven into on each side by two teams driven by drunken racers. Mr. Carter was caught in the wreckage and so seriously injured that for some days his life was despaired of. His excellent constitution, unimpaired by reason of his abstemious habits, enabled him to resume his accustomed avocations, but he never regained his old vigor. He died October 13, 1884, aged seventy-one years, leaving to survive him his widow and their three children. His widow died December 8, 1898.

REYNOLDS FAMILY. The purpose of this narrative of the ancestors and descendants of James and Deborah Reynolds, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, compiled by H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was to place upon the pages of a printed book of considerable circulation a portion of a great mass of data in the hope that thus the records might be preserved. It may be interesting only to those who realize that "in treasuring up the memorials of the fathers, we best manifest our regard for posterity." It may be, too, that notwithstanding the errors and omissions inseparable from a work of this character, that this very imperfect and incomplete sketch may lead to corrections and additions of great value in the future work of the genealogist of this large family, descendants of which will be found in every state in the Union. The National Reynolds Family Association meets annually, usually in Connecticut, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island. Its purpose is to perfect the family history. Interested persons will receive valuable information by joining this association, of which Mr. Howard I. Reynolds, 1827 Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is secretary.

Authorities differ as to the authenticity of the conclusions of J. O. Austin, of Providence, Rhode Island, the eminent authority, who, in his work

styled "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island Families," states that William Reynolds was the first progenitor of the numerous American families bearing the name. It is to be noted that, while he places William, of Providence, at the head of the family, he nevertheless begins his numerical notation with James (1), of whom more hereafter. "American Ancestry" also gives James as the son of William, of Kingstown, Rhode Island (1647). However, as the controversy at this time is unsettled, it may not be amiss to briefly outline his career that there may be preserved some incidents of his life, and that the reader may judge for himself of the merits thereof, and if of an inquiring mind he may seek a solution of the question and, finding it, clear up any which may remain undisputed.

It is fairly settled that William Reynolds was born 1596 in Gloucestershire, England. He married Ruth ———, 1615. Of his ancestors little is known, and it will be best not to attempt to give them until more authentic information is obtained. It is stated that he came by way of Bermuda, and he is said to have been a member of of the church of Salem. In 1637 he is said to have bought, for 2s. 6 p., certain lands at Providence, Rhode Island, and is said to have engaged in business with Roger Williams. He was the second of the thirteen signers to the compact, which is as follows: "We, whose names are hereunder, desire to inhabit the town of Rhode Island and do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for the public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together into town fellowship, and such others whom they admit unto them, *only in civil things.*" The italics are those of the writer of this article. Arnold states that these signers were the second comers.¹ It is worthy of more than passing note that this declaration meant what it said. Religious liberty in Rhode Island was apparently of first importance after an orderly government had been established. The influence of Rhode Island was potent when the fundamental law of this nation was later established, in securing a constitutional declaration which guaranteed to the freeman of all times in this land the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

1. Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. i, p. 103. Field's "History Rhode Island," vol. iii, p. 8. For facsimile see "Proceedings Rhode Island Historical Society," 1880-81.

On July 27, 1640, he and thirty-eight others signed an agreement for a firm government. This was a more elaborate document than the first,² but it preserved all the essentials of the first compact. November 17, 1641, he and twelve others complained in a letter to Massachusetts of the "insolent and riotous carriage of Samuel Gorton and his company," and therefore the petitioners desire Massachusetts to "lend us a neighborlike helping hand, etc."³ An interesting discussion of the cause which led to this appeal will be found in the work cited. On January 27, 1644, he and others of Providence testified as to the outrage on Warwick settlers by Massachusetts. On January 27, 1645, he sold Robert Williams all his houses and homeshare and three small pieces of meadow. On the same date he sold to William Field a share of six acres on Fox's Hill. April 27, 1646, he sold to Thomas Lawton his valley containing eighty acres and three acres of meadow, "provided that if in case hereafter the town shall be put to any charge about Indians, that he or they that doth possess the land shall pay their share." After the sale of his land at Providence, Rhode Island, it is supposed he settled at Kingston, Rhode Island, where he passed away.

James Reynolds (1), born May 13, 1625 (by some genealogists said to have been in England, 1617); married Deborah ———, 1646; she was born 1620. He died 1700-02, and his will was probated 1702. James Reynolds settled at North Kingston, Rhode Island, coming from Plymouth Colony about 1645.⁴ It is probable that he first settled north of Smith's Trading House, and near what is now Stony Lane road. It would appear that he with others were accommodated with lands in the northern part of Kingstown, adjoining the East Greenwich line and adjoining the French settlement. May 13, 1665, he and others petitioned the assembly for accommodation of land in King's Province. He took the oath of allegiance May 24, 1671. He was made a constable 1671. In 1677 ten thousand acres in the vicinity were assigned to be divided between one hundred men. James and his son, then of age, drew shares in this land. In 1687, according to the order of Governor Andros (see Potter's

"Narragansett," p. 221), he and his son were living in this remote settlement and were assigned a portion of the hay cut on the French meadows.⁵ In Rhode Island the principal town functionary was styled the head officer; he probated wills, and usually throughout New England there could be no town without the constable. He gave warnings of town meetings; he was the direct representative of the old vestry clerk; he recorded the proceedings of the selectmen; he commanded the watch, collected taxes and returned to the general court the names of deputies selected by the town.⁶ May 2, 1677, he and others petitioned the assembly for instructions, assistance and advice as to the oppressions they suffer under from the Colony of Connecticut. A brief account of the cause of complaint may be of interest.

For some years prior to 1677 a controversy had been waged between Rhode Island and Connecticut upon the location of a boundary line, which had resulted in much ill feeling.⁷ Although threatened by the Indians, the common danger did not deter the opposing parties from waging a bitter war, and May 24, 1677, James Reynolds, Thomas Gould and Henry Tibbits were seized by Captain Dennison and carried off prisoners to Hartford. They sought the protection of the authorities of Rhode Island. Demand was made for their release and Rhode Island threatened reprisals if the request was refused. The first business of the assembly was looking to the securing the release of the prisoners. Gould compounded with Connecticut and petitioned for leave to replant in Narragansett, acknowledging the authority of Connecticut. The authorities of Rhode Island responded, and advised them "that you might receive all suitable encouragement that as you continue true to your engagement to this Colony and upon that account are kept prisoners, we shall equally bear your charges of imprisonment, and with all expedition address ourselves to His Majesty for relief."⁸ The bitter quarrel continuing, on May 24, 1677, he with forty-one other inhabitants of Narragansett petitioned the King that he would put an end to their differences

5. From an article in *Wickford* (Rhode Island) *Standard*, by J. Warren Gardner, October 28, 1904.

6. "Local American History." Howard, p. 89.

7. Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. i, p. 425. See also Turnbull's "Colonial Records and Colonial Records of Rhode Island." Colonial Records, ii, 540, note.

8. Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary Rhode Island Families."

2. See vol. i, page 109, Arnold's History.

3. *Ibid.* vol. i, p. 110.

4. Savage, in his "Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," says James probably resided at Plymouth in 1643, and the family tradition of James landing at Plymouth strengthens this view.

about the government thereof, which hath been, so fatal to the prosperity of the place; animosities still arising in people's minds as they stand affected to this or that government."

Under the provisions of his will dated October 15, 1692, he bequeathed certain of his slaves to his children, but before his death he requested them to give their slaves their freedom when they should arrive at the age of thirty years. Accordingly the records show the following deed of gift of John and Deborah Sweet:

Know all men by these presents, that Whereas I, John Sweete, of Kingstown, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, have received a deed of gift, made to me and my wife that now is Deborah Sweete, which deed of gift is from honored father James Reynolds, senior, of said Kingstown in said Colony, whereas in by our honored father given to us, our heirs and assigns, one negro girl called by the name of Betty, and in and by said deed of gift given unto us forever, and also by said honored father's last will and testament as doth appear, she is given to us forever, notwithstanding we find by a late deed of gift of our honored father that he hath seen cause to alter his mind, and is willing, notwithstanding his former deed of gift, and his last will and testament, that the said Betty, his negro girl, shall be free and at her own disposing when she attains to the full age of thirty years, to which last deed of gift, and do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns fully by these presents, to set the said Betty, our negro servant, free, to be wholly at her own disposing forever.

In witness whereof we set our hands and seals, the day of the date hereof, being the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord ont thousand seven hundred.

(Signed) JOHN SWEETE,

DEBORAH SWEETE.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

THOMAS FREY,
JOHN HEATH.

The above written instrument or deed of gift was entered and compared with the original, December twelfth in the year 1701, by me,

JOHN HEATH.

Town Clerk.

The other slaves bequeathed by his will were conveyed before his death by deed of gift, but under the provisions thereof were to be given

9. Ibid.

their freedom at thirty years of age. The James Reynolds homestead has descended for five generations and is still in the family. The large burial ground on the homestead at Sand Hill Farm has been purchased in fee, incorporated, and is now in charge of a board of trustees, Thomas A. Reynolds, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, having borne the whole expense, and in addition states his intention of endowing it that it may be preserved for all time. James and Deborah had ten children:

1. John, born October 12, 1648; married Sarah Ayres. He was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war, in Narragansett, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675. His body was recovered and interred at Sand Hill Farm. Their children were: John, born 1672; Sarah, married

2. James, Jr., born October 28, 1650, North Kingstown, Rhode Island; married Sarah Green, of James and Deliverance. She was born 1660; married (second) Joanna ———.

3. Joseph, born November 27, 1652, died 1739.

4. Henry, born January 1, 1636, died 1716; married Sarah Green, of James and Deliverance, born August 26, 1663.

5. Deborah, born February 12 or 17, 1658; married John Sweet. He was born 1655, and died 1717, at Exeter.

6. Francis, born October 12, 1662, North Kingston, Rhode Island; died 1722; married Elizabeth Green, of James and Deliverance.

7. Mercy, born December 22, 1664; married Thomas Nichols. They had eleven children.

8. Robert, born 1666; married ——— Smith; he died 1715. They had four children.¹⁰

9. Benjamin, born 1669.

10. Elizabeth,¹¹ born ———.

(II) Joseph (2), James (1), born November 27, 1652; married ———; married (second) Mercy ———. His will proved 1739, North Kingstown, Rhode Island.¹² John, his son by first wife, and John's mother-in-law, were ex-

10. J. Warren Gardner states in his article in *Wickford Standard*, Oct. 28, 1904, that "he believes that the Robert who married Deliverance Smith was a son of Joseph, of James, and born about 1679, of Benjamin, the ninth child."

11. He states that Elizabeth is accredited as a daughter of James, but he can find no record.

12. In a letter of Thomas A. Reynolds, of East Greenwich, R. I., he states his belief that Joseph (2) resided at Kingston and died there.

ecutors. In his will he refers to his son Joseph (3) as having died, and also refers to his married daughter, Jones Clark. His will proved left eight children, four of whom were under age. Names of his children were all that remained of the will, that was injured by fire in 1870. He was called "Big Joe" on account of his strength and stature. He settled in what is now the "town" of Exeter, Rhode Island. He, with his father, James (1), and his brothers, James and Henry, signed the petition of 1679, July 29, mentioned heretofore in this account. September 14, 1714, he deeded one-half of a certain tract of land situate in East Greenwich, bought of his brother Henry. This land was a part of 35,000 acres of land purchased by Henry; the part sold Joseph is now in West Greenwich, and about 1714 he deeded this land to his sons. June 3, 1709, Joseph Reynolds (2), Joseph Reynolds, Jr., (3) Robert Reynolds (3) and Robert Bently purchased a tract of land of seven hundred twenty-seven acres lying mostly in Exeter, between the Ten Rod road and the north line of Pettaquamscott Purchase, bounded east by the Dunfer Hill road, and running west to the present Purgatory road. Joseph, Jr. (3) settled on the westerly part of this tract at Exeter, Rhode Island, or near where Nicholas C. Reynolds now (1904) lives. Robert settled on the easterly part, at or near where the late Benjamin L. Arnold lived and died.

J. Warren Gardner, in an article in the *Wickford* (Rhode Island) *Standard*, states that: Joseph (2) was born 1650; married (first) ———; married (second) Mercy ———; died 1739. His children: 1. Deborah, born 1674; married Job Babcock. 2. Joseph, Jr., born 1676; married Susanna ———. 3. John, born about 1677. 4. Spencer,¹³ born about 1679. 5. Robert, born 1681, died 1715. 6. James, born about 1683. 7. Benjamin,¹⁴ born about 1685.

13. "There was a Spencer Reynolds in 1728 in Exeter who must have been of the third generation, and therefore may well have been a son of second James or Joseph, as he was interested in the running of the Pettaquamscott north line. It is probable that the second wife of James or Joseph was a Spencer. I put Spencer Reynolds down to first Joseph mainly on the ground that he seems to have been interested in lands owned by said Joseph."—J. W. GARDNER.

14. "Benjamin, son of Joseph, probably was living in South Kingstown; was constable there 1723; September 14, 1714. Joseph deeded his son Benjamin for his half of a tract of land in East Greenwich, which said Joseph had bought of his brother Henry. September 23, 1714. Benjamin, presumed to be the owner, received from his brother James a deed of one-half a

Jane Adaline (Eaton) Wight in a carefully prepared work gives the children of Joseph as follows: 1. John (by first wife). 2. Joseph, Jr., will proved 1722, in North Kingstown. 3. Robert, died 1712 or 1713. 4. Samuel. 5. James. 6. Mercy, married ——— Jones. 7. Alice. 8. Sarah, married ——— Clarke. 9. Susanna (or Susan), married ——— Clarke.

(III) Joseph Reynolds, Jr. (3), Joseph (2), James (1); married Susanna Babcock. She married (second) Robert Spencer, November 7, 1723. Children of Joseph, Jr., and Susanna (Babcock) Reynolds: 1. Elizabeth, born April 21, 1697, married ——— Rogers. 2. Joseph, born March 22, 1699, married Sarah ———. 3. Susanna, born December 21, 1703. 4. John, born October 18, 1706. He made choice of his uncle, Job Babcock, for guardian. 5. George, born August 14, 1708, married Joanna Spencer, September 14, 1729. 6. Deborah, born December 13, 1711. 7. Samuel, born North Kingstown, Rhode Island, 1714. 8. Mary, born 1717.

The will of Joseph, Jr. (3), was proved 1722 or 1725. His widow Susanna and his son, John (see below where it is said to be Job Babcock), administered the estate. A marriage certificate shows her married to Robert Spencer, who was appointed guardian of several of her children, who were then under fourteen. His will was probated April —, 1722, Susanna (his widow) executrix, with her brother Job Babcock. To his eldest son Joseph he gave half of the farm where he lived, to his son John the other half; to wife Susanna the homestead farm for life; to sons George and Samuel equal portions of land; to daughter, Elizabeth Rogers, £20; to daughters Susanna, Deborah and Mary, a feather bed and sum of money at age.

The children of Joseph (3), Joseph (2), James (1) were eight in number: "Austin" gives the name of one more child, Benjamin. Much of the original land has remained in the family to the present time, Nicholas C. Reynolds, of Exeter, Rhode Island, now occupying the ancient homestead settled two hundred years ago. "Austin" has very much mixed and mystified the genealogy of this family by putting Joseph, Jr., in place of Joseph, Sr., and the former's will where the latter should be. He has also mixed

farm for £22. It is presumed that these were the two halves of one and the same farm. This record establishes the fact that the first Joseph Reynolds had sons Benjamin and James, and we know that he had Joseph, Jr., and probably Robert. Joseph Jr., calls Job Babcock brother, and we know that Job's wife was Deborah Reynolds."

up the records of the two in a way that is very misleading. The younger Joseph died some seventeen years before his father did, and this fact probably led to the error. The second Joseph had no son Benjamin.¹⁵ Children of Joseph Jr., and Susanna Reynolds were: 1. Elizabeth, born April 21, 1697; married — Rogers. (J. W. Gardner says born 1699). 2. Joseph, born March 22, 1699; married Sarah —. (J. W. Gardner says 1697). 3. Susanna, born December 21, 1703. 4. John, born October 18, 1706; he made choice of his uncle, Job Babcock, for guardian. (J. W. Gardner says born 1705). 5. George, born August 14, 1708; married Joanna Spencer, September 14, 1729. (J. W. Gardner says born 1701). 6. Deborah, born December 13, 1711. (J. W. Gardner says born 1709). 7. Samuel, born — 7, 1714, in North Kingstown, Rhode Island; married Ann Gardner, of Samuel, 1732. (J. W. Gardner says born 1707). 8. Mary, born 1717. (J. W. Gardner says born 1711). 9. Benjamin (according to Austin).

(IV) George (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), James (1), Exeter, Rhode Island, born August 14, 1708¹⁶; married, September 14, 1729, Joanna Spencer, daughter of Robert and Theodosia (Whaley)¹⁷ Spencer. She was born September 30, 1711. He was a justice of the peace 1747-50. Children of George and Joanna (Spencer) Reynolds: —.

(V) Captain Robert (5), George (4), Joseph (3), Joseph, Jr. (2), James (1), was born 1736, Exeter, Rhode Island; married, January 20, 1757, Eunice Waite, daughter of John; died 1806, seventy years of age; interred in Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reynolds, born 1735, died 1802, sixty-seven years of age. Robert Reynolds, Jr. (so called at Exeter, Rhode Island, to distinguish him from another Robert who lived in the same town), was admitted freeman in 1758. He was, like most of his family, of a military turn of mind¹⁸,

and in 1767 (October) made captain of the First Company Trained Band Militia, Kings County Regiment, Exeter. The militia laws were revised 1774, among other things providing "in what manner the forces within this colony shall march to the assistance of any of our sister colonies when invaded or attacked¹⁹." The manufacture of firearms and powder began to be extensively carried on in Rhode Island. Enlistments began and orders for arms were incessant; one hundred and forty guns were ordered for North Kingstown. Tea was proscribed. A general muster of the militia of the colony was held²⁰. On the night of the battle of Lexington news was received at Providence, and the next day the militia, a thousand strong, started for the scene of war. The order for these troops was countermanded by expresses from Lexington. In May, 1775, the committee of safety and the army of observation were organized. The militia was reorganized into three regiments, the whole under command of Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene. James Varnum was colonel of one of these, and John Reynolds lieutenant, afterwards lieutenant-colonel and agent clothier of the Continental army. Each regiment was to occupy the flank and centre in rotation, to preserve their equality of rank²¹. General Greene, with the Rhode Island militia, joined Washington's army early in the spring of 1775²². Of the character of these troops it has been said, "so striking was the discipline of the troops of Rhode Island in contrast with the raw troops in general that Greene fell under the eye of Washington, and he was instantly taken at his full worth²³." The effect of the superior military training of these troops was apparent, and a part of this credit must be given to Robert, who had commanded the First Company of Exeter, and to his forbears who had engaged as officers in the military training of the troops of the colony, some of whom had engaged under English colors in the Colonial wars. The records²⁴ show that Robert, son

15. J. W. Gardner, genealogist, in his "Genealogy of the Gardner Family," published in the Wickford (Rhode Island) *Standard*, 1905.

16. "Colonial Records."

17. George Reynolds was administrator of his father-in-law's (Spencer's) estate. As Joseph Reynolds' widow married Robert Spencer, it may be that this is what brought together George, son of Joseph and Susanna Reynolds, and Joanna, daughter of Robert Spencer. Hence the name perpetuated in late generations.

18. See "Military Records Rhode Island."

19. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," vol. i, page 343.

20. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," vol. i, pages 344-345.

21. Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," page 348.

22. Bryant's "History United States," vol. iii, page 394.

23. Gen. John A. Logan's "History of the Volunteer Soldier."

24. "Colonial Records Rhode Island," vol. ix, page 95.

of George, was captain of the First Exeter Company, Second Regiment, Kings County, 1781-88. Whether he had continued as captain of this company from 1767, when he was first commissioned the records do not show.

Robert Reynolds left Exeter, Rhode Island, in 1790, to seek a new home in the wilderness of northeastern Pennsylvania, and with him came Job Tripp and William Wall. After weeks of travel through the pathless forest they arrived in Abington, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, and were the first white men to view the beautiful hills of Abington. They made a clearing there, built a cabin²⁵, and Robert returned to Rhode Island for the purpose of bringing his wife with him, which he did in 1793²⁶. She was the first white woman to inhabit Abington. Subsequently four of his eight children, with their families, came to Abington. In 1803 the first military training²⁷ in Abington took place, upon the farm of Deacon Clark. The forces were mobilized with dispatch. The manœuvres were no doubt executed with proper precaution. The old Continental uniforms had been well brushed, and the three-cornered hats were again made to do duty. Upon this auspicious occasion Captain Robert Reynolds became colonel by courtesy, a title which he bore to the day of his death, and it still is heard at the reunions of the family when his name is mentioned with the respect due to his patriotism as a soldier and his character as a man. Corn whiskey was to be had; toothsome pumpkin pie, gingerbread and cider served to regale the tired army after the drill was over. The women who had ridden thence mounted pillion, formed a small but proud and interested group as they watched their husbands, fathers and sons march to and fro in the trappings of a war, the echo of which had scarcely died away. It was a great day in the sparsely settled region. The drills were considered essential to the preservation of the liberty, so recently and dearly bought. Bred to danger and skilled in accuracy of fire, these pioneers had come to rely upon their ability singly and collectively to defend themselves against man or beast. Doubtless Robert (of whom more hereafter), on that training day twelve years of age, saw the drill in

which were his father and grandfather, if he did not participate himself, and drank in the inspiration of fife and drum, which later found patriotic expression in his love for a military life, as shown by his enlistment for the war of 1812. It would be interesting to know how long the "Training Day" as an institution was continued by the pioneers of Abington. It was the great day after Christmas and Independence Day, and generally the latter was also a training day. Alas! that more of the local history of Abington has not been preserved. Robert (5) built the first saw mill in Abington and cleared the land which still remains in the family ownership. He was first interred upon the old farm now owned by the widow of M. N. Reynolds, but his remains with those of his wife were removed to 1901 to the burial plot of the family of Stephen C. Reynolds, in the Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, where five generations sleep side by side. The children of Captain Robert and Eunice were eight in number, all born at Exeter, Rhode Island:

1. Sarah, born Oct. 17, 1757. 2. Ann, born Dec. 15, 1759, died Mar. 10, 1760. 3. George, of Exeter, R. I., and Abington, Penn., born Feb. 19, 1761, died Dec. 19, 1844. 4. Waite, born Dec. 26, 1763, died Mar. 23, 1769. 5. Eunice, born Dec. 29, 1765. 6. Phineas, born Feb. 23, 1768, of Exeter, R. I., and Abington, Penn. 7. Joanna, of Exeter, R. I., and later Abington, born Dec. 11, 1769; married Benjamin Green, and died April 4, 1852. 8. Solomon, of Exeter, R. I., and Abington, Penn., born Sept. 14, 1771, married Frances Northup, and died Dec. 25, 1852.

(VI) George (6), Robert, Jr. (5), George (4), Joseph Jr., (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born February 19, 1761, Exeter, Rhode Island; married Freelove Northup; died December 19, 1844, interred at Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reynolds, born 1760, died October 25, 1834. George Reynolds was also a veteran of the Revolution, enlisting from Exeter, Rhode Island, at seventeen years of age, in Col. Topham's regiment, Benjamin West's company; he entered into the spirit of the times. Among the records in the Pension Office at Washington, Z. Wells Reynolds, now of the United States navy, during his father's²⁸ incumbency as chief of the middle division of the Pension Office, found in invalid file No. 22949 (Revolutionary) the following:

(Invalid No. 22949, Revolutionary)

28. Hon. W. N. Reynolds, of Wyoming and Luzerne counties, and state and federal courts.

25. See Hollister's "History Lackawanna Valley," page 276.

26. See Hollister's "History Lackawanna Valley," page 279.

27. Elder John Miller states there were eleven persons, including officers and men, who participated in the drill.

Declaration of George Reynolds to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of 7th June, 1832.

State of Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., ss.

On this fourth day of September, A. D., 1832, personally appeared before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, George Reynolds, of Nicholson Township in said County, aged seventy years and upwards, who being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that the following declaration is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

Affirmed and subscribed, &c.

H. PETTIBONE, Prot.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

George Reynolds being duly sworn saith that he was born the 19th of February, 1761, at Exeter, state of Rhode Island, of which he has a record at his present place of residence. March 1, 1778, he enlisted in the Continental Army at Exeter in Colonel John Topham's Regiment, Captain Benjamin West's company, for the term of one year, and that he was in the army during the whole period for which he enlisted; that the army was stationed at Hon. W. N. Reynolds, Esq., of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, a member of the bar, of Wyoming county and Luzerne county, and of the state and general court, Tiverton in Bristol County, Rhode Island; that he was in one engagement on Newport²⁹ Island under General Sullivan; that on the expiration of the year he received his discharge, tho not a written one.

That he was drafted at four different times after the expedition under General Sullivan, the precise time he cannot recollect, but probably in all four months; during this he was under command of Colonel Charles Dyer, Lieut. George Pierce, Lieut. Spencer Taylor; was generally stationed on Newport Island.

That since the Revolutionary war this deponent lived at Exeter in Rhode Island aforesaid, and that for the last twenty-seven years he has resided in Nicholson, Luzerne County; that he never had a written discharge from the Continental Army, but that he received a certificate for one year's service; that he was never an officer in the army.

That Deponent is acquainted with Aaron Wight, who resides in Nicholson aforesaid, and (Wescott) Stone, who resided some time in Nicholson and now in Greenfield adjoining.

H. PETTIBONE.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

The Colonel's name was not Toppin, but Topham, as George Runnold's name appears on the original muster roll of the company which was certified to in 1778, and now in possession of the Pension Bureau. The old records I examined this morning, June 24, 1892.

John Miller, clergyman from Abington, Wescott Stone and Aaron Wight testify in the claim as to claimant's good character, truthfulness &c.

(Signed)

Z. W. REYNOLDS.

In the autumn of 1776 the Rhode Island forces were reorganized and embodied in the Continental army and marched abroad³⁰. In the winter of 1777 the Assembly resolved to raise a brigade of fifteen hundred men to serve for one year from the coming March. In fact, it was a re-enlistment of so many of the existing force as chose to serve, over whom Gen. Cornell was made brigadier, having received a commission in the Continental army. Col. Topham became colonel thereof³¹. Those interested will find a full account of Col. Topham's regiment and its excellent record in Arnold's "History of Rhode Island." George Reynolds (6), son of Robert, was a private in Captain Benjamin West's company of Topham's regiment, and was wounded by the Hessians in the battle of Newport Island. Sarah (?), daughter of George (6), who married William Rice, related that George was wounded by the Hessians in this fight and suffered all his life from a suppurating wound and that he told her of the battle and of his participation therein in detail. He succeeded his father Robert as captain of the First Exeter company, 1793-94³², after Robert removed to Pennsylvania (1794), and his company was a part of the quota of state militia ordered by Congress, being the Second Regiment, Washington County Brigade. The children of George were as follows:

1. Waitey, born May 11, 1785, died Sept. 26, 1830; married Henry Hall. 2. Daniel, born Nov. 27, 1786, died June 29, 1863; married (first) Mercy Hall, born June 9, 1789, died June

29. The battle of Newport was one of the most severe battles of the Revolution. The best description of this desperate engagement will be found in Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," vol. ii, page 428. Lafayette in speaking of this battle said, "it was the best fought action of the war."

30. Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. ii, page 366.

31. Arnold's "History Rhode Island," vol. ii, note page 367.

32. "Rhode Island Colonial Records."

12, 1828; married (second) Sally Ann Colvin, born March 17, 1805, died March 5, 1885. 3. Ezra, born Feb. 17, 1789, died May 21, 1858; married Chloe Gorman, Jan. 1, 1815, died Feb. 5, 1846. 4. Robert, born June 17, 1791, Exeter, R. I., and Factoryville, Pa., died Aug. 1, 1856; married Susan Capwell. 5. Stephen, born Jan. 17, 1794; Exeter, R. I.; died March 29, 1856; married Mary Clark, died Jan. 13, 1850. 6. George, born May 27, 1797, died Feb. 17, 1870; married, Sept. 15, 1818, Julia Prudy, born March 5, 1802, died Nov. 11, 1869. 7. Solomon, born July 9, 1799; Abington, Pa.; died Dec. 13, 1872, Danville, N. Y.; married Rachel Dan. 8. Nicholas, born 1803, died Aug. 31, 1865; married (first) Sybil (widow of Mr. Nichols) and daughter of Rev. John Miller, born 1802, died Aug. 8, 1860; married (second) Mary Smith, born 1817, died Sept. 1, 1882. Left no children. 9. Sarah, born May 20, 1806, died Feb. 26, 1874; married William Rice, 1829.

(VII) Robert (7), George (6), Robert (5), George (4), Joseph, Jr., (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born June 17, 1791, at Exeter, Rhode Island; married Susan Capwell, daughter of Stephen and Hannah; died 1856, interred at Factoryville. She was born April 9, 1798, died September 5, 1855. With his father's family Robert came to Abington, Luzerne county, now Clinton township, Wyoming county, in 1805. (See affidavit for pension). He was a millwright, lumberman and farmer. When the second war with Great Britain was declared, the inherent military and patriotic spirit of his forbears impelled him to enlist. In an old paper of 1814, in the possession of J. W. Stark, of West Nicholson, Pennsylvania, there is contained an account of the enlistments from this vicinity, and it is as follows:

"45th Company, 1st Regiment, Ensign Robert Reynolds, Privates Marshall Dickson, Christopher Reynolds, Crispin Reynolds, Drummer Stephen Reynolds."

These men marched from that part of Abington (now Clinton township), Wyoming county, formerly Luzerne county, through the woods, and at each little settlement were greeted enthusiastically by their neighbors. The fifer, whose efforts at blowing caused him to look pale, was taunted by the small boy, then as now ubiquitous, with this evidence of cowardice, and was chased by the indignant musician over the worm-fence and into the woods toward Waverly. The commands of the ensign in charge fell upon the indignant ears of the insulted one without effect. This detail joined the main force under Captain Camp, at Wilkes-Barre, and it is

said they floated down the river on a raft to Harrisburg, and thence to Havre De Grace, Maryland, where they received news of the battle of New Orleans, and that peace was likely, and were ordered home. In the possession of the writer is a warrant for one hundred twenty acres of land which has never been located, and which is now practically worthless, as the legal costs of securing the formal conveyance of title would be more than the cost of a purchase of a like area from the government. This land warrant is as follows:

120

120

United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, that under the Act of March 3rd, 1855, entitled "An Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in THE MILITARY SERVICE of the United States," Robert Reynolds, Ensign, Captain Camp's Militia, War of 1812, is entitled to locate One Hundred and Twenty acres at any land office of the United States in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands upon any of the public lands subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Department this 2nd day of July, 1856.

D. T. JENKS.

No. 79112.

J. MINOT, *Commissioner*.

Robert Reynolds (Ensign) and his wife are interred in the Depot cemetery, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania, but arrangements are nearly perfected for the removal of their remains to Evergreen cemetery, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. The children of Robert and Susan:

1. Joseph Whipple, born March 11, 1815, Clinton township, Wyoming county, Penn; died March 10, 1866, West Nicholson, Penn.; married Phoebe Stark. He was a veteran of the Civil war. 2. Stephen Cromwell. 3. Seth W., born June 13, 1819, died October 13, 1822. 4. Eliza J., born June 13, 1823; married Minor Worden. 5. Robert Leroy; born October 2, 1826, died Nicholson, Penn.; married ——— Sprague, daughter of George Sprague. Veteran of Civil war. 6. Caroline S., born Sept. 22, 1829. 7. Frederick Earl, born Aug. 28, 1831, died Dec. 29, 1833. 8. Hannah Morella, born Aug. 30, 1833; married Norman Williams. 9. Ellen A., born Dec. 25, 1835; married John Fedrick Eaton, Wyoming county, Penn. 10. Emeline A., born Jan. 31, 1838, died 1902; married Henry P. Jacobs.

(VIII) Stephen Cromwell (8), Robert (7), George (6), Robert (5), George (4), Joseph, Jr. (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born March 26, 1817, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania, died January 17, 1890; married (first) Mary Laura Capwell, daughter of Stephen and Sevala (Seamans) Capwell, February 9, 1847, at Factoryville. She was born September 12, 1829, died 1870. Married (second) Mary C. Monsey. Stephen was moulded in the likeness of Him of whom it has been declared, that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." He possessed an excellent mind, was well read, and by his ability in debate won a high place in the public discussion of the great questions involved in the Mexican and Civil wars. His earnest loyalty in 1861 found expression in the work of enlistments for the service, and his interest in the welfare of the soldiers is attested by a great mass of correspondence in the possession of the writer from them, thanking him for his kindness and thoughtfulness for the welfare of their families in their absence at the front. For upwards of a quarter of a century he, with Bartly Wall, conducted a line of stage-coaches running from Factoryville to Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, which was continued until the construction of the Lehigh Valley railroad relegated the stage coach to oblivion. The mails were carried by this conveyance, and during the entire period not a single time was there a failure to deliver the pouches on time to the mail trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at Factoryville. His early life was that of the pioneer and his tales of hunting and woodcraft and of the early days of the settlement of Abington are yet subjects of interesting discussions in the family gatherings. He was a business man of character and accomplishment, but his natural bent for discussion, and particularly upon matters of law, of which he was a student, influenced greatly the lives and career of his family. Two of his sons entered the law, and find in their chosen profession the same intellectual delight that was experienced by their father, whose chief regret was that his circumstances in early life had prevented him from realizing his ambition to become a lawyer. With a conscious rectitude, knowing the approach of death, he conversed of his ancestors during much of the last days, insisting upon giving dates and incidents that they might be preserved. He exacted a promise from the writer of this sketch that he would take up at once the work of gathering the family and local history before it should be too late. Asked but a moment before his

death, "is it well with your soul"? he replied, "Why not?" With a perfect confidence in the saving grace of his Maker and of his preparedness to meet Him, he passed peacefully away, so that none could tell just the moment when the mortal became the immortal. Without having in his lifetime been a professor of religion, he had been a close student of the Scriptures, and had written views and interpretations thereof which demonstrate the broad and analytical mind with which he had been endowed.

The children of Stephen Cromwell and Mary Laura (Capwell) Reynolds: 1. Sevala Laura, born December 29, 1847; married Westcott Stone; daughter of Earl Reynolds Stone. 2. Napoleon Bonaparte, born November 6, 1849. 3. Stephen Marion, Factoryville, Scranton, and Terre Haute, Indiana, born August 4, 1854; married Jessie Mae Ford; their children: Ford Palmer Reynolds, Jean, Stephen Marion (Jr.). (Daughter named for her father). 4. Harry Cromwell. 5. Mary Laura, born November 9, 1870; married Rev. George B. Smith; children: Arline, born September 14, 1896. Children of Stephen Cromwell and Mary C. (Monsey) Reynolds: 1. Lem. V., born November 27, 1882. 2. Charlotte, born April 30, 1889.

(IX) Harry Cromwell Reynolds (9), Stephen C. (8), Robert (7), George (6), Robert (5), George (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), James (1), born May 12, 1863, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania; married Adelaide Coltart Scott, daughter of William Arnold Scott and Adelaide Marian (Coltart) Scott Wood, December 20, 1894.

Harry Cromwell Reynolds was educated in the public schools and at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. In 1883 he came to Scranton and took a position as bookkeeper for Watson and Barber. He studied law, and in the same year became a student in the office of the law firm of Loomis & Reynolds. He was twelve years a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and for two years a lieutenant in Company G. He was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county, 1886, and was subsequently admitted to the superior and supreme courts of the state and to the United States courts, and the bars of Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna and other counties, where he now (1906) practices. The children of Harry Cromwell and Adelaide Coltart (Scott) Reynolds: 1. Adelaide Marion Scott, born December 9, 1895. 2. Harry Cromwell, Jr., born March 27, 1897. 3. Robert Coltart, born August 23,

1901, at Ravenswood Cottage, summer home of the family at La Plume, Pennsylvania; the two first named children were born in Scranton.

The military bent of the family is shown in the records of the family. The scope of this work has not permitted, indeed it would scarcely be in good taste, to recount in detail here the excellent military and civic record of the family. More than fifty of the name and a like number of the half blood went to the front in the Civil war, and at least four participated in the Spanish war in Cuba and Porto Rico. Some of these have offered up the "full measure of their devotion" upon the field of battle, from the French and Indian wars to the last conflict. In civic life the duty they owe to their country has been well performed; and if the present and future generations shall "hand down to posterity the heritage untarnished," then only shall they be worthy of the name they bear. Samuel Reynolds, John Reynolds and Ziba (Reynolds) Hinds, all of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and Z. W. Reynolds, paymaster of the United States navy, were in the blockade off Havana, on board the monitor "Miantonomah."

STANISLAUS A. DANGEL. A citizen of distinctive strength and sterling character, a forceful and vigorous writer, and identified in a peculiar way with the journalistic profession, being editor and publisher of the *Straz Guard*, of the church, and its title was then changed to its official organ of the Polish National Church and movement in America. Mr. Dangel wields influence in the noble organization with which he has thus closely identified himself, while he is held in high regard as a citizen of worth and ability, maintaining his residence and business headquarters in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, where his paper is published.

In the year 1895 Mr. Dangel established in Scranton a local newspaper, which he entitled the *Pennsylvania Weekly*, and which was published in the Polish language and in the interests of the Polish people. Two years later he was one of the leading spirits in the founding of the Polish National Church in America, being one of the most valued coadjutors of and co-workers with Bishop Hodur, concerning whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work, together with details concerning the movement mentioned. Upon the inauguration of the new movement the *Pennsylvania Weekly* became the official organ of the church, and its title was then changed to its present consistent form, the *Straz*, meaning "the Guard." The church represents a reformation

and its leading exponents have withdrawn their allegiance to the Church of Rome, while under the wise direction of Bishop Hodur the advancement has been along safe and legitimate lines, and it has been the function of the *Straz* to stand guard at the very threshold of this new movement, so important and vital to the Polish people. The paper is vigorous and aggressive in its policy, is a veritable guard and tower of strength in advocating and protecting the doctrines, tenets and material welfare of the church, while Mr. Dangel has incidentally gained the highest esteem and the implicit confidence of his fellow countrymen and is a leader in the Polish circles of America.

Stanislaus A. Dangel was born in the famed old city of Warsaw, Poland, November 13, 1871, being a son of Alfonse and Bronislawa Dangel, representatives of sterling old families of that noble country, whose once majestic fortunes have fallen upon evil days. In the excellent schools of his native city our subject was afforded the best of educational advantages, completing his scholastic discipline in the famous University of Warsaw. In 1894 Mr. Dangel came to America, believing that under our institutions he could find a wider field for useful action and for personal accomplishment. He first located in the city of Toledo, Ohio, where he held a position on the editorial staff of a Polish newspaper for a period of six months, at the expiration of which time he came to Scranton and established the *Pennsylvania Weekly*, as before noted. He has since maintained his home in this city, and his course has been such as to gain for him a place among the representative young business men of this section of the state, while he has gained also the social recognition due to one of his high attainments and ability. He is a valued member of the Polish National Alliance, of which he is president at the time of this writing, being in his third term of consecutive service in this important capacity. He is affiliated with several national secret societies in Scranton, and politically is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party and an active and efficient worker in its cause. During the national campaign of 1904 he was a member of the Republican executive committee. Mr. Dangel is a member of the Scranton Press Club, and at the convention of the International League of Press Clubs held in Detroit in July, 1905, he was elected a member of the national executive committee. On July 18, 1896, Mr. Dangel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kryger, daughter of William and Frances Kryger, of Scranton, and they have two daughters, Stella and Hadwig.



J. Bay. Senior

J. BENJAMIN DIMMICK, president of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Scranton, and actively identified with various important financial institutions and commercial enterprises in that city, is widely known throughout the state for his efficient services in behalf of educational and humanitarian institutions.

The family name has undergone various changes, appearing at different times under the forms of Dymock, Dimmock and Dimick. Rev. Dr. Miller says: "The Dymocks came down from Tudor, Prince and Chief of the Welsh Marches, to David ap Madoc, some five hundred years, they being known in Wales as Dai (from Dy), Dai being in Welsh the diminutive of David. His successors were known as Daimoc, and Sir William Dymock, the sixth in descent from him, had the spelling in that form." The English Dymocks have been the hereditary champions of England from an early period, the office having been acquired by the marriage of Sir John Dymock, in the reign of Edward III, to the sole heirship of the Marmions, in whose family the position had previously been held. The office was abolished in the reign of George IV.

Elder Thomas Dimmock (1), son of Edward, of Barnstable, England, was the first settler in this country, and the common ancestor of all of the name in New England. It is not exactly known when he came to America, but in 1635 he was a resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was a selectman that year; a freeman May 25, 1636; removed to Hingham, 1638; and to Scituate the next year. One authority says he removed to Barnstable in 1640, and another has the year as 1639, when Barnstable was incorporated. Thomas Dimmock was the first representative from the new town in 1640 and several times thereafter, and was ordained a ruling elder in the church August 7, 1650. Mr. Otis, in his "History of Barnstable," says Mr. Dimmock was identified with the early history of the town, and cannot be separated from it. He was a leading man, and was in some way connected with all the acts of the first settlers. He was one of the associate justices of the county court, one of the council of war, and lieutenant, the highest rank then known in the local militia. He was a man of pure life, integrity and ability, and greatly respected. Unlike many of his contemporaries he was very tolerant in his religious views. There is no record of his marriage, but he is thought to have married Ann Hammond, daughter of William, of Watertown, before he settled in Barnstable. He died in 1658 or 1659. His widow

Ann was living in 1683, but probably died before 1686. He had at Barnstable the following children. 1. Timothy, baptized by Rev. John Lathrop, January 12, 1639-40, who was the first of the English to die at Barnstable, and who was buried June 17, 1640. 2. Mehitable, baptized April 18, 1632, married Richard Child, of Watertown, and had a family of two. 3. Shubael, baptized September 15, 1644.

Deacon Shubael Dimmock (2), was called ensign in Barnstable records. He was a resident of Yarmouth in 1669, but did not remain long. He was one of the selectmen of Barnstable in 1685-86; a deputy to the common court in the same year; and again in 1689 was ensign of the militia company. About the year 1693 he removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, which was then a part of Windham. The first mention of him in Windham records is December 22, 1697, when he was chosen first on the committee to aid the selectmen in settling the town boundaries. He was admitted an inhabitant of Windham, December 22, 1699, and chosen one of the selectmen the same day. He was a member of the first Windham church and afterward a member of the first church of Mansfield, organized October 18, 1710, of which he was a deacon. His name stands first in the list of inhabitants to whom the patent of the town was granted, October 20, 1703, and first after Rev. M. Williams in the list of the nine organizing members of the Mansfield church. He was the third deacon, being chosen and ordained in 1717. He married Joanna Bursley, daughter of John, in April, 1663. She died in Mansfield, May 8, 1727, aged eighty-three years. He died October 29, 1732. Their children born in Barnstable were: 1. Thomas, April, 1664. 2. John, January, 1666. 3. Timothy, March, 1668. 4. Shubael, February, 1672. 5. Joseph, 1675. 6. Mehitable, 1677. 7. Benjamin, March, 1680. 8. Joanna, March, 1682, married Josiah Conant, of Windham, and has only one son, Shubael, who settled in Mansfield, and was one of the most prominent and distinguished men of that town. 9. Thankful, November, 1684, married Deacon Edward Waldo, of Windham, and was the ancestor of all the Waldo families originating in Windham. Judge L. P. Waldo, of Connecticut, and the late Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, New York, were among her descendants.

John Dimmick (3), as he wrote his name, lived in Barnstable until 1709, when he removed to Falmouth. He married Elizabeth Lambert, November, 1689, and had the following children: 1. Sarah, born December, 1690. 2. Anna, July,

1692. 3. Mary, June, 1695. 4. Theophilus, September, 1696. 5. Timothy, July, 1698. 6. Ebenezer, February, 1700. 7. Thankful, born April 20, 1704, married John Lowel. 8. David, baptized May 19, 1706.

Timothy Dimmick (4), son of John, settled in Mansfield. He married Ann Bradford, daughter of Joseph, a descendant of Governor Bradford, of the "Mayflower," August 15, 1723, and had children: 1. Ann, May 23, 1725, married Ebenezer Clark, of Mansfield. 2. Timothy, April 8, 1726. 3. John, March 24, 1727. 4. Joanna, August 28, 1730, married John Babcock, of Mansfield. 5. Josiah, March 2, 1732-33. 6. Simeon, September 19, 1735. 7. Sylvanus, June 18, 1738. 8. Oliver, December 31, 1740. 9. Dan, May 14, 1743.

Deacon Oliver Dimmick (5) lived in the parish of Mansfield. He was a deacon in the North Mansfield church, and a very good man. He married Sarah Gurley, daughter of Samuel, in April, 1764. His children were: 1. Oliver, June 13, 1766, died young. 2. Lucinda, June 25, 1768, died aged twenty. 3. Sarah, June 6, 1770, died young. 4. Samuel, March 2, 1773. 5. Dan, March 1, 1775. 6. Eunice, November 26, 1776, married Nathaniel Dunham, and had children, among them the late Austin Dunham, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut. 7. Oliver Ward, June 20, 1780. 8. Sophia, April 30, 1782, married Levi Stuart, of Hartford, a sea captain; she had children: Sophia, who married Mr. Benton, a publisher, and at one time a partner of the celebrated S. S. Prentiss, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mary Ann, who married Lewis Dunham, a lawyer of western Pennsylvania; and —, who married a Webster; Roderick. 9. Alpheus, born March 22, 1787.

The following extract from the pen of Alpheus Dimmick is a fine tribute to his father's memory:

"My parents were Oliver Dimmick and Sarah Gurley. The latter died in 1790, leaving me about three years old. The former died February 10, 1823, aged eighty-three. They were both remarkable for their piety and habitual attention to religion. My mother has left behind her, both in manuscript and print, her religious experience, penned by the Rev. Mr. Storrs from her own mouth. My father was for many years deacon of the church at North Mansfield, under the ministry of the Rev. Moses C. Welch, D. D. He was uniform and strict in the performance of family worship, and was much called on to visit the sick and discharge the last pious duties to the dead.

Although strict in the discharge of moral and religious duties of a personal nature, he was never censorious toward others. He never sought, like many others, discussions and disputations about the various creeds known about in his day. All were welcome under his roof, and were prevailed if ever they attempted to weaken his faith in the system of religion by him adopted in his youth. Although I continued peacefully under his charge till twenty-one years old, I have no recollection of ever hearing him charged with the denial of justice to others, or a neglect in any way of the strictest moral duties to all. From such a character it might seem natural to some to expect great rigor and exactness, not only in the moral conduct but in the religious principles of his family, particularly his children. This is true only in a limited sense. He never inclined to the use of coercive means in the instilling of religious principles. He took care that his children should be taught the essential doctrines of christianity as held in the church of which he was a member, but avoided all means of force or coercion in his endeavors to inculcate them. His object was to enlighten the understanding and leave free the will to choose and adopt for itself. He seemed fully conscious that no human means, much less force, could change the fountain spring of action."

Alpheus Dimmick (6), son of Oliver Dimmick, was born in Mansfield. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and in 1814 was licensed as an attorney by the supreme court of the state of New York. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and some time afterward removed to Bloomingburg, New York, where he resided until his death, January 17, 1865. He was for a number of years a law judge of Sullivan county, in that state, and represented the county in the legislature. He married Maria Carr, of Frederick, Maryland, November 5, 1818. Their children were: 1. John C., born November 1, 1819. 2. Samuel E., December 24, 1822. 3. William B., 1824, resides at Lackawaxen, Pike county, Pennsylvania. 4. George Dubois, a lawyer, died young, at Portage City, Wisconsin, in 1861. 5. Mary Ellen, married Dr. N. F. Marsh, who was a surgeon in the regular army, and who died in consequence of disease contracted during the civil war; they had one child, Lucretia, residing at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. 6. Eliza C. 7. Virginia T.

Samuel Erskine Dimmick (7), second son of Alpheus Dimmick, in 1844 entered the office of his cousin, William H. Dimmick, Esq., as a stu-

dent at law, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, May 6, 1846. He at one time entered into partnership with his cousin, and this association continued until the death of the latter in 1861. In addition to a large general practice he was attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the county commissioners, and the Honesdale Bank. In 1856 he was nominated by the Republicans of his district for congress, his competitor being his cousin and law partner, Hon. W. H. Dimmick. The district being Democratic, the last named was elected. Mr. Samuel E. Dimmick was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1864 and 1868. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. Early in 1873 he received from Governor Hartranft the appointment of attorney-general of the commonwealth, and died while in office. The following proclamation was issued by the governor on the morning after Mr. Dimmick's death:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

HARRISBURG, OCTOBER, 12, 1875.

To the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It is with profound sorrow that I make official announcement of the death of Samuel E. Dimmick, which took place in this city last evening. The high tone of his public life, the talents and the private virtues of this distinguished man, will be his enduring memorial in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania. Out of respect to his eminent services the several departments of government will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and closed on Friday, October 13, when his funeral will take place.

J. T. HARTRANFT.

The following is an extract from the Governor's message of 1876, in which he testifies to the worth of his late attorney-general:

"In October last the mortal remains of the late Attorney-General Samuel E. Dimmick, were reverently laid in the little cemetery at Honesdale.

"Three years ago the character, integrity and recognized legal abilities of this lamented man designated him for the important position he filled with so much dignity and honor, and the full measure of popularity he enjoyed at the time of his death showed how satisfactorily he discharged his responsible duties. Generous, manly and upright in all the relations of life, and administering his high office with a stern and uncompromising fidelity to the interests of the State, the deceased attorney-general tempered his decisions with so much benevolence and courtesy that it is difficult

to say whether as a man or official he was most beloved. Of delicate health, and suffering from the affliction that resulted in his death, in response to what he believed a call of duty, Mr. Dimmick died while in attendance upon the Board of Pardons, where his merciful disposition and mature and correct judgment were invaluable helps in dispensing justice. With the public grief that deplores his loss, I may be permitted to mingle my private sorrow, for while the State mourns for a just and incorruptible officer, the administration has been deprived of a careful and wise counsellor, and the executive of a disinterested and devoted friend."

Mr. Dimmick married Miss Lucretia M. Benjamin, daughter of the late Joseph Benjamin, Esq., of New York, January 28, 1855, and of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Walter Erskine, born July 4, 1856. 2. Joseph Benjamin, born October 3, 1858. 3. George Dubois, born November 29, 1859. 4. Martha. 5. Maude. The mother died at Honesdale, February 14, 1880.

Benjamin J. Dimmick, second son of Samuel Erskine and Lucretia M. (Benjamin) Dimmick, was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1858. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Yale College in the class of 1881, where he completed the academical course with the exception of the last term of the senior year, when ill health necessitated the discontinuance of his studies. He made an extended tour of Europe, and subsequently received from Yale College the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. After returning home he entered the law office of William H. Dimmick, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne county in 1882. In 1883 he located in Scranton and entered into partnership with his cousin, Edward C. Dimmick, but shortly afterward withdrew therefrom, owing to continued ill health, and again went abroad, passing most of his time in Switzerland, until 1893, when he returned to Scranton, and there became interested in affairs rather than the practice of his profession. He is president of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of the Scranton Lace Curtain Company, and a director in the Third National Bank and the South Side Bank, both of Scranton. He is a firm friend of the Scranton Public Library, and is a member of its board of trustees. Of benevolent disposition, and having a warm sympathy for the suffering and afflicted, is interested in the Scranton Society for the Pre-

vention and Cure of Consumption, and of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, in both of which he is a trustee. He holds membership with a number of the leading social and literary organizations—the University Club, the Yale Club, and the National Arts Club, all in New York City; and the Scranton Club and the Country Club, of Scranton.

Mr. Dimmick married, November 9, 1881, Miss Louisa H. Hunt, daughter of Dr. E. K. and Mary (Crosby) Hunt, of Hartford, Connecticut. Of this union have been born: Jeanette Hunt, July 28, 1883; Lucretia Benjamin, May 20, 1889; died January 4, 1893; and Mary Crosby, February 10, 1894.

EDWARD L. FULLER, president of the International Salt Company, occupies a front rank among Scranton's most successful business men. In railway circles, and in the conduct of the International Salt Company he is widely and favorably known. He comes in direct line from one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims of 1620—Dr. Edward Fuller—who with his wife and son Samuel disembarked from that historical vessel at Plymouth. Edward Fuller and his wife died shortly after their arrival, but their son lived to marry and rear a family. From this stock descended a long line of descendants, each generation marking the history of the country with illustrious achievements in statescraft, in the professions, in military life, in the marts of trade and the hives of industry. In the second and third generations the family is found in Connecticut, and from there came to Montrose, Pennsylvania, when the country was a wilderness. The great-great-grandfather of Edward L. Fuller, Edward Fuller, married Hannah West, whose remains rest in the cemetery in Scranton. Their children were: Charles, Edward, Henry, Isaac, George, Mary L., Elizabeth and Deborah.

Charles Fuller, son of Edward and Hannah (West) Fuller, born in New London, Connecticut, November 1, 1797, died November 29, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In 1806 the family removed to Pennsylvania, taking up their abode in Bridgewater township, Luzerne (now Susquehanna) county, where they became inured to all the hardships and severe toil which marked pioneer life in a sparsely settled region in its primeval wildness. The son enjoyed little in the way of educational advantages, schools being of short duration at irregular intervals. At

the early age of thirteen years he entered upon a life of self-support, taking employment in a country store at Tunkhannock, and later was similarly employed at Kingston. In 1817, when wanting one year of attaining his majority, he opened a drug store in Wilkes-Barre. The following year, on January 8, he married Miss Maria Scoville, of Exeter township, Luzerne county, who was born in Connecticut in 1802. He subsequently disposed of his business and engaged in farming, transporting his products over the Pocono by team to Easton, then the only market for grain grown in the Wyoming Valley. In 1848 he located in Scranton and entered the employ of Scranton & Platt, as bookkeeper, and later served for several years in the same capacity for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. During the later years of his life he was engaged in an insurance business. He was a man of great nobility of character, distinguished for his integrity, kindness of heart, fidelity to every duty and practical philanthropy. He was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and took an active part in its organization, October 14, 1848, and was one of its most devoted supporters until his death. The value of his work and example in connection with this pioneer temple of worship, in which he faithfully served in every official position, is witnessed today in what has grown out of the effort of himself and his fellows—one of the largest and most influential congregations of its denomination in all eastern Pennsylvania. The children of Charles and Maria (Scoville) Fuller were: James, Edward C., Layton, John, Mary, Catherine, Penelope, Francis and Eudora.

Edward C. Fuller, second son of Charles and Maria (Scoville) Fuller, was at the time of his death one of the veteran business men of the city of Scranton, and was held in peculiar honor for his life of usefulness and unblemished uprightness. He was born in Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1826. He was favored beyond his sire in the way of education receiving academical instruction in Wyoming Seminary. He learned rope making with his father, and subsequently traveled for two years as salesman of the factory products. Somewhat later he engaged in the study of pharmacy under the late Dr. Throop, with whom he was afterward associated in a drug business. This partnership was dissolved in 1851, and Mr. Fuller opened a similar establishment at Hawley, Pennsylvania, but retired therefrom in the following year and located in Scranton, where he resided thenceforth until his death. In the year of his coming he en-



E. F. Tully

gaged in a drug business at No. 303 Lackawanna avenue, with a brother, under the firm name of L. S. and E. C. Fuller, and conducted the same until within four years of his death. A man of excellent business qualifications, he rendered efficient service to the community in various important positions. In 1860 he was elected school controller, and was continued in the office for a number of years, being treasurer of the board during a considerable part of his period of service. May 16, 1881, he was made postmaster of Scranton by appointment of President Garfield, and was continued in office during the administration of President Arthur, acquitting himself most admirably in the discharge of his duties. In 1890 he was elected city assessor and served for a term of three years. He was warmly inclined to philanthropic and benevolent objects, and served as a director and treasurer of the Lackawanna Hospital from the time of its organization until his death. He was also president of the Dunmore Cemetery Association from its organization to the end of his life. He was one of the original members of the First Presbyterian Church, becoming connected with it in his young manhood. He bore an unblemished Christian character, and his genial personality endeared him to the entire community. Affable and companionable, he ever had a kind word for all, and his sympathy for the distressed and afflicted found expression in deed as well as in word. He took an active interest in political affairs, and was an acknowledged local leader in the Republican party, with which he affiliated from the time it was organized with Fremont as its first presidential candidate.

Mr. Fuller married Miss Helen Ruthven, who died in October, 1892, having borne to her husband the following children: 1. Charles R., who married (first) Frances Penman, and (second) Catharine Scranton, who bore him two children, namely: James Scranton and Charles R., Jr. 2. Edward L., to be further mentioned hereafter. 3. James A., who married Eva Davis, and their children are: Bertha and Selin. 4. Harry G., who married Ida Frink, and died in November, 1893, leaving one child, Harry.

Edward Laton Fuller, second son of Edward C. and Helen (Ruthven) Fuller, was born October 7 (or 10), 1851, at Hawley, Pennsylvania. He came to be known as one of the most active and useful men of large affairs in the entire valley. He was at one time one of the largest individual coal operators in the anthracite region, having formerly owned the Mt. Pleasant Colliery at Scranton, the Seneca Coal Company's properties and those of the Newton Coal Mining Company,

the old Forge Coal Mining Company at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and the Girard Coal Company at Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania. He is also largely interested in railway affairs. He organized what is known as the Fuller Syndicate, which secured control of the Western Maryland Railroad and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad, he being a director in both these companies. He is also president of the Genesee & Wyoming Railroad. He is president of the Empire Limestone Company of Buffalo, the Retsof Mining Company, and the Avery Rock Salt Mining Company. His principal interests are connected with the salt industry, as represented by that mammoth corporation, the International Salt Company, of which he is president, and in the development of whose business he has been a leading factor and the dominating figure. To the direction of this great business he adds a careful oversight of various other enterprises of moment, and is known as one of the most industrious men in all this busy region. His attention has been directed most usefully to matters aside from his own immediate interests, and he has worked innovations which have been of general benefit. Among these was accomplished largely through his effort, through the New York state board of railroad commissioners, the purchase by the Erie Railroad Company of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad, and obtaining for the individual operators a contract for the sale of their coal to the railroad companies on the basis of sixty-five per cent. of the tide-water price. This was one of the most momentous events in the history of the anthracite coal business in recent years, inasmuch as it guaranteed cheapened transportation to tidewater, a great boon to the coal industry.

Mr. Fuller has ever taken a deep interest in the city of Scranton, and has contributed efficiently to the advancement of those interests which make for healthful social conditions. His lofty humanitarianism is witnessed in the aid which he has constantly extended to the State Hospital at Scranton, formerly the Lackawanna Hospital, to which he was a generous contributor before it became a state institution; he took a prominent part in bringing it to its present status, and for some time he has been president of its executive committee and treasurer of its board of trustees. He is also deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he has ever been a willing and liberal donor, and he renders to it his personal service in the capacity of president of its board of trustees. He also occupies the same position in the Second Presbyterian Church, of

which he is a member. His benevolences through these and other bodies, as well as his many personal benefactions, are bestowed with unassuming modesty. He is a highly regarded member of numerous leading scientific, commercial and social bodies, among them the following: The Society of American Engineers, the Transportation Club of New York, the Union League Club of New York, the Lawyers' Club of New York, the City Midday Club of New York, the Scranton Club and the Country Club of Scranton. At his home he is held in special admiration for his large achievements and his excellent traits of personal character. As has been well said of him: He has not been spoiled by success; he is today to his friends as he was before the goddess Fortune smiled upon him, and it is the wish of those who know him best that his bright career may continue with undiminished prosperity for many years—a wish for whose consummation there appears to be ample assurance.

Mr. Fuller married Miss Helen M. Silkman, daughter of the late Daniel Silkman, of Scranton. Of this marriage was born a son, Mortimer Bartine, who is associated with his father in all his various business enterprises. Mortimer Bartine Fuller married Kathryn Steell, who bore him a son, Edward Laton Fuller, second.

THOMAS H. WATTS. The Watts family, of which the late Thomas H. Watts was a worthy representative, is of Scotch-Irish origin. The pioneer ancestor of this branch of the family was Henry Watts, father of Thomas H. Watts, who in early manhood emigrated to the United States, locating in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, about the year 1848. He secured employment as coal sales agent for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, retaining the same until the year of his death, 1888, he being then sixty-four years of age. By his marriage to Isabella Miller, a resident of Carbondale, seven children were born, six of whom are as follows: William J., Thomas H., Frank D., George A., Mary, wife of L. A. Roberts of Carbondale; and Margaret Watts.

Thomas H. Watts was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, 1855, and there resided until 1872 when he came to Scranton as an employe in the freight office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Three years later he severed his connection with this corporation and entered the employ of Forrester Brothers, wholesale flour dealers, with whom he remained a number of years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of that line of business. In 1880 he established a business on his own account at No. 22

Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, and five years later, on account of better railroad facilities, removed to Nos. 723-725 West Lackawanna avenue. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the firm name of the T. H. Watts Company, Limited, Mr. Watts serving in the capacity of manager. They conducted a large wholesale trade in flour and provisions, and were supplied with the best products of the large flour mills throughout the country, among them the Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis, and the R. D. Hubbard Milling Company of Mankato, Minnesota. Later Mr. Watts became interested in the Enderley Dairy Company, with which he was connected at the time of his decease, and shortly afterward his widow purchased the stock of the company and has continued the business up to the present time (1905) under the same name. Her herd consists of fifty-two cows, the production of which she disposes of in the Scranton market, keeping in constant use three wagons for that purpose. Mr. Watts was a member of the Scranton board of trade, and during his lifetime maintained an interest in all enterprises for the benefit of the people. In 1886 he was elected on the Republican ticket, a member of the common council from the ninth ward and served for three terms, during one of which he was president of the council. Many improvements were affected during his connection with the same, among them the introduction of electric lights, asphalt paving and city sewerage.

Mr. Watts was united in marriage to Annie Carling, daughter of John and Louise Carling, natives of Scranton, and granddaughter of Peter Carling, one of the pioneer settlers of the city of Scranton, there being but a few houses in that section when he located there. Mr. Watts died January 15, 1903, and was survived by his widow and two sons—Henry C., who is employed in the First National Bank, and Howard. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Watts has clearly demonstrated that a woman can take a position beside that of a man in all the lines of work, whether professional, clerical, commercial, mercantile or manufacturing.

DOLPH FAMILY. The original family name was De Wolf. William De Wolf is mentioned as one of the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066, and the name is found in English history from that time down. The name has also been prominent in German and French history from very early times. The common ancestor of the American De Wolfs (now Dolphs) was Balthazar De Wolf. He seems to have been an Eng-

lishman, as his penmanship was that of an educated Englishman. The best authorities seem to indicate that Balthazar was born about the year 1620. Just when he came to Connecticut is not known, but he owned property in Lyme and in Saybrook early in the history of the colony. Court records of Hartford mention his name in 1656. Balthazar was living in Lyme in 1668, for the records show that he and his three sons, Edward, Simon and Stephen, were then members of the train band. One child of Balthazar was said to have been bewitched to death in 1661. A daughter, Mary, was the grandmother of Governor Matthew Griadvold, of Connecticut. Balthazar was several times elected to the town committee and held many positions of trust.

Edward, his oldest son, was in 1682 selected as an arbitrator in the adjustment of the difficulties between the people and their contractors for building their new church at Lyme. In May, 1686, the town of Lyme laid out twenty-two acres of land to Edward De Wolf on account of his work for the town in the matter of the new meeting house. In 1688 Edward located upon Eighth Mile river, and was granted the privilege of erecting a gristmill. He afterwards bought a saw mill near the same locality, and lived near by his mills, not far from the present village of Laysville. The tombstone over Edward's grave in the Duck river burying ground is the oldest one now to be found in the De Wolf family. The inscription reads: "Here lieth the body of Mr. Edward De Wolf, who died March ye 24th, 1712, in ye 66th year of his age." He left a widow and five sons. The name was gradually changed to Dolph, some using the form De Wolph, others D'Olph, and finally the present Dolph. Moses Dolph, the ancestor of the Dolphs in this sketch, was a member of a company in an Albany regiment.

Alexander Dolph, one of the sons of Moses Dolph, was born in New York state, and migrated to the Lackawanna Valley prior to 1812. He settled in Blakely township, east of Olyphant, on a tract of one hundred acres, which he subsequently reduced by advantageous sales to fifty-five acres. He was a man who commanded the esteem of all who knew him. His wife was Susan London, the descendant of English ancestors who were among the early settlers of Cape May, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Dolph had children: Moses, Edward, of whom later; Alfred, Warren, Eliza, Caroline, Laura, and Mary.

Edward Dolph, son of Alexander and Susan (London) Dolph, was born December 16, 1814, in Blakely township, Lackawanna county. In

early life he had few educational advantages, but by a close study of mankind and a daily observation of current events he kept in touch with the age, and became one of the self-educated men of whom this country is so justly proud. He was possessed of fine conversational powers, and was noted for his agreeable qualities. For several years he followed agricultural pursuits successfully, and then engaged in the lumber business, supplying the new railroads with timber, and prospering beyond his most sanguine expectations. In common with other capitalists he became interested in mining, and rendered great service in prospecting and developing the coal industry. In this line of endeavor he was much assisted by his intimate acquaintance with geology. He was engaged with other men of means in copper and silver mining in the Lake Superior country, and was one of the organizers of a company known as the Scranton Mining Company. He also had an interest in large tracts of timber lands in Randolph county, West Virginia. His fellow-citizens reposed in him the utmost confidence, and in compliance with their urgent entreaties he assumed the office of commissioners' clerk at Wilkes-Barre, Lackawanna county, being at that time Luzerne county. This office he held for three years, and also served one year as recorder's clerk. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and subsequently became a Republican. Although never an office-seeker he took an active part in the affairs of the organization. His religious views partook of the liberality and benevolence of his nature.

Mr. Dolph married in 1845, Elizabeth Kocher, of an old and well-known family, and their children were: Louis, deceased; Edward S., of whom later; Florence E.; Blanche L.; and N. Josette. Of these the last named married W. G. Robertson, and had seven children, five of whom are living: Charles E., Florence E., John L., Annie E., and Josette. The death of Mr. Dolph, which occurred April 4, 1890, was felt as a loss by the entire community. His sterling integrity of character and truly charitable disposition had won the love and respect of all, and his friends could be counted by the hundred. His widow expired in 1898, deeply mourned by her family and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

Edward S. Dolph, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Kocher) Dolph, was born in 1855, in Pittston township, Luzerne county, and enjoyed all the advantages of the Scranton common and high schools. He is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie (Dutchess county, New York) College. His training for the legal profession was received in

the office of Isaac P. Hand, and in 1880 he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. Mr. Dolph, as did his father before him, leads a busy life. Although devoted to the duties of his profession, in the ranks of which he has made for himself an honorable place and an assured standing, he yet finds time for attention to other interests. He is largely engaged in the production of coal in what are known as the Dolph mines, which have been in operation since 1884. While not a participant in the stirring scenes of the political arena, Mr. Dolph is in every sense of the word a model citizen, invariably seeking to promote to the utmost of his powers the best interests of all classes in the community. Since 1888 he has been a resident of the city of Scranton. Mr. Dolph married, December 23, 1883, Sarah M., daughter of William Norris, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and they have two sons: Stanley E. and Harold W., both of whom are students.

WILLIAM F. HALLSTEAD, numbered among the oldest and most thoroughly equipped masters of railway transportation in the state of Pennsylvania, has been intimately associated with these interests from his early boyhood, and his experience has covered practically every department. The success which he has achieved has been due to no fortuitous advancement, but each upward step has logically grown out of his high self-developed ability.

He was born March 22, 1836, in Benton township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Orin L. and Mary (Rivenburg) Hallstead. His father was originally a farmer, but later entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; he served in the position of justice of the peace for some years; in politics he was a Republican; he died at the age of eighty-two years. The mother was reared in Susquehanna county, and died at the age of seventy-two years. These parents had thirteen children, of whom but three are now living—Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Walker, and William F. Hallstead.

William F. Hallstead was reared upon the farm, performing such labor as he was able. He attended the public schools, and afterward Harford Academy. At the age of sixteen he worked upon the railroad then in course of construction between Scranton and Great Bend. When this section was completed he was given employment as brakeman on a gravel train, but was soon promoted to conductor, and a few months later was made yard dispatcher at Scranton. In 1856 he became assistant superintendent, and in 1868 was

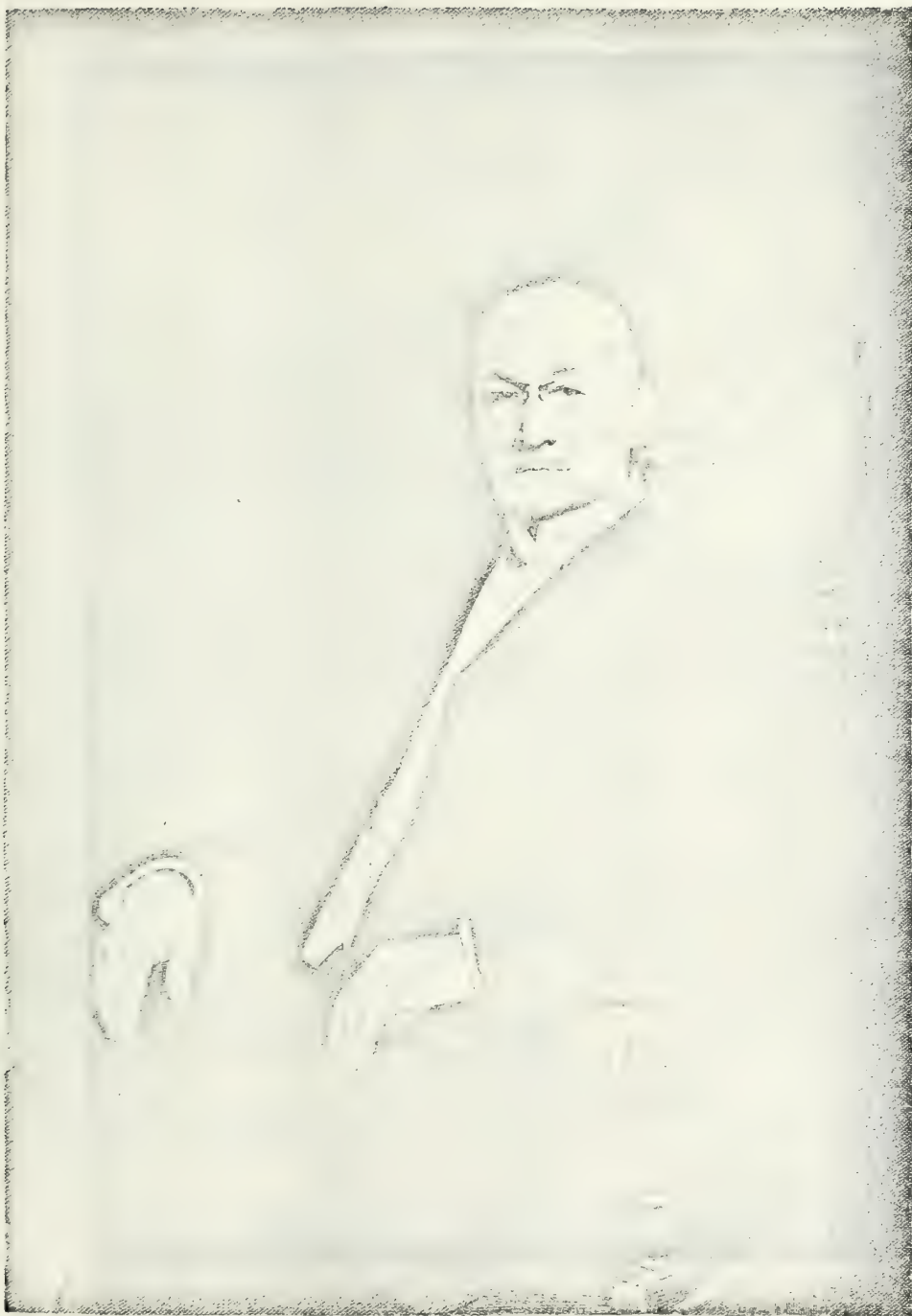
advanced to the position of superintendent of the northern division, from Binghamton to Main Line Junction. Shortly after he was placed in charge of the line from Syracuse to Binghamton, and its two hundred and twenty-five miles came under his personal supervision. Later he was appointed superintendent of the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna branch, and several years afterward was given charge of the construction of the line from Binghamton to Buffalo which he completed in 1883. In 1886 he was appointed general manager of the entire system. He subsequently became second vice-president and later president of the Lackawanna and Montrose Railroad.

In addition to his active connection with these large affairs, upon which depend in large degree the industrial and commercial interests of the Wyoming Valley, Mr. Hallstead has extended his activities to various other large enterprises which contributed materially to the same ends, belonging to the directorate of the following named corporations: The First National Bank of Scranton, the County Bank, the Pennsylvania Casualty Company, the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company, the Suburban Electric Light Company, and he is vice-president and a director of the Title and Guaranty Company. He holds membership in the Scranton Club, the Country Club and the Engineers' Club.

Mr. Hallstead married, in June, 1858, Miss Mary Harding, of New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. One child was born of this union—George M. Hallstead, who married Miss Stella Coleman and of this marriage were born three children: Mary, George and William F. Hallstead.

CYRUS D. JONES, whose great business ability has found attestation in the success which he has achieved in the founding and development of various enterprises of great importance, and of which a conspicuous example is found in the Grand Union Tea Company, most unique in its beginning and phenomenally successful in its career, is of Welsh descent. Early members of the family, in the most dramatic and important epochs in English history, were men of strong character, unflinching devotion to principle, invincible courage and great intellectual attainments.

Colonel John Jones, who married a sister of Oliver Cromwell, was the immediate ancestor of that branch of the family from which is descended Cyrus D. Jones. Colonel Jones was governor of Anglesy; member of parliament from Wales; colonel in the parliamentary army, and one of the



W. F. Hallsted



Cyrus D Jones

judges who with Whalley, Goffe and others decided the fate of Charles I. After the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne in the person of Charles II, parliament pardoned all who took part in Cromwell's dynasty except the judges, who were condemned to the block. Three of the number—Whalley, Goffe and Doxwell—escaped to America, William Jones, son of Colonel Jones, coming in the same vessel with the two first named. William Jones had assisted in secreting the regicides named from the king's officers, who were in close pursuit. The record states that on May 13th Whalley and Goffe were conducted by Jones and his friends some three miles into the wilderness beyond the mill, where, a booth having been constructed, the colonists spent two nights.

William Jones was born in London in 1624, and there became a barrister of some repute. July 4, 1659, he married Hannah Eaton, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, youngest daughter of Theophilus Eaton, governor of the colony of Connecticut. Jones came to America the next year, arriving in Boston on July 27, 1660, bringing with him his wife and their sons William and Nathaniel. He went immediately to New Haven, where he resided with his father-in-law, Governor Eaton. He took the oath with the following qualifications: "That whereas the king hath been proclaimed in this colony to be our sovereign, and we his loyal subjects, I do take the said oath with the subordination to his majesty, hoping his majesty will confirm said government for the advancement of Christ's gospel, kingdom and ends in this colony upon the foundation already laid; but in case of the alteration of the government in the fundamentals thereof, then to be free from said oath. The same day he was admitted freeman, and five days afterwards was chosen magistrate at a court election. In May, 1664, he was chosen deputy governor of the colony. When the first meeting house was built "in the long seat" were William Jones, John Davenport, Mr. Yale and William Gibbard, all men of distinction, seated according to their social position. In the deed of trust given by the Rev. John Davenport he "conformed unto Mr. William Jones, assistant of the colony of Connecticut," certain property stipulated therein. Deputy Governor William Jones, by his wife, Hannah (Eaton) Jones, had issue: Theophilus, born October 2, 1661; Sarah, born August 17, 1662; Elizabeth, baptized October 23, 1664; Samuel, baptized July 27, 1666; John, born October 4, 1667; Devodat, born March 1, 1670; Isaac, born June 21, 1671; and Abigail Rebecca, born November 10, 1679.

Isaac Jones, seventh child and youngest son of Deputy Governor William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, was born in New Haven, June 21, 1671. He moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and married Deborah Clark, of that town. He was the founder of the Stratford and Stamford branch of the Jones family. Their children were: Daniel, William, Timothy, Mary, Deborah, Isaac, Hannah, Jacob, James, and Ebenezer.

Isaac Jones, sixth child of Isaac Jones named above, was born December 23, 1702. His son John married Elizabeth Cluxton, and their son Josiah married Sarah Smith. Isaac, son of the parents last named, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, November 11, 1794. He married Lois Curtis, and had issue as follows: Louisa Jane, born January 20, 1817; Sally Ann, born December 18, 1818; Isaac S., born July 15, 1821; Mary Elizabeth, born May 6, 1824; Daniel Cyrus, born May 14, 1827; Henrietta, born November 12, 1832; Lois A., born December 2, 1834; Cornelia Gertrude, born October 10, 1844.

Isaac S. Jones, third child and eldest son of Isaac and Lois (Curtis) Jones, was born in Stamford, Connecticut. He was a merchant and became a man of considerable importance, representing his town in the legislature and being called to various local offices. He married Frances J. Weed, of Pound Ridge, New York, a descendant probably of the Weed family of Stamford, Connecticut. Their children were: Francis S., Mary E., Frank S., Cyrus D., and Charles F. Jones.

Cyrus D. Jones was born in Stamford township, Connecticut, May 1, 1852. He was there reared until he was twelve years old, attending the village schools, where he was well grounded in the English branches. He subsequently took a commercial course in Gardiner's Business College in Scranton. After leaving school he clerked in his father's store, leaving this to enter upon similar employment in New York City, and for a year afterward served in the wholesale wood and willow ware house of J. H. Knapp & Co., in the same city. At the age of nineteen he came to Scranton, to which place his father had meantime removed, and there clerked in a store for one year. At the expiration of that time he sought the co-operation of his brothers—Frank S. and Charles F. Jones—and September 1, 1872, shortly before he attained his majority, the firm of Jones Brothers was organized for the conduct of a retail tea business in Scranton, and they became known as the Grand Union Tea Company in 1877. How enormously the business was developed from this small beginning is to be discerned in the fact that it is today one of the most mammoth retailing

enterprises in the country, with its one hundred and seventy-six stores in leading cities, the annual sales amounting to from six to eight millions of dollars, and providing employment for an army of more than three thousand people. The general offices of this vast business are in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Jones and his brother, Frank S. Jones, as an individual firm, their brother Charles F. having retired from the firm several years ago, purchase all the products and materials used by the company, importing great quantities of tea, and furnishing the capital for a large coffee importing business. They also own the Anchor Pottery, of Trenton, New Jersey, the output of which is required in its entirety for the use of the Grand Union Tea Company. Success has crowned the efforts of the brothers from the beginning, yet this result has not been accomplished without the exercise of the best powers of the merchant—incessant industry, careful judgment and discriminating sagacity. During the more than thirty years in which is contained the history of the company, the country has passed through some of the most serious financial crises, in which scores of similar enterprises have ended in failure, sometimes of colossal extent. The Grand Union Tea Company, however, has successfully weathered every storm, maintaining its prestige unimpaired, and so holding in hand its resources as to be enabled to constantly extend instead of curtailing its operations. In the corporation as it exists today, with its houses dotting the entire country, Mr. Jones has lived to witness a monument to his own endeavor of which any man might well be proud, and which is worthy of being held up as an example of what may be accomplished by earnest and honorable effort, and as a complete answer to the pessimists who would have us believe that fortune and fame are no longer to be achieved in this day and through exercise of resolution and honorable methods.

In addition to his connection with the Grand Union Tea Company, of which he is vice-president, Mr. Jones holds official position in some thirty other corporations and firms, among them the following: The United States Lumber Company, in which he is vice-president; the Peoples' Bank of Scranton, of which he is president; and the Traders' Bank of the same city, in which he is a director. He is at the same time practically retired from active connection with the great institutions with which his name is so closely identified, and, in pursuance of a determination made many years ago, whereby he limited the period of his personal effort, is residing in semi-retirement in the enjoyment of a beautiful home and all the

surroundings which are grateful to one of culture and refined tastes. Yet, as necessity requires, he takes an advisory interest in all the concerns with which he is associated, and he has never ceased to be to his home community one of its most helpful and liberal members, affording his influence and means to every worthy object. He was a trustee in the construction of the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Scranton, to which he was a large contributor. His religious affiliations are with the Elm Park Methodist Church, in which he is a trustee and member of the official board. His personal traits are those which well mark the ideal neighbor and citizen. Modestly and without ostentation he is a liberal benefactor of many charitable and philanthropic institutions, as well as of the well-deserving about him who are buffeted by misfortune in mind, body and estate. He has traveled much throughout the United States and Europe. Mr. Jones is one of the most highly esteemed men in Scranton, a man of rare genial nature and pleasing personality, who is extremely popular among a wide circle of friends, and who is admired in business circles for the phenomenal success which has always attended his well-directed efforts.

Mr. Jones married Miss Mary S. Horn, of Scranton, and of this marriage have been born four children: Arthur A., who is secretary and treasurer of the Grand Union Tea Company; he married Miss Elzena Bixby, and they reside in Brooklyn, New York. Harvey L., who is also connected with the corporation named, and married Miss Edna Caryl; they also reside in Brooklyn, New York. Helen F. and Frederick B. Jones, who reside at home.

Frank S. Jones, third child of Isaac S. and Frances J. (Weed) Jones, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, August 19, 1847. He pursued an ordinary course of study in his native town, and at the age of fourteen entered Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1862. He soon afterward entered a New York publishing house as assistant bookkeeper, and in a few years was advanced to the position of confidential clerk. During his ten years experience with this firm he was laying the foundation for his future achievements and success in life. In 1872, as has been before narrated, he became associated with his brothers in the formation of the Grand Union Tea Company. He is known for his large benefactions to religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions and causes. His residence is in Brooklyn, New York.

THOMAS MONIE, M. D. It is a true saying that some men are born poets, and it is equally true that some men are born physicians and surgeons. Education can do much in mastering the path which nature prompts us to follow, but if we would be true poets, accomplished physicians or skillful surgeons we must travel the road to which Dame Nature points. We are pleased to say that Dr. Monie is one of those gentlemen who by nature and education is well qualified to fill his present position and profession. He is by nativity a Scotchman, born June 9, 1868. He is the son of Charles and Helen Monie, natives of Scotland, who with their family emigrated to this country in 1871. They located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Old Forge and Moosic. Charles Monie (father) is an engineer by trade. Twelve children were born to Charles and Helen Monie, nine of whom are living, namely: James B., Helen, John C., Isabelle N., Elizabeth M., Thomas, Charles, Mary, and William Monie.

Dr. Thomas Monie acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of Old Forge and Moosic, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the Scranton Business College, from which institution he was graduated; subsequently he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in the year 1899. During the same year he settled in Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skillful surgeons in the Lackawanna Valley, and his services are in constant demand in critical surgical cases. His patronage is steadily increasing, owing to his skill and ability in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. He is a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society, the Scranton Clinical and Pathological Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is an honored member of Aurora Lodge, No. 523, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jermyn, Pennsylvania; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Royal Arcanum; and the Heptasophis.

Dr. Monie was married in 1894 to Mary E. Van Doran, to whom five children were born, four of whom are living, namely: Margaret I., Thomas R., Allen S., and Norval V. Mrs. Monie, mother of these children, died June 2, 1903. Her demise was sincerely mourned by her own family, and also by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteemed her at her true value.

JACOB THEODORE NYHART, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a representative of that class of men who by their industry, energy and perseverance have gained an enviable position in business circles, and whose name is a synonym for integrity and honorable transactions. He was born in Hamilton, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1842, a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Ruth) Nyhart, descendants of a good old Dutch extraction.

Simon Nyhart (father) was a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, a tailor by trade, which line of work he followed during his entire active career and from which he derived a good livelihood. By his marriage to Elizabeth Ruth, also a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, he was the father of seven children, three of whom are living at the present time (1904): Catherine, Lana, and Jacob T. Catherine resides near Taylorville, Lackawanna county; Lana resides in Nazareth, Northampton county; and Jacob T. will be mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Simon Nyhart died in early manhood, being only forty-five years of age; he was survived by his wife, who attained the age of seventy-six years.

Jacob T. Nyhart was a boy of eight years when his father died, and being thus early thrown upon his own resources, his education was necessarily limited, having been mostly acquired in the school of experience, from which we never graduate. The family took up their residence in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and the following year he was employed by his brother Samuel, who was a miller by trade. He spent one year in Luzerne, now Lackawanna county, and then moved to Wyoming county, in and about Tunkhannock, where he remained for a number of years. He finally moved to Waverly, Pennsylvania, where he engaged at his trade for two years. He then returned to Wyoming county, in the neighborhood of Tunkhannock, where he operated on shares a mill for two and half years, after which he removed to La Grange where he and his brother had previously operated a mill. His next move was to the mill owned by Mr. Miller at Tunkhannock, and after operating this for one and one-half years he located in Factoryville, where he operated a flouring mill for five and one-half years. His next place of residence was Providence, Lackawanna county, now a part of Scranton), where he operated a mill for nineteen years, and at the expiration of this period of time (in 1891) he purchased his present mill in Peck-

ville. This mill was built by Samuel Peck in 1839, and operated by him for a number of years. It was finally rented to others, and passed through a number of hands before it was purchased by Mr. Nyhart.

The mill is operated by a forty-horse power engine with a sixty-horse boiler, and has a capacity of twenty-five tons per day. While Mr. Nyhart is a dealer in all kinds of grain and feed, including hay and straw, yet his mill is confined to making feed. He understands the milling business from start to finish, conducts his affairs in a practical and efficient manner, and well merits the success which has attended his well-directed efforts. Although a loyal citizen and deeply interested in the affairs of his country and state, Mr. Nyhart is no politician, his life having been too busy to allow him the time to take an active part in politics. His principle in local affairs is the best man for the office. During the early years of his life he cast his vote for the candidates of the Democratic party on national issues, but of late years his allegiance has been transferred to the opposite party. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he holds the office of class leader and trustee. In former years he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and an official in his lodge, and he has received the seventh degree in the Masonic fraternity.

In 1865, while a resident of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, Mr. Nyhart was united in marriage to Sarah A. Shook, of Wyoming county, and two children were the issue of this union: 1. Stanley W., born in Wyoming county, April 11, 1866, received his education in the public schools, Wyoming Seminary and Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and has been in the employ of his father ever since his graduation from the latter named institution. He married Blanche Brown, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Hilda, Mae, Dorothy, and Jacob T. 2. Magdalene, an accomplished young woman, resides with her parents.

THE JERMYN FAMILY. John Jermyn, Sr., was born in England and was married (first) to a Miss Dunthorne, also a native of that country. He emigrated to America with his two sons, John and William, in 1847, and settled in Pennsylvania at Slocum Hollow, now Scranton. His second wife was Esther Barnes. The children of John Jermyn were: Miranda, Mary, William, John and another daughter.

Of these children, Miranda married Joseph Smith and her children were: Marion, who be-

came the wife of Arthur Keston; Annie, who married Joseph Kirk; Alice, who married Thomas Hill; Florence, who became Mrs. Smith; Constance, who married Frederick Friend; and Jermyn, who died in childhood. Mary, second daughter of John Jermyn, Sr., became the wife of Henry Beeson, but had no children.

William Jermyn, eldest son of John Jermyn, married a daughter of Joseph Smith, and their children were: William, who died in infancy; Alice, who married a Miss Blackman; and Dunthorne.

John Jermyn, Jr., son of John Jermyn, Sr., was born at Rendham, Suffolk county, England, in October, 1825, and was married in 1851 to Susan Knight, whose birth occurred in 1834, and who was a daughter of Joseph Knight of Cornwall, England. The children of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn are: Joseph J., born July 31, 1852; William C., born in 1854, died in 1874; Francis H., born in 1856, married Grace Griffin, by whom he had a daughter Frances; Myron A., died in infancy; George B., born in 1862, married Mary Anna Olds by whom he had a son, John, and for his second wife chose Annie Adams, by whom he has two daughters, Margaret and Ruth; Walter M., born in 1864, married Lena Keagh; Edmond Beeson, born in 1866, married Mamie Decker, by whom he has three children, Edmond, Jr., Elizabeth, and William; Susan M., born in 1871, is the wife of Robert A. Downey, by whom she has one son, Robert, Jr.; Rollo, who married Kate Jay, and has a son Rollo.

John Jermyn, the younger son of John Jermyn, Sr., was reared and educated in London, England, to which place his father removed from Rendham, Suffolk county. He remained in London until he was twenty-two years of age when he emigrated to America with his father and brother William. He settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and entered upon his business career in this country by working for the firm of Scranton & Platt, engaged in the coal and iron business. He assisted in opening the Diamond coal mine, the first mine opened in Scranton, and was employed there as foreman. Later he started in business for himself in partnership with Stephen Clark in the Clark mine located in northern Scranton. Shortly afterward, however, he sold his interest in this mine and secured a mine at Archbald, which he operated for two years and then sold. He next removed to Jermyn, becoming the founder of the town and giving to it his name. There he remained for eighteen years, when he disposed of his interest there and again located at Scranton. At Priceburg he opened

two more mines, which he operated for a few years and then again sold out. He afterward opened the mine known as the Manville, and one at Peckville, which he operated for a year, when he sold. He also owned a mine at Rendham, which was named for his birthplace in England. He also became a prominent factor in other business pursuits aside from the development of the large coal resources of the state. He was at one time the most extensive stockholder of the First National Bank of Scranton, also of the Mechanics' Savings Bank at Carbondale, and made judicious investment in real estate in Scranton. In 1896 he built the palatial hotel which still bears his name, and which is now owned by the Jermyn estate. He was largely instrumental in securing the building of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad to Scranton, and for a few years acted as its manager.

Few men have figured so prominently in the business development and material upbuilding of Scranton and this portion of the state as did John Jermyn. His educational advantages in youth were limited, and without pecuniary assistance or the aid of influential friends or relatives he started out in life determined to make the most of his opportunities and to win advancement if it could be gained through strong purpose and honorable effort. His self-reliance and natural powers proved the basis of a success that was as commendable as it was notable. Difficulties and obstacles seemed not to deter him in his onward march, but rather proved an impetus for renewed effort. Realizing in his youth that the business opportunities of the new world were superior to those in the old country, he accordingly crossed the Atlantic and without a moment's hesitation sought employment, which he soon secured. From that time forward his course was marked by steady and consecutive advancement, which came in recognition of his close application and fidelity to every interest entrusted to his care by his employers. Only a comparatively brief period had passed when he was enabled, as the result of his industry and economy, to embark in business on his own account and the history of his operations in the coal fields forms an important chapter in the record of the material development of this part of the state. He saw that profits would accrue from the employment of the labors of others, and prepared to enter the contracting field. In speaking of this portion of his career a contemporary biographer has said: "He sought and secured the contract for opening the Diamond coal mines at Scranton, and was the first man to put a shovel into that important work. His con-

tract here having been pushed to a successful and satisfactory close during the years 1851 to 1854, he soon after entered into a contract to open and develop the coal of the New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company situated in the notch of the mountain above Providence, known as Rockwell's mines. In this undertaking he was engaged some four or five years and was highly successful. The contract having been filled and the work accepted by the company in the year 1859, he entered into a contract with Judson Clark, Esq., for the sinking of a shaft and mining the coal from the lands of the said Clark, situated on the Abington turnpike and near the mines of the New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was engaged for some two years, when Judson Clark having died, he together with Messrs. Wells and Clark, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, became the proprietors of the mines under a lease with the estate, under the firm name of Jermyn, Wells & Company. This lease continued for three years, when the mining of the coal at this point was abandoned. Always on the alert for an opening and with a wonderfully penetrating mind, we find Mr. Jermyn always looking in advance, and before he closed his engagement at one point had another in waiting for him. Thus before his lease expired with the Judson Clark estate, he had effected another with Judge Birdseye, of New York City, for the working of his mines at Archbald, Pennsylvania. These mines had been badly managed for many years, and their reputation was such that the proprietor found it difficult to operate them successfully. This Mr. Jermyn soon remedied, however, and he had not been in possession of the mines more than three years when the proprietor was enabled to sell his mines and coal lands to the Boston and Lackawanna Coal Company at a very large profit. Mr. Jermyn, having closed his engagement with the same success which seemed ever to attend him with the same foresight which had all through life characterized him, sought out and before closing his business at Archbald effected a contract for mining the coal land of the Gibson estate, at what was then known as Rushdale. Here, as at Archbald, the reputation of the community and quality of coal to be mined was such that mining operations had been abandoned entirely and the operators almost literally driven from the field, the mines having stood idle for several years. With all these discouragements and contrary to the advice of his friends, who could see nothing but failure and disaster in the undertaking, Mr. Jermyn, after having examined the mines for

himself and satisfied his own mind that there was money in it, pushed steadily forward with his improvements, keeping his own counsel until he should be fully prepared to enter upon his mining operations. Having put his machinery and buildings in thorough repair and added largely to his facilities for mining and preparing coal, in 1865, Mr. Jermyn entered upon the most successful undertaking of his life, and laid the foundation for a large share of property and wealth which afterwards crowned his career, having effected two new leases of coal to the amount of one million tons each, besides filling successfully the original contract of one million tons from the same estate, and with the facilities for mining and delivering the entire two million tons of coal within the next ten or fifteen years. When the borough of Gibsonburg was incorporated in the year 1869, it was thought fitting that it should bear the name of the estate on which it was founded, hence the name of Gibsonburg. During the year 1873, the growth and interests of the borough having from its formation been so entirely connected with the Jermyn family, it was thought but just and the spontaneous expression of the entire community was given that the name of the borough be changed to that of Jermyn.

John Jermyn died in 1902, leaving to his family a large estate that had been acquired through a lifetime of activity well directed by sound business judgment. His career is an indication of the business advantages afforded by the new world to the men who have the foresight to recognize and utilize them, and while he acquired wealth, his efforts were also of a character to benefit the entire locality in which he operated, and his life work, therefore, became of signal usefulness to Scranton and the surrounding districts.

CAPTAIN W. A. MAY, a civil engineer of high accomplishments, has long been prominently identified with many of the most important commercial and other interests of the city of Scranton, and vicinity. In addition he has borne a large share in the larger concerns of the community, having served efficiently on the board of education, and rendered service of signal value as president of the board of trade during the most important era in the history of that body.

He was born December 3, 1850, in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, son of the Rev. Lewis and Louisa (Haines) May. His father was born in Offenbergh, Germany, and was finely educated in his native land. Lewis May came to the United States a single man, in the year 1820,

at the age of twenty years, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, whence he removed to Hollidaysburg, and later to Lycoming county, where he died. He was an Evangelical clergyman, and held various charges in Pennsylvania. He married Louisa Haines, of an old Philadelphia family, whose parents resided upon a farm where is now located the borough of Frankford.

W. A. May, one of the four sons of Rev. Lewis and Louisa (Haines) May, attended the public schools in the various places in which his father's ministerial life was passed. His father died when young May was fourteen years old, and his mother passed away three years later, and thenceforward his education was obtained through his own effort. He prepared for college at Dickinson Seminary, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He now entered the employ of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, and this may be taken as marking the beginning of a most successful career. While a seminary student he had made a special study of civil and mining engineering, and, his capabilities becoming known, it was his unusual distinction to be appointed chief of the engineering department of the Hillside Company, before he had attained the age of twenty-three years. He subsequently suspended work in order to make more ample preparation for his life work, and entered Lafayette College, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of civil engineer, and later he received that of Master of Arts from the same institution. He then resumed his position as chief engineer for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, and two years later added to his duties in that capacity the more responsible place of chief engineer for the North Western Mining & Exchange Company, in Elk county, Pennsylvania, and yet later also had charge of the civil engineering for the Meredith Run Coal Company and the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, in Tioga county. He efficiently discharged these multifarious duties until 1883, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, and served as such until 1901 when he was made general manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company (of which he was superintendent from 1898 to 1901), and is now in charge of the combined interests, one of the very largest in the Scranton coal region, if, indeed, it does not exceed in magnitude any other. These three great corporations control thirty thousand acres of coal land, twenty-four coal mines in operation, having an annual



H. A. May



Henry Taylor

output of five million tons, and in addition handle one and a half million tons purchased under contract. To carry on these stupendous operations Captain May has under his direction an army of twelve to fourteen thousand men.

While such weighty responsibilities would seemingly fully tax the energies and endurance of any one man, Captain May is actively identified with various other large interests, being secretary and treasurer of the Walburn Land Company, and secretary of the Schuylkill Anthracite Coal Royalty Company. He has also borne a prominent and most useful part in the general affairs of the community, and particularly in connection with the Scranton board of trade, where he displayed such masterly abilities that he was retained in the presidency for five successive terms, 1893 to 1897, inclusive. It was in his first presidential term that the board was aroused from its lethargy following the disastrous financial panic of that year, when so many of Scranton's industrial and commercial enterprises were languishing and stood in need of stimulation, and under the brilliant administration of Captain May stands out as the most important epoch in the history of the board. Under him the plans for the splendid new board building were formulated and put into execution, and the present stately edifice stands as an impressive monument to his sagacity and untiring energy. With Secretary Atherton he made a house-to-house canvass for the procurement of subscriptions to the building fund, and this collection, amounting to about forty thousand dollars, was the financial foundation of this praiseworthy enterprise. Captain May was vice-president of the Board of Trade Building Company; and he also served upon the leading board committees, and was instrumental in securing for the city the location of various large industries. In addition to the Board of Trade Building, Captain May was largely instrumental in forwarding the erection of three other of the most important edifices in the city, the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Elm Park Methodist Church buildings. He served most capably as a member of the select council of the city from the Ninth ward, for two terms of two years each, and also upon the board of school control.

He was for ten years a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and is holder of a marksmanship medal commemorating that period of service. He enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, in February, 1878, and was mustered out in November, 1888, as captain of

Company D. He has always maintained a deep loyalty to the old regiment, and has always given liberal aid to every movement in its interest. He is a member of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and of its board of trustees, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He has exerted himself usefully in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is trustee of that body. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Scranton Engineers' Club, the Scranton Club, the Country Club, and the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Held in honor as one of the foremost of Scranton's citizens in point of public spirit, energy and enterprise, he is universally popular for those excellent traits of personal character which mark the ideal neighbor and friend.

Captain May married Miss Emma Louise, daughter of B. L. Richards, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage has been born a daughter, Maud Richards May.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR was born in Paterson, New Jersey, son of William H. and Catherine G. (Deeths) Taylor. In the paternal line he came of an English family of great antiquity. Time has wrought many changes in the orthography of the Taylor name, which, in its original form of Taillerfer, was brought to England by one of the Norman barons who came with William the Conqueror. At the battle of Hastings, as graphically depicted by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in "The Last of the Saxon Kings," Taillerfer, a warrior of gigantic height, led his followers upon the foe, many of whom he slew before he fell, transfixing by the spear of Leofivine, the brother of the Saxon king. The right of the Taylor family to bear arms is officially attested by the records of the Herald's College, where is registered the elaborate blazonry with its significant crest—a dexter arm embossed in armor, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a javelin, with the motto, "*Consequitor quodcumque petit*":—"He accomplishes what he undertakes." The Taillerfer family received from the Conqueror large landed estates in Kent, England, which descended to Hanger Taylefer, 1256, from whom the American family of Taylor claims to be descended.

The Taylor family first appeared in America in 1692, a few years after the Dutch were supplanted by the English. The family was related by marriage to Sir George Carteret, proprietor of East Jersey, under the English crown. Lady

Carteret purchased from the Indians, in trust for Mathew Taylor and others, a tract of land four miles in depth on both sides of the Raritan river. Mathew died shortly afterward, and bequeathed his holdings to his brother Edward, then living in London. In 1692 Edward, "of Briggs House, York county, England, residing in London," came to the country, entered upon possession of the property and became the progenitor of the Taylor family in America. He brought with him his wife, Catherine (family name unknown), and five children. The old Taylor homestead, built in 1729 by George, son of the immigrant, still stands in the village of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and as late as 1880 was occupied by a lineal descendant of the first settler. It was then in good condition, with the old pictured Dutch tiles in the spacious fireplace.

Of the descendants of Edward were grandsons who were among the pioneer settlers in New York, Ohio, and elsewhere in the west and south. Most of them became useful and prosperous citizens, many of them filled places of distinction, and it is said that none, so far as known, was ever convicted of a crime. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war by various members, among whom was Major Richard Cox, of the New Jersey line, whose mother was Mercy Taylor, granddaughter of the immigrant settler. Elisha Taylor was an officer in the war of 1812; he was a pioneer in the cause of total abstinence in a day when the thought was a heresy, spent ten years of his life in advocating his temperance principles, and for many years devoted one-fourth of his annual income for that purpose and for the spread of the gospel. Of this family were two eminent divines, Rev. Jeremy Taylor and the late Bishop Frederick W. Taylor, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Illinois. John Taylor, of New York, was a member of Congress uninterruptedly from 1813 to 1833, and was twice speaker of the house. On the admission of Missouri to the Union he delivered the first speech in congress in which was expressed inflexible opposition to the extension of slavery. He was a man of excellent judgment, and was consulted upon national affairs by Presidents Madison, Monroe and Adams, and also by Clay, Webster and Everett. He accompanied General Lafayette through New England on his last visit to this country. Jacob Taylor published, 1702-46, an almanac which was the predecessor of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," and for which he made his own astronomical calcula-

tions. Other members of the family were: President Zachary Taylor, Bayard Taylor, author and poet; Brook Taylor, the "water poet," and Tom Taylor, once editor of the unique *London Punch*. In the American family was William H. Taylor, grandfather of him of the same name, and to whom this narrative principally relates. He was a native of Birmingham, England, the son of a silversmith, and came to the United States and located in Paterson, New Jersey. He brought with him considerable means and lived in pleasant retirement. He married Mary White, and to them were born children: William H., James, John, George, Charles, Joseph, Emma, Sarah and Mary. He died in Newark, New Jersey, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, surviving his wife, who died at the age of sixty-six years.

William H. Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, son of William H. and Mary (White) Taylor, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1826, and was six years old when his parents came to the United States. It is an agreeable task to epitomize so active and useful a life. Educated in Paterson, New Jersey, he early evinced a special talent for mechanics, and at an early age was indentured to Charles Danforth, a mechanical engineer in that city. After completing his apprenticeship he spent several years visiting the more important manufactories throughout the country, in quest of a larger technical knowledge. In 1852 he made a trip to California, but returned in a short time to assume a responsible position. In 1865, on account of the failing health of his wife, he visited Europe with her, and while there further added to his knowledge of mechanics. On his return in the following year he became associated with the Watson Manufacturing Company at Paterson, New Jersey, but discontinued his connection with this enterprise a year later to embark in a new venture in the same city, and in which he was destined to lay the foundations for his subsequent extensive operations as a manufacturing dealer in machinery and machinists' supplies. A large proportion of his trade coming from Pennsylvania, and especially from the mining districts, he deemed it advisable to find a location more convenient to that field, and in 1870 removed his business to Allentown, where he conducted it with great success until his death, June 4, 1880, having meantime (in 1876) made another tour of Europe for rest and recuperation. He was a man of the highest mechanical ability, and all his transactions were governed by the loftiest in-

tegrity, whether in the routine of mechanical labors or in his financial relations with those with whom he dealt. Of strong convictions of right, he was tenacious in maintaining what his judgment approved, and his strong intellect was fortified by a great will power. Yet he was ever just and considerate with his equals or his subordinates, and never permitted pride or self-interest to lead him to the perpetration of an injustice. He was a man of striking personality, commanding in figure, with a handsome countenance reflecting strength of character, and a well dispositioned mind. He was a Republican in politics, and maintained the principles of his party with a degree of vigor and enthusiasm which admitted of no question of his sincerity in the conviction that upon them depended the interests and honor of the country. In 1851 he married Catherine G. Deeths, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Deeths, and to them were born three children: Emma G., who became the wife of Arthur D. Troxell; Cassie G., who became the wife of Albert G. Wheeler, and William H. Taylor.

William H. Taylor, youngest child of William H. and Catherine G. (Deeths) Taylor, passed his early boyhood in Paterson, New Jersey, and Allentown, Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools in both these cities. He then pursued advanced studies in Dickinson Seminary, but left that institution when eighteen years old to enter his father's machinery supply house in a clerical capacity, and was thus closely associated with the parent until the death of the latter, when he took the business in charge. He had gained a familiar knowledge of its every department, and constantly developed it to larger proportions, conducting it successfully until 1884, when he established the Scranton Supply and Machinery Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in 1889 opened the Hazelton Machinery and Supply Company at Hazelton, Pennsylvania. The offices and salesrooms are at 131 Wyoming avenue, while the major portion of the stock is stored in a large warehouse along the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads. The stock comprises tools of all kinds for mechanics and machinists, mine and mill supplies of every description, and includes many specialties from the most eminent manufacturers of the country in special lines.

Mr. Taylor is one of the largest individual coal operators in the state. He was counsellor for the St. Clair Coal Company, of which he is

president, in the anthracite strike commission. He is also president of the Franklin Coal Company, and is actively identified with many other local commercial and financial enterprises, and is also president of the Goodwin Car Company of New York, is a director in the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York City, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, both of Scranton; the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and others. He is an active Free Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Nellie G. Barker, daughter of the late Samuel G. Barker, sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Of this marriage have been born four children: Nellie Grace, deceased; Alice Marion, William H., Jr., and John D. Higgins.

ELIAS W. THOMPSON, one of the progressive business men of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, where he has resided since 1886, was born in Union, Broome county, New York, March 17, 1876, a son of William H. and Sophia (Winans) Thompson, natives and residents of New York State, whose family consisted of three other children, namely: Fred M., Elizabeth and Anna. He is a grandson of Hugh and Elizabeth Thompson, both natives of Ireland, and great-grandson of William Thompson, the founder of the American branch of the family, who emigrated from his native country, Ireland, to the United States, settling in New York State, where he devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits.

Elias W. Thompson is indebted to the common schools of his native township for a practical education, which qualified him for a life of usefulness and activity. At the early age of twelve years he engaged in the flouring mill business at Lisle, New York, remaining three years. He then returned to his home in Union, New York, where he was employed in the same business up to his removal to Factoryville, Pennsylvania, in 1886. He at once secured employment with Christopher Matthewson, who was one of the prominent business men of that city, owning and operating an extensive flouring mill. This gentleman later became his father-in-law, and he continued his connection with the business up to the time of the decease of Mr. Matthewson, in 1901, when he took entire control of the es-

tate, which is quite extensive, consisting of farms, mill and village property. Mr. Thompson added improved machinery of the best and latest pattern to the plant operated by Mr. Matthewson, and by this means the business increased to a large extent. From 1899 to 1903, a period of four years, Mr. Thompson, in connection with his milling and other industries, was engaged in mercantile business at Factoryville, but on account of the extensive increase in his milling business was forced to dispose of his store, selling the same to Mr. Walton.

In addition to looking after his own interests, Mr. Thompson is actively and prominently identified with the growth and development of the borough of Factoryville. He was the prime mover in the erection of the Factoryville Telephone Company, which later was consolidated with the Centermoreland Telephone Company, with a stock capital of fifty thousand dollars, in which corporation he is a large stockholder. He is serving in the capacity of secretary and treasurer of the Nokomis Water Company of Factoryville. In politics he is at heart a Prohibitionist, but in great issues casts his vote with the Republican party, in the ranks of which organization may be found many who are in sympathy with and assist in promulgating the principles of the Prohibition party. Mr. Thompson is a man of strict integrity, honorable and upright alike in his business dealings and social relations.

In 1889 Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Emma Matthewson, daughter of Christopher and Lorinda (Reynolds) Matthewson. They are the parents of one daughter, Ruth Thompson.

GEORGE SANDERSON. Edward Sanderson, Sr., the progenitor of the Sanderson family in America, is mentioned in early records found in Hampton, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, and where, October 15, 1645, he married Mary Eggleston. How long he had lived in Hampton, whether born there or England, or whether he was the first of the ancestors to reach this country, is not definitely known.

(II) Deacon Jonathan Sanderson, eldest child of Edward Sanderson, born in Watertown, September 15, 1646; married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 24, 1669, Abiah Bartolph, youngest daughter of Ensign Thomas and Hannah Bartlett, of Watertown.

(III) Samuel Sanderson, sixth child of

Jonathan Sanderson, born May 28, 1681, settled in Watertown; married, April 13, 1708, Mercy Gale; was killed by lightning July 8, 1722.

(IV) Abraham Sanderson, son of Samuel Sanderson, born in Watertown, March 28, 1711; married December 6, 1733, to Patience Smith and settled in Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He had thirteen children, of whom Jacob was the fourth.

(V) Jacob Sanderson, fourth child of Abraham Sanderson, was born in 1738.

(VI) Jacob Sanderson, fourth child of Jacob Sanderson, married Elizabeth Childs, and settled in Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

(VII) Jacob Sanderson, their youngest child, born October 17, 1770; married, November 12, 1807, to Jerusha Gardner, a daughter of Captain Lemuel Gardner, of Boston, and settled in that city. Captain Gardner was the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery of Boston.

(VIII) Hon. George Sanderson, second son of Jacob and Jerusha Sanderson, was born in Boston, of Puritan stock, February 25, 1810, and received his education at the Boston Latin School. Shortly after leaving this institution he went to New York, where for awhile he was in the employment of a relative in commercial pursuits. From there his fortunes led him to Geneva, New York, where he married Marion Kingsbury, daughter of Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, of Shesquin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. (Colonel Kingsbury was a large landed proprietor, and the active general agent of other large owners. The homestead and part of the original estate is now occupied by the widow of his youngest son, having been purchased by O. D. Kinney, a son-in-law, of Minneapolis.) This marriage led Mr. Sanderson to Towanda, the county seat of Bradford, where he entered upon the practice of law, and soon took a leading position. He became district attorney, and for six years held the office, discharging its duties in the most able and conscientious manner. At the expiration of that time he resigned in order to attend to his private business. Subsequently he was elected to the state senate, where in 1853 he made the acquaintance of Colonel George W. Scranton, with whom he co-operated in securing legislation that was deemed necessary for the success of the enterprise that the latter had undertaken, and who impressed him with the importance of Scranton and its probable future. On the solicitation of Colonel Scranton, Mr. Sanderson visited this city for the first time, in 1854, and again in 1855, when he purchased the Elisha Hitchcock farm, now cov-

ered by the finest residences in Scranton. Shortly after this he removed with his family from Towanda, having first erected a residence (on the site of which now stands one of the handsomest Young Men's Christian Association buildings in the country), and organized the banking house of George Sanderson & Company, the firm consisting of himself and his brother-in-law, Burton Kingsbury, Esq. This house was merged into the Lackawanna Valley Savings Bank, and later into the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, one of the strongest and most conservative financial institutions in the city. He then commenced laying out streets, which resulted in opening Washington, Adams and Wyoming avenues, from Spruce to Vine streets, which to-day contain some of the most valuable residence property in the city. He donated to public use the lots upon which the new high school building is being erected, and was twice elected Burgess of the place of his adoption. Having disposed of most of the Hitchcock farm and feeling ready to rest, he purchased a beautiful home in Germantown, and moved there. But lifelong habits were strong, and he found what was intended for rest was, in reality, labor, so he again took up his work and became president of a coal company with offices in Philadelphia. On this being purchased by the Reading Coal Company, he moved back to Scranton, having purchased a large tract of land in the northern outskirts, where he erected a mansion, and developed what is now the most attractive suburban portion of the city. His policy in building up Green Ridge exhibited, in the strongest sense, his wisdom and foresight. Commencing himself by constructing the Scranton and Providence street railroad, he succeeded in drawing about him a delightful community of taste and refinement that has continued to grow chiefly on the lines he laid down for it.

After a long and active life, Mr. Sanderson died in April, 1886, followed very shortly by his wife. He left four children: J. Gardner, George, Anna K., and Marion, the latter being the wife of Edward B. Sturges, Esq. Mr. Sanderson acquired the reputation of a sound, safe, public-spirited man. As a judge of real estate values, and the probability of development, he was especially sound, and made very few mistakes, and to him more than to any other citizen is Scranton indebted for the development of the spirit that has given such an artistic character to its comfortable homes. He died regretted by all who knew him, and left a large impress on many institutions in this thriving city.

The Kingsbury family, from which the children of George Sanderson, of Scranton, are descended in the maternal line, was founded in America by Henry Kingsbury, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He had eight children of whom Joseph was the seventh.

(II) Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury, seventh child of Henry, born 1656, removed from Haverhill to Norwich, West Farms, now Franklin county, Connecticut, and married Love Ayer, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ayer, of Haverhill, April 12, 1679. He died April 2, 1741, and his wife died April 24, 1735.

(III) Captain Nathaniel Kingsbury, son of Joseph, settled in Andover, Connecticut, after having lived in Norwich, and married Hannah Dennison in 1709. He died in Andover, September 18, 1763, and his wife died May 14, 1772.

(IV) Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, son of Nathaniel, born in Hampton, May 27, 1721, settled in Tolland, and later removed to Enfield, Connecticut. March 5, 1745, he married Mary, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Sarah Looms, of Bolton. He was a rigid Calvinist in religion.

(V) Lemuel Kingsbury, son of Joseph, born in Bolton, November 13, 1702, married December 23, 1773, Alice Terry, daughter of Samuel and Mary Terry, of Enfield.

(VI) Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, son of Lemuel, born in Enfield, Connecticut, May 19, 1774, in 1795 removed from his father's home there to Sheshequin, then in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He married Anna Spalding, daughter of General Simon and Ruth (Shepherd) Spalding, April 21, 1797 (?), and among their ten children was Marion W. Kingsbury, born September 18, 1816, and became the wife of George Sanderson, Sr., and the mother of George Sanderson, of Scranton.

Of the Spalding family, from whom the children of George Sanderson are descended in their mother's maternal line, the records show three branches. The progenitor of one branch came from Scotland and settled in Georgia; the other two came from Lincolnshire, England. One of the Lincolnshire branches settled in Maryland, and from it sprang the late Archbishop Martin John Spalding, of Baltimore. The progenitor of the Spaldings in this country was Edward Spalding, Sr., who emigrated from the town of Spalding, England, to America, between 1630 and 1633. His name first appears on the records of the town of Braintree, Massachusetts. His first wife, Margaret, died there, in 1640. 2. Benjamin Spald-

ing, son of Edward Spalding and his second wife, married and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut. His son (3), Simon Spalding, born November 7, 1714, married Annie Billings, June, 1737, and settled at Plainfield. General Simon Spalding (4), son of Simeon, was born in Plainfield, January 16, 1742; April 15, 1761, married Ruth Shepherd, Plainfield. Anna Spalding (5), daughter of General Simon Spalding, born July 2, 1771, at Sheshequin, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; there married Joseph Kingsbury. Marion Kingsbury (6), the eighth of the ten children of Joseph and Anna Kingsbury, born September 18, 1816, became the wife of George Sanderson, October 29, 1835.

Edward Spalding, the founder of this branch of the family, was made a freeman May 16, 1640, in Braintree, Massachusetts. This shows him to have been a member of the established church of the province, for under the old laws this was a necessary requisite to becoming a freeman. He was mentioned in a petition, dated October 1, 1645, to the general court of Massachusetts, to set off from Braintree a new town for settlement. Among other names to the petition are Samuel Adams and John Adams, showing Braintree to have then included the town of Quincy. The name of Edward Spalding next appears in connection with the settlement of Chelmsford. The second petition was granted by the general court May 18, 1665. The northern boundary of the town, on petition of Edward Spalding and others, was extended to the Merrimac river, May 3, 1656. This extension was called New Field, and the records show that among the proprietors were Edward Spalding, Sr., Edward Spalding, Jr., and John Spalding. This New Field is probably included, as well as a part of Chelmsford, in the city of Lowell. Later a tract of land on the Merrimac river, near Pawtucket Fall, called Wamesett, was sold to forty-six joint proprietors, who built on the south side extending from the Merrimac to the Concord river. This settlement was annexed to Chelmsford in 1726, and among the forty-six proprietors were Edward Spalding, Jr., Joseph Spalding, John Spalding, Jr., Joseph Spalding, Benjamin Spalding and Andrew Spalding, being the five sons and one grandson of Edward Spalding, Sr.

Edward Spalding removed to Chelmsford at or about the time of the first settlement of that town in 1653, and at the first town meeting, November 22, 1654, was chosen one of the selectmen. He was also chosen selectman in 1656, 1660, and 1661. In 1663 he was surveyor of

New Field, afterward called North Chelmsford. From his descendants who settled in Chelmsford, there went out an immigration of about seventeen hundred to Plainfield, Connecticut. In the Historical and Genealogical Records of New England is found among the immigrants the names of John Spalding, Joseph Spalding, Edward and Benjamin Spalding, sons and grandsons of Edward Spalding, Sr. October 10, 1706, the general court of Connecticut was petitioned for more ample confirmation of title, and among the proprietors' names are the four Spaldings mentioned above.

General Simon Spalding was third son of Simon Spalding, of Plainfield, Connecticut, who was born November 7, 1714, and married Annie Billings in June, 1737. General Simon Spalding married Ruth Shepherd, April 15, 1761. He was of the Connecticut colony emigrating to Pennsylvania under the name of the Susquehanna Company, formed in 1754 at Hartford, Connecticut. He settled in the Wyoming Valley, now Wilkes-Barre, in 1771. His marriage, however, and the birth of his three eldest children, occurred in Plainfield, Connecticut. He first settled on a tract of land extending from the Susquehanna river toward the mountains, on which he built a house, and he and his family lived there until after the Revolution. This homestead, from the description in the deed, was the same that Judge Ross afterward owned, and a part of the house which Simon Spalding built was supposed to be a part of the modern structure, because of the known antiquity of that part, of the Ross family on Main street. After selling that property Simon Spalding removed to Sheshequin, Luzerne county. It is believed that the war that was threatening between the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania claims moved Mr. Spalding to sell the disputed title affecting all the Connecticut settlers and those holding under them. The feeling resultant from this dispute was so fierce and violent that it led to bloodshed and precipitated a feud lasting for several years, until congress interposed and by the treaty of Trenton opened the way for settlements. Simon Spalding was at first a lieutenant in the company of which Mr. Rawson was captain, which was enlisted in the Revolutionary war, from Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth. Two companies originally existed, but were so reduced from various causes that at Germantown, before or after the battle there, they united. In the fusion Lieutenant Spalding was made captain, and the reorganized company hurried to Wilkes-Barre for the defense of the settlers against

the Indians and Tories. The company reached Wilkes-Barre two or three days too late to be of service in a battle which ended with what is known in history as the Wyoming massacre. Captain Spalding remained with his company at Wilkes-Barre until they joined with General Sullivan's army on its way north for the defense of the frontier. Captain Spalding and his company encamped for some time in the valley below Tioga Point, the spot where the whole army rested while awaiting the arrival from the north of General Clinton. It was there and then that he was first attracted by the Sheshequin Valley, and he decided to remove there after the war. His brother, John Spalding, also settled there on a farm adjoining his own, and from him, on the maternal side, came the family of Welles at Tioga Point. Captain Spalding was subsequently joined to the army of Washington, was at Valley Forge and Princeton, and served during the war and to its close. The records at Washington show a settlement with him as captain in the Continental army. He was afterward made general of militia, and was known by that military title.

James Gardner Sanderson, eldest son of George Sanderson, whose descent partially is shown in the foregoing genealogies, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and has lived a large portion of his life in Scranton. He is a civil engineer by profession, though not active in practicing it. He married Eliza Mc-Brair, of New York. He is a graduate of the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. He has been interested in several enterprises notably the Union Switch and Signal Company, of which he was one of the organizers and which was afterwards sold to the Westinghouse interests. He was also interested in the early development of Portland cement in this country, and the rotary kiln, so universally used in the manufacture of Portland cement, was first used by him. He is at present superintendent and secretary of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association.

Colonel George Sanderson, second son of George Sanderson, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1847, and has been a resident of Scranton for upwards of forty-nine years, during that long period recognized as a leader among the enterprising and progressive men whose efforts have given to the city its high prestige and commanding importance in industrial and financial affairs. After graduating from the Scranton high school he completed his education in the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

He read law under the preceptorship of Samuel Robb, Esq., in Philadelphia, and finished his professional studies in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1869, at the age of twenty-two years. He practiced in Philadelphia for two years, and in 1873 located permanently in Scranton. While in active practice he was attorney in several important cases. Among the most important was the case of Sanderson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, in which he obtained establishment of the principle that the lease of coal lands in perpetuity was in effect a sale, and that the lessee, as a consequence, was liable for the taxes. This was a far-reaching proposition, affecting all perpetual coal land leases in the state, and its validity was affirmed by decision of the supreme court, to which august tribunal it was finally brought, Colonel Sanderson contending for it at every stage in the various inferior courts. Another notable case in which he was interested, though not actively, was that of Sanderson vs. Pennsylvania Coal Company, and another that of Sanderson vs. City of Scranton, involving the liability of an abutting property holder for the repair of street in front of his property, and in which was affirmed his contention that such liability did not exist.

While industriously engaged in his profession, Colonel Sanderson at the same time gave much of his attention to industrial and public affairs. He has long been vice-president and director of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the oldest in the city, and one of the most conservative and successful of its class in the state. He succeeded his father in the management of the Green Ridge estate of Sanderson & Robb, which they have developed into the most beautiful suburban district of Scranton. He also aided efficiently in beautifying the Forest Hill Cemetery, and has been for years president of the managing association known by that name. He has always been actively identified with every movement looking toward municipal improvements, and was for the long period of thirteen years a member of the select council from the thirteenth ward, and is now serving as president of the city sinking fund commission. For the past few years he has given little attention to his profession, devoting much of his time to his extensive business and financial interests.

Colonel Sanderson earned his military title through long and useful service with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was a member for eight years. He first served (in

1877) with the Scranton City Guards, afterwards merged into the Thirteenth Regiment, enlisting as a private in Company D. He was the originator of rifle practice in the National Guard, and rose to the rank of colonel, serving upon the governor's staff as inspector of rifle practice, and in that capacity was primarily instrumental in developing that feature of the military service to such a degree as to attract the admiration of national guardsmen throughout the country.

He holds membership in a number of social organizations of the highest class—the Country Club, Scranton Club, Green Ridge Wheelmen, Germantown Cricket Club, New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, of which he was formerly president, and the University Club of Philadelphia. He is affiliated with various Masonic bodies, including the commandery. In politics he is a Republican, and he is known as an influential figure in the councils of the party, and an effective advocate of its principles and policies.

Colonel Sanderson married Lucy Reed Jackson, and to them were born eight children, of whom are now living: 1. Edward Spalding, educated at Cornell University, connected with the Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut; he married Frederika Catlin, and has one son, Edward. 2. Charles Reed, educated at Cornell University, engaged in business in Elmira, New York; he married Edith, daughter of H. S. Brooks, of Elmira, New York. 3. James Gardner, educated at Cornell University, graduated from Chicago Law School, now practicing his profession in Scranton; he married Miss Beatrice D. Tyler, daughter of Professor Charles Mellen Tyler, of Cornell University, and has one child, James Gardner Sanderson, Jr. 4. Helen Louise, and (5) Marion K., both at home. 6. George Jr., preparing for college at Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Preparatory School.

Mrs. Sanderson (nee Lucy Reed Jackson) was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846, and traces her ancestry in several branches to and prior to the fourteenth century. Data from the parish records, entries in the Herald's College, and "Genealogy and History of Watertown" furnish the following facts as to her line, the restrictions of space prohibiting details of the others.

John Brown, Esquire, a magistrate of Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, was born in the early part of the fourteenth century, and held office in 1376-77. His son

(II) John Browne, of Stamford, England,

was born about 1364. His son

(III) John Brown, of Stamford, England, was a draper and merchant of the Staple of Calais, and was magistrate or alderman of Stamford in 1414, 1422, and 1427. He built All Saints' Church in Stamford, and is buried there dying July 26, 1442. His wife died November 22, 1460, and lies beside him in the upper end of the north aisle. They had three children, the second being

(IV) John Browne, of Stamford, who was also a draper, and was alderman in 1448, 1453, and 1462. He married Agnes ———, and died between 1462-1470. She died in 1470. Both are buried in All Saints' Church. They had four children, the eldest being

(V) Christopher Browne, of Stamford, and later of Toilethorpe, Rutland county, England. His will is dated 1516, and is proven at London, in February, 1518. He was married twice, his second wife being Agnes ———, of Beddingfield, Norfolk county, England. He was sheriff of Rutlandshire in 1492, and from 1500 until 1509. He allied himself with Henry VII, and assisted him against Richard III, for which service Henry VIII, in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted to his eldest son Francis, a patent authorizing him, among other privileges, to remain with his head covered in the presence of the king. In 1480 arms were granted to him by Edward IV, as follows: In the first quarter, party per bend, argent and sable; in bend three mascles bendways counterchanged. Before this grant the arms were: "Sable three mallets argent," and the crest "On a wreath argent and sable a demistork, its neck nowed gules and wings displayed argent. In its beak a scroll bearing the motto 'apprandg a murir.'" Christopher Browne and his wife had four sons, the second being

(VI) Christopher Browne, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, Suffolk county, England. His will is dated May 27, 1531, and is proved in Bury St. Edmunds, July 3, 1538. He had six children, the second being

(VII) Christopher Browne, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, whose will was dated November 24, 1568, and proved at Bury St. Edmunds, May 31, 1574. He was church warden in 1564. He had four children the eldest being

(VIII) Thomas Browne, of Swan Hall, whose will was dated December 22, 1590, and proved at Bury St. Edmunds, January 26, 1591. He died December 23, 1590. He had five children, the fourth being

(IX) Abraham Browne, of Swan Hall, who emigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman March 6, 1631. He was a land surveyor and held many important offices of trust. He laid out the highway from Dorchester Field to the Flats. His will was proved in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 1, 1660, at about which date he died. He had six children, the fourth being

(X) Jonathan Browne, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 15, 1635; married February 11, 1661, Mary Shattuck, daughter of William Shattuck, of Watertown. She died October 23, 1732, aged eighty-seven years, and is buried at Watertown. His will is dated February 19, 1690. His children, of whom there were ten, dropped the final "e" in the spelling of the name. The fifth child was

(XI) Abraham Brown, born in Watertown, August 26, 1671, died November 27, 1729, and lies buried with his wife in the Waltham graveyard. He married Mary Hyde, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Fuller) Hyde, who died November 29, 1723. He was treasurer of Watertown, 1695-1700; assessor 1705; selectman and town clerk 1712. His will is dated July 20, 1728. He was the guardian of Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. He had nine children, of whom the second was

(XII) Jonathan Brown, of Watertown, born 1694, died July 25, 1758. He married Elizabeth Simonds, born in November, 1648, daughter of Joseph and Mary Simonds, of Lexington, and granddaughter of William Simonds, of Woburn, who married Judith, widow of James Heywood, whose maiden name was Phiffin. Elizabeth died August 6, 1765. Jonathan was a selectman of Watertown in 1739-41. He had eight children, the seventh being

(XIII) Lucy Brown was born in Watertown, June 8, 1734, died in Gilsum, New Hampshire, January, 1815. She was married February 17, 1755, to Colonel William Bond of the Bonds of Bury St. Edmunds, England, the descendants of whom settled in Watertown in 1630. Colonel William Bond was also of Watertown. He was born February 17, 1733, and died August 31, 1776, at Camp Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, and was there buried with military honors. An extract from the *Boston Gazette* of September 23, 1776, reads: "On the 31st ult., departed this life Colonel William Bond. He met the last enemy with the greatest calmness and intrepidity. In his death our country has lost a true patriot and a most vigilant officer of tried

bravery." Colonel Bond fought in the battle of Bunker Hill as lieutenant-colonel under Colonel Thomas Gardner, and after the latter was killed in battle Colonel Bond took command of the regiment, which in November, 1775, was ordered to New York, and on April 20 went to Canada by way of the lakes. By his wife Lucy he had eleven children, of whom the youngest was

(XIV) Susanna Bond, born in Watertown, September 8, 1775, died February 27, 1803, in Brookline, Massachusetts. She married Zephion Thayer, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, October 12, 1769. He was son of Captain Jedediah Thayer, a Revolutionary officer, and a grandson of Captain Ebenezer Thayer, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Zephion and Susanna Thayer had five children, the eldest being

(XV) Lucy Thayer, born September 6, 1791, died August 23, 1828. She married David Reed, of Alstead, New Hampshire, and settled in Surrey, New Hampshire. They had seven children, among whom was

(XVI) Maria Louisa Reed, born April 26, 1815, and is now (1904) living with her daughter, Lucy Reed Sanderson, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. She was married October 3, 1843, to Charles Jackson, son of Stephen W. and Lucretia Jackson, of Boston, and great-grandson of Major Timothy Jackson, a Revolutionary officer, who in turn was a great-grandson of Major Timothy Jackson, an officer in the French and Indian War. Charles Jackson died in China, leaving several children, among whom was

(XVII) Lucy Reed Jackson, born in Boston, in 1846, and became the wife of George Sanderson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. There were eight children of this marriage, six of whom are now living.

DR. ISAIAH FAWKES EVERHART, a physician of the highest professional attainments, whose name is honorably inscribed upon the rolls of the medical corps of the United States army during the Civil war; an accomplished man of letters; and a scientist whose labors have enriched the literature of the state of his nativity, especially in the field of natural history, is one of the most distinguished representatives of one of the most prominent of Pennsylvania families, whose ancestral history is written in the preceding narrative. Three sons of his father's brother were men of conspicuous talent. 1. Benjamin M. Everhart, who died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1904; out of nine hundred quotations in a celebrated botanical volume published

in Italy, more than six hundred were from his own work; he left a large estate and fine botanical library. 2. Hon. James B. Everhart, deceased, a graduate of Princeton, was reared to the law, but never entered upon practice; he principally followed literary pursuits, and among his best known productions was his volume of "Miscellanies," "Everhart's Poems," and "The Fox Chase." He served in Congress from Chester county for two terms. 3. John R. Everhart, a graduate of Princeton, was an accomplished physician, and served as surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil war.

Dr. Everhart was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1840, the youngest son of James and Mary (Templin) Everhart. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools in his home neighborhood, attended a nearby academy, and at the early age of seventeen years matriculated in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. There he pursued a scientific course, giving especial attention to those branches in which he afterward attained great proficiency, and for which he manifested a preference from his early boyhood. After graduation from college he entered upon the study of medicine. The breaking out of the Civil war found him thus engaged, and he became connected with the West Philadelphia United States Military Hospital, then under the charge of Dr. Hayes, of Arctic Exploration fame, and with four thousand patients.

He rendered faithful and industrious service in this great institution, meantime pursuing his studies under the course prescribed by the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was matriculant, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1863, and was at once commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went to the front to join that command. February 9, 1865, he was promoted to full surgeon with the rank of major. July 24 of the same year his regiment was consolidated with the Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the latter designation, and in which he retained his rank. He participated in all the operations in which his command was engaged, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, during the crucial battle months of the summer of 1863 and all of 1864 and a portion of 1865, covering all the operations under General Grant in the terrible grapple with the resourceful foe. Attached to an ever rapidly moving cavalry column, in constant touch with the enemy, Surgeon Everhart's duties were arduous and incessant, and only

to be performed under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The equipment of the hospital department was necessarily most meagre. Wounds must needs be treated and amputations made on the spot, under a tree at the side of the road, or in a fence corner, and the injured man, no matter how desperate his condition, must be put in an ambulance or army wagon and conveyed with the troops scores of miles, perhaps hundreds, until a point was reached from which he could be sent to an established hospital. At the close of the active campaigning and when the rebel armies were about to be disbanded, Surgeon Everhart found his first comparative respite, being assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the Military District of Lynchburg (Virginia), which position he occupied until he was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, August 11, 1865, four months after the cessation of hostilities.

Following his retirement from the army, Dr. Everhart, in company with his brother, Dr. James M. Everhart, made an extended tour of Europe, visiting all the important industrial and art centres. In 1868 he returned and took up his residence in Scranton, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and in which he has continued with marked success and signal usefulness. His standing in his profession found recognition in his being soon called to various important positions—as a member of the medical staff of the Scranton State Hospital, and of the Scranton Board of Health, and as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania State Militia, with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. He is largely interested in anthracite coal lands, and is president of the Everhart Coal Company, a director in the Scranton Forging Company, and with his nephew, James E. Lechel, operates the Everhart Brass Works.

It is in the field of science however, that Dr. Everhart has attained his principal distinction, and to it he has devoted his entire attention since his retirement from his profession a few years ago. Fond of outdoor occupations, his long travels, and his tramps afoot with gun or rod, have brought him, as his chief recreation, into communion with nature and her visible forms, bringing ever new delight to himself, and real and enduring benefits to the scientific world. He has ransacked his own state for the discovery of its beauties of field and forest, and in 1893 made an extended tour through Mexico, the Pacific coast and Alaska in similar quest. A skillful taxidermist, his collections of mounted animals and birds, made during a period of forty years, in-

clude nearly every known species found in Pennsylvania, besides very many from other states. He has also made a very extensive collection of the native woods of Pennsylvania, which he has prepared in such a way as to display their every beauty of structure, and which are housed in an edifice adjoining his residence, specially constructed for the purpose. Perhaps his most laborious and painstaking achievement is the work which now mainly engrosses his attention—the gathering and classification of the seeds of every form of vegetation native to Pennsylvania, which will soon represent more than a thousand varieties and is a most interesting collection of its kind. These invaluable collections Dr. Everhart purposes to devise to some scientific institution, where they will be of real and ever increasing value as the years go by, and types of the animal and vegetable life disappear forever from the earth, as disappear many of them will. In this great life-work Dr. Everhart has, without such purpose in view, reared to himself a monument of wonderful significance. Of immense intrinsic worth as an educational force, it will also stand as a revelation of The Man Himself, of his serenity and reverence in his "looking from Nature up to Nature's God," and of his sympathy with all mankind.

In 1871 Dr. Everhart married Miss Annie Victoria Ubil, and to them was born a son, Edwin Ellsworth Everhart, in 1873. Mrs. Everhart died in 1898, after a protracted illness borne with touching patience and resignation. She was a woman of refinement and nobility of character, and left a deep impress upon society. Beautiful in her home life, great of heart and sympathetic beyond most, her strong personality and exalted principles brought to her general esteem and admiration. Through all the years of her residence in Scranton she was among the foremost in its charitable work. As head of a committee of the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, of which she was a devoted member, she had especial charge of seeking out and relieving the necessities of the poor of the parish, and her gentle ministrations extended to the suffering wherever they were to be found. One of the most pathetic incidents of her illness was the tender and solicitous inquiry constantly made of her by those who had been the objects of her tender care. The Young Women's Christian Association also lost by her death one of its most devoted and capable helpers. She was vice-president of this body for some years, a director from its inception, occupying that position at the time of her death, and was also chairman of the gymnasium committee. She was business manager

of *Our Woman's Paper* during the year of its publication, and much of its success was due to her intelligent and zealous effort. She left a fragrant memory to be deeply cherished in the dear familiar places where she made sunshine and gladness, and to bring forth fruit in other lives through the seeds of charity and loving kindness sown by her in life. Until a few months before her death she was possessed of excellent health, but a series of peculiarly distressing family afflictions gave to her sensitive nervous system a shock which marked the beginning of a complication of disorders which would not yield to the best of medical skill and the most devoted care of her husband and son, and other dear ones. In May preceding her decease, her brother-in-law, James Everhart, who made his home with her family, died suddenly in the arms of his brother, her husband. Another brother, Samuel, who had come to attend the funeral, also died at the home of Dr. Everhart a month later. It is a remarkable coincidence that both these fatalities and others that followed occurred on the 14th day of the month. William, a brother of Dr. Everhart, had died the 14th of December previous, and on the 14th of February occurred the death of Mrs. Everhart. This last bitter sorrow visited upon an already deeply afflicted family, intensified the general grief beyond the power of expression, and the funeral services held over the remains of the lamented wife and mother were pathetic beyond the telling, but left a sweet though sorrowful consolation in the thought that the pathos of her death gave a richer and deeper meaning to the lesson of her lovely life.

JAMES MARION EVERHART, deceased, of Scranton, was one of the most widely useful men of his day, a master of large affairs, a leading manufacturer, industrialist and capitalist. He was a strong factor, also, in the higher life of the community, devoting his effort and means to whatever was of advantage to his fellowmen, and leaving behind him a memory fragrant with genial influences and kindly deeds.

He came of a German family of royal blood dating from the thirteenth century. The original name was Eberhart, which was changed to its present form by James Everhart, of the Revolutionary period. Eberhard, "the Noble," was born in Wurtemberg, March 13, 1265, was one of the most daring warriors of the soldier race from which he sprang. The family records show that he was of large frame, well proportioned, of great dignity of carriage, and educated beyond his fellows. Forceful and ambitious, he conceived the

idea of creating Wurtemberg into a kingdom, and, notwithstanding the discouragements of friends and the threats of enemies, he carried his purpose into effect, although at the end of a forty-year war. He died June 5, 1325, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving as his monument the yet existing kingdom of Wurtemberg, with its famous capitol, Stuttgart. Of his three sons, only the youngest survived—Ulrich. His reign was short, and he was succeeded by his son Eberhard, called "the Groaner," also "the Rushing Beard," who was a man of might and a brave soldier, of whom it was said he could contend with "five of the best warriors they could bring." He died March 15, 1392, aged sixty-seven years. His son, Ulrich, in love with the sister of a duke who was at enmity with Eberhard, spent much time in her company and in the enemy's land, which so enraged Eberhard that he erased the name of Ulrich from the family record. Ulrich subsequently returned to the assistance of his father, and commanded a division of troops in the battle of Reutlingen, where he suffered repulse and was slightly wounded. His father, not thinking he had well acquitted himself, with his sword cut in two the table cloth between them, thus indicating their complete separation. Ulrich, determined to redeem himself, as soon as his wounds were healed returned to the field, and in a desperate battle at Doffingen gained a great success against large odds, but in the moment of victory was slain from behind by three miscreants, to the great sorrow of the father, who was found weeping in his tent and not to be comforted. This scene is commemorated in famous paintings in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington City, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in the museum in Rotterdam, where is also a painting representing the cutting in two of the table cloth.

Eberhard, "the Mild," came to the throne about 1392 and reigned twenty-five years. He accomplished much in raising the kingdom to a high state of culture and refinement, and was esteemed throughout Germany. He died May 16, 1417. He was succeeded by his son Eberhard, "the Younger," born August 23, 1388, who married Henrietta, a woman of wealth, of the royal line of King Sigismund. Eberhard died July 2, 1419, leaving three children—Ludwig, Ulrich and Anna. His widow ascended the throne, but proved so unpopular that in the seventh year of her reign she abdicated in favor of the eldest son, Ludwig, who was succeeded by Eberhard, "with the Beard," who was born December 11, 1445, and died February 24, 1496. He was succeeded

by his nephew, Count Eberhard "the Young," born February 1, 1447, died in 1504. Duke Eberhard III began his reign in 1633, and ruled forty-one years. He encountered great difficulties, coming to the throne with the beginning of the Thirty Years War, when nearly all Germany was laid waste. After a vigorous struggle he was defeated in 1634, out of an army of 31,000 leaving 12,000 dead on the field, and losing four thousand prisoners. After four years' banishment he returned to find a ruined country—40,000 vineyards and 288,000 farms had been destroyed, and schools, churches, and even entire villages had been swept away. He gradually built up the waste places, and died after a useful life, July 2, 1674. His son, Duke Leopold Eberhard, was the last of his family to reign. He agreed to relinquish all claims for himself and family in favor of Duke Eberhard Ludwig, who was recognized as the next legal heir, for a certain annual payment, but this plan was frustrated by a more distant relative, Duke Charles Angen, who became Duke of Wurtemberg.

The foregoing narrative, derived from well authenticated German authorities, brings us to the planting of the Eberhard family in America. The emigrant was Frederick Eberhard, who landed in Philadelphia, March 30, 1737. He came direct from Wurtemberg, where he belonged to the nobility, and he was often heard to say that he was "next to the Prince." He settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His son Christian, born 1728, died 1777, was a man of importance, and held a commission under the British crown. Of his nine children seven attained maturity, and of these was James, who changed his name to Everhart. He was born in Chester county in 1760, and was a farmer. During the Revolution he served under Washington, and passed the memorable winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. He was a man remarkable for activity, strength, and a robust constitution; was one of the foremost men in the community, and his judgment was often sought in the settlement of disputes. He died in 1852, aged ninety-three years, leaving three sons, William, John and James.

James, youngest son of James Everhart, was born on the homestead farm in 1789. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and was afterward a merchant at Pughtown, Chester county. He was a remarkably enterprising man and accomplished much in the lines of trade and manufacturing. He took to England a shipload of oak bark (for use in calico printing), and exchanged it for mer-

chandise; also engaged in the iron business, and set up a foundry. It was during this time that two four-horse wagonloads of anthracite coal were about to pass his place *en route* for Philadelphia, there to be tested as fuel. Becoming interested he bought the lot, and made successful use of the coal in his furnace. The next two loads went on to Philadelphia, but the substance was declared to be of no value and was thrown into the street—the difficulty being that the experimenters did not apply an underdraft. In 1820 James Everhart settled in Robeson township, Berks county, where he engaged in farming, at the same time having a tannery and saw mill at the headwaters of French creek. He subsequently bought the Jefferson furnace in Schuylkill county, which he operated for some years, working ore extracted from his own land. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected by the unanimous vote of both parties—a splendid tribute to his ability and personal worth. He was an earnest advocate of education, had school houses built in his neighborhood, mainly at his own expense, and later was an ardent supporter of free schools, in a day when the system met with strong opposition. In 1817 he married Mary M. Templin, born in Robeson, Berks county, only child of Isaac and Catherine Templin. Of the children born to them, John died in Pittston in 1889, aged seventy-one years; Mrs. Eveline Heckel in 1885, aged sixty-one years; William served with emergency troops during the Civil war, and died in 1896, aged seventy-one years; James M. is to be further referred to; Samuel A., resides in Reading; Oliver L., died in 1862; Dr. Isaiah F. is the subject of a following sketch in this work.

James M. Everhart, son of James and Catherine (Templin) Everhart, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. On account of impaired health he suspended his studies to engage in a more active life, and entered his father's tannery, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business. After recovering his health he became a student at the New London Academy, and graduated with honor when twenty years old. For two years afterward he clerked in the store of an uncle in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and then served for a time in a jobbing house in Philadelphia. In 1853 he went to Pittston to care for the landed interests of his father in that neighborhood, largely increasing the value of the property. During the Civil war he aided the gov-

ernment with his influence and means, particularly at the time of the invasion by the rebel army in 1863. In 1867, in company with his brother, Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, he made an extended tour of Europe, and during his travels acquired information which was greatly to his advantage during the remainder of his life.

In 1873 Mr. Everhart took up his residence in Scranton and entered actively into the work of promoting its industrial interests. He first purchased an interest in the Scranton brass works; a year later, upon the death of his partner, became sole proprietor, and found abundant opportunity for the exercise of his mechanical skill and inventive genius by improving and inventing many appliances which were of vast advantage, and some of which came into general use by the trade. In 1889 he visited Central America to care for mining interests, and in 1891 went to Europe to adjust a complicated mining case in the interest of a company of which he was president. In 1895 he made an extended trip which included the entire western coast region of the United States and British America, the points of special interest to him being the mining regions, where he made critical inspection of all phases of the industry.

Mr. Everhart's great usefulness was discernable in many of the most important enterprises entering into the industrial and commercial activities of the city of Scranton and the Lackawanna region. He was president of the Everhart Coal Company, and managing director in the Moosic Mountain Coal Company and the Mt. Jessup Coal Company, and was also a director in the Drop Forging Company. To him was due the organization of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, of which he was an incorporator and a director from its inception until his death. He was also an organizer of the Moosic Mountain Railway Company, in which he was a director. Besides all these large interests, to which he gave his close personal attention, he was interested financially in numerous other commercial and financial enterprises, and had large holdings of valuable timber and coal lands. Keenly alive to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, he bore a full part in supporting all worthy public measures and religious, educational and charitable institutions, but was averse to public distinction, and steadfastly declined to become a candidate for any political position. He was a staunch Republican, and exerted a quiet but potent influence in the support of his party. He was a communi-

cant of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, a vestryman, and one of the most liberal contributors to its support.

Mr. Everhart died suddenly in the arms of his brother, Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, and the sad event forms a link in the chain of most curious and distressing coincidences which are narrated in the following sketch in this work. His removal was that of a striking personality, a real gentleman of the old school, whose like is not possible in these days of changed conditions. The soul of honor in every relation of life, his business associates found in him one who was as devoted to their interests as he was to his own, and the men in his employ knew him as a personal friend. One of the most sympathetic and tenderest hearted of men, he was a ready helper of the needy and distressed, dispensing his benefactions with a charming want of ostentation, as though he would spare the feelings of those to whom he was a helper, and save them from the appearance of dependency. He was loyal to the uttermost in his personal friendships, and a delightful companion. Given to much reading, his was a richly stored mind. His extensive travel had expanded his mind not alone along the lines of technical knowledge pertaining to the business interests with which he was associated, but he had acquired a vast fund of general information which afforded him an unusual mental equipment, and made him a most delightfully entertaining as well as instructive conversationalist. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he made no exhibition of his powers, and it was only in his home circle or in a company of intimate and congenial friends that his fine qualities of heart and mind were to be adequately known. He was, indeed, a true, honorable, upright, ideal Christian gentleman, whose entire life was a shining example to the community.

HOWARD C. DOWN, M. D. The medical profession of Lackawanna county finds in Dr. Howard C. Down, of Dalton, an able and worthy representative. Dr. Down is the great-grandson of Sylvan Down, a native of Cornwall, England, who in 1770 came to the American colonies and settled at Easton, Pennsylvania.

Charles W. Down, son of Sylvan Down, was born at Easton, but in middle life moved to Pike county, Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Heck, of Easton, and they were the parents of one daughter, Mary. After the death of his wife Mr. Down married Esther Newton, of Sterling township, Pike county. By his second marriage

he was the father of the following children: Maria, Louisa, Russling, Americus H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Lillian, Seth, Ozro, and Homer.

Americus H. Down, son of Charles W. and Esther (Newton) Down, was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he has led the life of a prosperous farmer. He married Susan, daughter of Cornelius Dimon and granddaughter of Stephen Dimon, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Pike county, Pennsylvania, where his descendants have ever since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Down were the parents of two children: Howard C., mentioned at length hereinafter, and Nina D. Mr. Down, the father, now lives on the old Dimon homestead.

Howard C. Down, son of Americus H. and Susan (Dimon) Down, was born May 20, 1872, near Tafton, in Pike county, and received his primary education at the district school, afterward attending the Hawley high school. When nineteen years of age he took up the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. C. T. Rodman, of Hawley. He subsequently entered Baltimore University, and in 1893 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After successfully practicing his profession for five years at Lake Como, Pennsylvania, he took a post-graduate course at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. He then settled in Dalton, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Notwithstanding his devotion to his chosen profession, Dr. Down finds time to take an active interest in community affairs and to act the part of a good citizen. He now holds the office of auditor of Dalton borough. The Masonic fraternity claims him as a worthy member, affiliating with Factoryville Lodge, No. 345, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Down married, in 1902, Imogene, daughter of Byron and Sarah (Clark) Akerly.

HON. LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES, one of the most accomplished members of the Scranton bar, the promoter of many leading business enterprises of the city, and an influential factor in the political circles of the state, is justly numbered among the representative men of Scranton, and one who has wielded a wide and beneficial influence in her history.

Although little is known concerning the ancestral records of the family, it is definitely known that he is a descendant of the renowned



Louis A. Waters,

James Otis, of Massachusetts, and the name Watres was closely associated with material, intellectual and moral progress in the Lackawanna Valley through the nineteenth century. Lewis S. Watres, father of Louis Arthur Watres, was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and became a resident of the Lackawanna Valley when but twenty-seven years of age. He purchased four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Winton and turned his attention to the utilization of the timber which he secured through this purchase. He was the proprietor of many of the business enterprises of his locality. To the name belongs the credit of opening up one of the first coal mines of the valley below Carbondale. Prominent in political circles he served as justice of the peace in Blakely township, and following his removal to Scranton in 1865 he was elected alderman of the Ninth ward and by re-election was continued in that office until his death in 1882. When the Civil war was inaugurated his deep sympathy for the Union cause led him to recruit a company which was mustered in at Harrisburg and assigned to the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, but his own ill health prevented him from going to the front. Later he formed another company which became a part of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and at home he put forth every possible effort to advance the cause of the Union and uphold the war policy of the president. His identification with moral progress dated from early manhood. In 1837 he erected the first church in the valley at Pecktown, it being of the Presbyterian denomination, and he bore the entire expense with the exception of twelve dollars contributed by others. While well fitted for leadership and exerting a strong and beneficial influence in public life it was his kindly spirit, his broad humanitarian principles, the depth of his character and his consideration for others that won him not only the friendship but the love of those with whom he was associated. He married Harriet G. Hollister, who possessed superior poetic talent and who wrote many poems that became popular and which were published over the pseudonym of "Stella of Lackawanna." Some of these since her death have been published in book form in a volume entitled, "Cobwebs." Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Watres became the parents of four children: Mrs. John L. Hull; Charles; Louis Arthur; and Carrie, who became the wife of

Judge Edward C. Lovell, of Elgin, Illinois, and died in the winter of 1896.

Louis Arthur Watres was born April 21, 1851, in what is now Winton, Lackawanna county, and his early common school privileges were cut short by the necessity of earning his own livelihood. He was employed in various ways, meanwhile attending night school, and at an early age he secured a position as teller with the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, and later became cashier of the County Saving Bank and Trust Company of Scranton. It was his ambition, however, to become a member of the legal fraternity, and applying himself assiduously to the mastery of the legal principles he was enabled to successfully pass the examinations that secured him admission to the Lackawanna bar in 1878. He entered upon practice with a laudable ambition to win a foremost place among the attorneys of Scranton, and gradually advanced until he had gained a distinctively representative clientage. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact. The energy and determination which he manifested in his early business career aided him greatly in fitting himself for his chosen profession. Various business enterprises have also felt the stimulus of his efforts and keen business foresight, and have benefited by his wise counsel and discernment. He is a stockholder and director in various corporations in the Scranton and Lackawanna Valley, and assisted in the organization of the Scranton Passenger Railway Company, of which he became president. He is the president of the County Savings & Trust Company, of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, of the Mansfield Water Company, of the Economy Light, Heat & Power Company, of the Pittston Slate Company, and of the Boulevard Company.

His study of the political issues and questions of the day and his fitness for leadership have won him prominence as a representative of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and his political career has been an honor to the state that has honored him. In 1881 he was elected county solicitor of Lackawanna county and retained that office until 1890. He was state senator from 1883 to 1891, exercising a commanding influence in that body, and initiating and aiding in the enactment of the most important measures during that long and

eventful period. His retirement from the senate was only due to his advancement, he being elected lieutenant-governor in the last year of his senatorial service. His election to the more august position was a splendid tribute to his character and worth, his plurality being 22,365, while the candidate for governor (Pattison) on the opposing Democratic ticket was elected by a plurality of 17,000. He held his high office for a term of four years, being ex-officio president of the senate and ex-officio president of the board of pardons. All these weighty responsibilities were worthily borne, and his official record was pronounced as praiseworthy in the highest degree. By act of the general assembly he was made a commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and subsequently he was elected vice-president of the board. In August, 1891, he was chosen chairman of the Republican state committee, and has for a third of a century been active in molding the affairs of the Republican party and guiding its interests in Pennsylvania. For many years he was an earnest advocate of personal registration and uniform primary laws, which have just been enacted into laws, and he has always stood for the best and purest politics.

Colonel Watres has long been actively identified with the National Guard of the state, and during his military career has been largely instrumental in promoting the efficiency of that magnificent corps. His service began in 1877, continuing until 1891, and he again served from August, 1898, to August, 1904. For seven years he was captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment. From 1887 to 1891 he was a member of the governor's staff, as inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colonel. He subsequently became colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Provisional Guard, and on its return from the field and muster-out of service, he became colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was the first president of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, and held the office for two years.

In 1874 Mr. Watres was married to Miss Effie Hawley, and they have three sons: Harold, recently deceased; Laurence and Reyburn. Colonel Watres has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the state, having been the associate and co-laborer of many of the most distinguished men of Pennsylvania, while in his home locality where he is best

known he has secured that closer warmer feeling which is termed friendship, and which arises from the commendable personal traits of the individual.

HAROLD A. WATRES. In the death of Harold A. Watres, the city of Scranton suffers the loss of one of the most talented and promising of its young men, while the father, who had fondly hoped to witness his rise to eminence in the profession which he himself has adorned, is called to sustain an infliction it were an intrusion to dwell upon. Endowed with natural qualifications of the highest order, with the best collegiate equipment the leading higher schools could afford, and adorned with the noblest traits of personal character, the young lawyer was a first favorite with the bar of Lackawanna county, by whose members he was held in admiration for what he was, as well as for what he was expected to achieve in a career which had opened to him unusually brilliant prospects.

Harold A. Watres was born in Scranton, March 23, 1879, eldest son of Hon. Louis A. and Effie (Hawley) Watres. He was afforded every educational advantage, and of these he made the best possible use. He began his education in the public schools and graduated with honor from the high school. Even in those early days his strength of character was apparent, as appears from an incident related by Hon. John M. McCourt in his eulogy before the Lackawanna Bar Association after the young lawyer's decease. Said he: "He (Harold A. Watres) was almost too gentle and reserved, and yet, where a principle was involved, he defended it with a flash and force that stood out lurid against his usually calm and quiet disposition. I very well recall his spirited opposition as a mere school boy to certain partisan doctrines set forth in a "Political Economy" then in use in the high school. And it was that very incident that immediately inspired the discussion of the subject in the public prints of the city, and ultimated in the textbook being supplanted by a non-partisan one. It was then that I learned that the gentle hand of Harold Watres could be a firm and heavy one."

After leaving the high school, young Watres spent some time abroad, receiving tutorial instructions at various educational centres. Returning home he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in



H. E. Paine

1901, at the age of twenty-two years. He prepared for his chosen profession, that of the law, in the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia (New York) University, having registered as an student at law with the firm of Willard, Warren & Knapp. He had meantime received the great benefits of his father's counsel and aid, and it is not improbable that no young lawyer in the state ever came to the bar with more ample preparation. He was admitted to practice before the courts of Lackawanna county, and at once entered upon active professional work. How well he acquitted himself during the pitifully brief period allowed him, was eloquently affirmed by his fellows of the Lackawanna Bar Association, at their assembling to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to his memory. Certain it is that talented body never before agreed in such lofty estimate of one so young. Judge H. M. Edwards, who presided, referred to the clearness and lucidity of the briefs submitted by the young attorney, and said that he seemed destined to become a very great lawyer. Major Everitt Warren, with whom the lamented deceased had been associated in practice, said: "He truly performed in the highest degree his oath of office as a lawyer, and he was in every relation of life a true christian gentleman. He had a cast of mind eminently practical but accurate, and, had he lived, I am sure he would have taken high rank in the legal fraternity of the commonwealth." And the consensus of opinion of all was truthfully and forcefully epitomized in the resolutions adopted by the Association:

"Mr. Watres, although young in years and in the practice of the law, was well and soundly versed in its foundation principles; his education was the result of hard and continuous study in the best universities and law schools; he came to the bar thoroughly and well prepared, so far as exceptional personal qualification and a knowledge of the principles of law could fit him, to take one of its highest places. Even after he was admitted he remained a diligent and devoted student of the law, and gave promise of a noble, honorable and successful career as a practitioner. His well trained mind, upright character, unflinching courtesy and devotion to his profession, all bespoke for him the eminent position which he might have commanded had his life been spared. As his life was to us an inspiration, so his sudden and untimely death, just at the

threshold of his life work, should be taken as an admonition, and make us realize our high duty and privileges in upholding the legal principles to which his life was devoted."

Mr. Watres died on September 16, 1905, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. The funeral services were held in the family residence, 331 Quincy avenue, Scranton, and were attended by a large concourse, which included some fifty members of the bar. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. James McLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, whose remarks were remarkable for their fervor. Dwelling upon the words of the Saviour, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," the deeply affected speaker said, "If ever a lad had a pure heart, that lad was Harold Watres, one of the truest and best young Christian men whom I have ever met."

To again quote from the touching tribute of the dead man's school day friend, (Mr. McCourt):

"His life is rounded with a sleep. He has taken his wages and gone his way. He leaves behind him no frailties for us to write in sand. He leaves no enemies to forgive him injuries for the good that was of him. And in the face of this catastrophe which makes a ghastly jest of all earthly standards for judging men and their achievements, shall we be so material as to regret that his hour came before he could strike his blow or snatch his laurels? Had he not already done the greatest thing? Had he not builded of himself a man? Harold Watres sleeps tonight upon his shield as surely as any Grecian youth who marched from the gates of Lacedaemon. There is nothing that we can say that will deflect even slightly the heavy blow from which his family will long reel. They shall surely find their greatest comfort in the calm assurance that

"Life is ever Lord of Death.

And love can never lose its own."

"The rude hand of Time may seek, as it will, to sprinkle dust and ashes upon his name, but in the care of those who were his friends and knew him best, the memory of Harold Watres is secure, and I think we may safely leave it so."

HENDRICK ELSWORTH PAINE. The Paine family bears one of the oldest and most honored names in the country, and has been equally distinguished in the professional and military life. It furnished one signer to the Declara-

tion of Independence, Robert Treat Paine. The Paines are first mentioned in Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk County, England," printed in 1316. This shire was the earliest recorded seat of the family, which traces its lineage to the ancient Britons, or Angles. The name has been spelled variously: Pain, Payn, Paine and Payne.

Stephen Paine, the immigrant progenitor of the family, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in the year 1635. His son, Stephen the second, removed to a little village then called Indian Seacouck, and changed the name to Rehoboth. The fourth Stephen removed to Pomfret, Connecticut. He served in the old colonial wars, fought at the battle of Louisburg, and was with Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham. His son, Stephen the fifth, removed to East Windsor, Connecticut, and was residing there at the time of the Revolution.

The last Stephen served two enlistments during the long continued struggle for American Independence.

Eleazer Paine, son of the preceding, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut. When but a lad he enlisted as a drummer boy and drummed to good purpose. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. After the close of that great struggle he manifested an interest in military affairs, and was promoted from one position to another, until he was finally commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Connecticut Regiment, receiving his commission from the hand of Governor Jonathan Trumbull in the year 1803. Soon after the close of the Revolution he married Auriel Elsworth, daughter of Job Elsworth, of East Windsor, Connecticut.

The Elsworth family held a conspicuous position in the early history of Connecticut as well as the nation, one reaching the honored position of chief justice of the United States supreme court, and another one, that of governor of Connecticut. Colonel Eleazer Paine early caught the western spirit, which was caused by the proposed admission of Ohio into the Union. In the year 1801 he traveled on horseback from East Windsor to the wilds of northern Ohio, and purchased a large tract of land embracing about three thousand acres, located around the mouth of Grand river. In 1803 he removed with his family to this location, and founded what is now the city of Painesville. He was a surveyor by profession, and had high hopes of accomplishing a great work in the new Western Reserve, but his career was cut short, for he died in February, 1804, and was buried on the banks of Grand river.

Colonel Hendrick Elsworth Paine, son of Eleazer Paine, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, and was brought with his father's family to Painesville, Ohio, in the year 1803. He was the eldest of a family of four sons and one daughter. He was but fourteen years old at the time of the death of his father. He thus became the head of the family in assisting his mother in rearing the younger members of the family. His military instinct developed early, and he joined the local military organizations and was promoted from one position to another until he was commissioned colonel of his regiment. At the time of Hull's surrender at Detroit, during the war of 1812, his regiment was called out and served for a time at the front between Sandusky and Detroit. He built the first forge for the manufacture of merchant bar iron that was erected in northern Ohio and thus became the pioneer ironmaster in a field that is now one of the greatest iron and steel centres of the world. In 1809 he married Harriet Phelps, a member of the old and distinguished Phelps family of Connecticut. Colonel Paine lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three and finally passed away at Monmouth, Warren country, Illinois. He was the father of five children, all growing to maturity:

1. Henry, to be referred to hereafter.
2. Elizabeth Elsworth Paine, married Jamon Smith, and lived in Illinois.
3. General Eleazer A. Paine, who, like his ancestors, was possessed of a military spirit, and at the age of eighteen received an appointment as cadet at West Point, where he graduated with honors four years later. He served for a time at the Academy after his graduation, as instructor of cadets, and was then transferred to Florida and other border stations. Becoming tired of such service he resigned his commission and returned to civil life, read law, and located at Monmouth, Illinois, where he was living at time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. When the first shot was fired he went to Springfield, tendered his services to Governor Richard Yates, and was placed in charge of organizing the recruits into companies and regiments and sending them to the front. After eight regiments had been forwarded, he then went out as colonel of Ninth regiment, and was in constant service from then until the end of the war. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland.
4. Barton F. Paine, a farmer, who emigrated and was living in Nebraska at the time of his death.

5. Hendrick E. Paine, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, was residing near Monmouth, Illinois. He raised a company and took it to the front, saw hard and constant service to the end of the war, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war with the rank of major. He then located in the city of Omaha, was chief of police of that city for a time, and then entered the police and detective service of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which service he remained to the time of his death.

Henry, the eldest child of Colonel Hendrick E. and Harriet (Phelps) Paine, was born in Painesville, Ohio, February 4, 1810. He was educated in the common schools and at Eagleville Academy. He was a man possessed of the confidence of the entire community in which he resided. He held successively the offices of justice of the peace, coroner and county commissioner, being elected to the latter office three successive terms, and was in office at the time of his death. He succeeded his father in the management of the iron business, and operated the works very profitably. He was also engaged in the lumbering business and in farming. Like all of his ancestors he took an interest in military matters, and was advanced to the rank of major in the regiment to which he belonged. In religion he was a firm believer in the Protestant faith, inclining rather to Methodist views, but at the time of his death was not a member of any regular church. In his twenty-fourth year he married Harriet N. Tuttle, daughter of Ira and Charry (Mills) Tuttle, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. He formed the acquaintance of this gifted woman while attending school at Eagleville Academy, near her father's home. She was from old Connecticut families, both Tuttle and Mills. She was most gifted by nature, gentle and effeminate in all her ways, domestic and lovable by nature, religious in every thought, and devoted all that she was to the raising of a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. She early turned their young minds into a religious channel. She taught them the highest principles of personal, moral honor. She lived her early life during the days of American slavery, and early instilled into the minds of her children an abhorrence of the institution of slavery. She read the best literature, and encouraged her children to do the same. She took a keen interest in politics and knew the position of every public man of note on all the questions before the people. She read the annual messages of the presidents, and had a clear understanding of the matters treated in these documents. Major Henry Paine lost his life by an accident at the age of fifty-eight years. His

wife Harriet survived him eleven years, and both are resting in the cemetery on the banks of Grand River, at Painesville, Ohio.

Hendrick Elsworth, eldest son of Major Henry and Harriet (Tuttle) Paine, was born on March 12, 1845, at Paine's Hollow, near Painesville, Ohio. He was one of a family of twelve children. The two eldest died in infancy, the remaining ten grew to manhood and womanhood, and were all living when the youngest one was forty-eight years old. The names of this family in order are as follows: Elizabeth E., Auriel, Mary D., Charlotte L., Hendrick E., Ira T., Charry M., Harriet N., Stella A., and Henry. At this writing nine of this family are living.

Hendrick E. was the seventh child and the first son born to his parents. His early life ran peaceful as the creek by which he sported. He enjoyed ample opportunity to enjoy those sports so dear to the heart of the American boy—skating, swimming, coasting, hunting and fishing were his for the asking. When five years old he began attendance at the country district school, and usually stood at the head of his class. When ten years old he had ample opportunity to begin a course of reading of substantial works. At this time the state of Ohio provided a school library for every school in the state. These works were mostly history and biography by able writers. For years the boy waded through thousands of pages of these standard works, and early stored his mind with some knowledge of the great world that lay out beyond his own vision. At this period of his life the one great question before the American people was human slavery. His surroundings were anti-slavery in the extreme, and it is no wonder that he became a rank abolitionist. When sixteen years old he entered Madison Seminary, near his home, but after one term his education was cut short by enlisting in the army and marching away to the front in the defense of his country.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, in the spring of 1861, and President Lincoln called for volunteers, he tried to enlist, but the government wanted men, and not stripling boys. So he waited as best he could, and one year later was accepted as a drummer boy in Company D, 105th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 31, 1862, for three years, but was discharged for physical disability at Gallatin, Tennessee, February 26, 1863. His service at the front was a creditable one. Though only a drummer boy he performed many of the duties of the soldier. The regiment in which he served was hastily recruited and rushed to the front without one days delay. No time for drill, or the preparations for

the duties of the soldier. Bragg, with his Confederate army was invading Kentucky, and every available regiment was rushed to the front. Then began the hard exacting duties of the soldier—marches by day and by night; scorching heat, in rain and mud all day and all night and all day again, until bodily strength was exhausted. This campaign culminated in the pitched battle at Perryville, Kentucky, between the forces of General Bragg, Confederate, and General Buell, Union. In this engagement the drummer boy acquitted himself with signal gallantry. During a few moments of lull in the firing, he volunteered to go out between the lines and bring from the field a wounded soldier. In this terrible battle the regiment suffered a loss of one-half of its number but the drummer boy escaped. From this time on he was constantly at the front with his regiment. In the winter of 1862 and 1863, while the army was marching from Kentucky to Tennessee, he was attacked with the measles. The army was on the move, snow was on the ground, and all the discomforts of army life had to be endured by the lad, who was deathly sick during the whole campaign. Human nature could not stand it, and in order to save his life the government gave him a discharge, and he returned to his home, a mere skeleton of his former self. It took a year for him to recover his usual health, when he enlisted the second time, for one hundred days, in Company E, 171st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served his full term, and when discharged went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania. For the next eighteen years he was actively engaged in drilling and operating oil wells, and mastered the business in all its details. He rose step by step until he became the manager of companies amongst the largest in the oil field. He also operated for himself. In 1882 he sold his oil wells and retired from the business.

In the year 1883 he located in Scranton and engaged in the fire insurance business, and is yet giving this business his principal consideration. In the year 1890 he admitted his only son into the business, which is now conducted under the firm name of H. E. Paine & Son. This firm does a general agency business, and their field of operations covers all northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Paine has interested himself in other lines of business, and is largely interested in several of the best known corporations of Scranton. In politics a Republican, he has always reserved the right to oppose both men and measures that he considered wrong. If his party nominates unworthy men for office he refuses to vote for them. For a good many years he has represented his ward in the city councils and has taken a great

interest in everything that pertains to the city's welfare. He is a member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church and is one of its board of deacons. He is a member of Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the largest post of this order in the state of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a charter member of the New England Society, and has been one of its most active members.

He married, December 25, 1866, Jennie L. Powers, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Powers, of Perry, Ohio. To this union one child was born, Ernest Ira Paine, November 12, 1867.

Ernest I. Paine is now the junior member of the firm of H. E. Paine & Son. He is also interested in other business matters with his father. He is a past master of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Scranton. He was married, October 14, 1891, to Nettie Moore, daughter of John and Fannie Moore, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. To this union has been born two children: Harriet Eleanor Paine and Arthur Ernest Paine.

Thus the family tree of Paines, planted by Stephen Paine on the rugged coast of old New England in the year 1635, has blossomed and seeded and grown, until it covers a large portion of our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is found in all the various walks of life, always doing what it could for the uplifting of humanity everywhere, and the perpetuation of American institutions. It has stood in the front rank of the defenders of the Republic. It has never faltered when called upon to unite with others in giving to the people of this nation the best the world can produce.

WILLIAM M. STEVENSON, senior member of the firm of Stevenson & Hallston, is a man who by virtue of his integrity and straightforward life has hewed out for himself a large place in the respect and esteem of the citizens of the borough of Moosic, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he is serving in the capacity of postmaster, having been appointed to that office in February, 1902. He was born in Scotland, September 22, 1871, a son of Andrew and Mary (Martin) Stevenson, natives of Scotland, to whom were born four children, namely: Andrew, David, William M., and John. Andrew Stevenson (father) was engaged in the mercantile business in Patna, Scotland, and in 1884, shortly after his death, his widow and sons emigrated to the United States, locating at Moosic, Pennsylvania; later Mrs. Stevenson became the wife of F. B. Sharps, of Ransom township.



Amos H. Richmond

Born 1821. Photo taken 1899

William M. Stevenson was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his mother and brothers to this country, and the first six months he was employed as breaker boy. The following year, 1885, he entered the employ of McCrindle & McMillan, general merchandise, continuing with them up to the time they sold out to McCrindle & Company, when his services were transferred to the new firm. He remained with this company until March, 1904, when he, in partnership with Mr. Hallston, purchased the stock and good will of the business, in which he had served as a clerk faithfully and conscientiously for nearly twenty years. This is a record well worthy of emulation, for with no aid except a good name and spotless character, which was bequeathed to him by his worthy parents, he has by his diligence, industry and intelligent management risen to the place he now occupies as senior member of an extensive establishment, which is the best equipped and carries the largest stock of any in the borough. The stock consists of the best products of factory and farm, sold at the lowest margin possible, and these facts account for the large and steadily increasing patronage afforded them. Mr. Stevenson is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master. In 1894 Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Mrs. Ella Wilz, nee Sutcliffe.

WILLIAM H. RICHMOND. The family of which William H. Richmond, an influential and honored resident of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a representative has long been identified with the history of America, and successive generations by their progressive and practical methods, patriotic spirit and unimpeachable integrity have made the name honored and respected.

The Richmond family had its origin in Brittany, France. The genealogy dates back to the year 1040, and the village of Ashton-Keynes, Wiltshire, England, and vicinity belonged to this branch of the Richmond family. The Richmond Manor House was owned and occupied by Oliffe Richmond in the early part of the nineteenth century. The manor comprised four hundred acres of arable land, and the house, which is still standing in a good state of preservation and was visited by William H. Richmond and his family in 1900, later passed into the possession of the Nichols family, who in 1856 disposed of it to the Duke of Cleveland.

The family was founded in America by John Richmond, who in 1635 came on a trading expedi-

tion to Saco, Maine, and there engaged in trade. He was one of the purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637, and tradition says he later returned to England and engaged in the civil wars of 1643-55 and attained the rank of colonel, by which cognomen he was familiarly known in the community. He was a large landholder, attained great wealth, and was held in high esteem as a reliable and upright man, whose record was a credit to himself and an inspiration to others. His two sons, John and Edward, became large landholders, purchasing extensive tracts from the Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. John was prominent in colonial affairs, and Edward served in the capacity of crown solicitor and attorney general.

John Richmond, son of the pioneer ancestor, born 1627, married Abigail Rogers, born 1641, daughter of John Rogers, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Thomas Rogers, who signed the "Mayflower" compact. Among the children born of this marriage was a son Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Richmond, son of John and Abigail (Rogers) Richmond, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 12, 1676. He married in 1701, Ann Sproat, born 1671, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Sampson) Sproat, and six children were born to them: Ebenezer, Robert, Anna, Rachel, Elizabeth and Sylvester. He was a man of honorable and upright character, and was chosen to represent the people in various offices of trust and responsibility.

Robert Richmond, second son of Ebenezer and Ann (Sproat) Richmond, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, September 18, 1702. He married, May 17, 1733, Martha Washburn, of Bridgewater, born 1709, daughter of James and Mary (Bowden) Washburn, and the children of this union were: Elizabeth, Lucia, Robert and Martha. Mr. Richmond married for his second wife Dorcas Jones, who bore him three children: Mary, Ezra and Anna. Mr. Richmond was in the King's service in the expedition against Quebec, and faithfully and conscientiously performed the duties allotted to him.

Robert Richmond, only son of Robert and Martha (Washburn) Richmond, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, April 19, 1738. He served three years with credit and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and took an active interest in everything conducing to the prosperity of the people and the welfare of his native state. He married, November 4, 1766, Martha Hinde, born July 18, 1743, daughter of John and Alice

Hinde, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Their children were: John, a physician, mentioned hereinafter; Lucy, married Benjamin Gilbert; Eunice, married Barnard Gilbert; Martha; Robert, drowned in Boston at the age of twenty years; Abner, died in early life; Esther, married Elijah Morgan; and Alice, married Nehemiah Howe.

Dr. John Richmond, eldest son of Robert and Martha (Hinde) Richmond, was born in West Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 9, 1767. He married, May 14, 1794, Prudence, daughter of William and Jenima Wadsworth, of East Hartford, Connecticut. She was born January 29, 1772. John Richmond was reared and educated in his native town, and later pursued a course of study in medicine, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1795. He commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Chatham, East Hampton Society, Connecticut, and until his death in 1821 was the principal physician in that vicinity. He was a man of broad intellect and keen insight, and the prominence he attained in his chosen profession was solely due to his unaided exertions. (See Medical Library and Historical Journal, Brooklyn, New York, July, 1903.) The children of Dr. John and Prudence (Wadsworth) Richmond were:

1. William Wadsworth, born October 27, 1797, referred to hereinafter.

2. Hiram, born East Hampton, Connecticut, September 3, 1799, died July 19, 1856. He married, November, 1822, Phœbe A. Edwards, of East Hampton, Connecticut, born August 6, 1804, and their children were: James Gould, born December 16, 1823; Charles Conklin, born November 8, 1824; Abigail W., born November 30, 1826, married Titus M. Pratt; Frances E., born November 30, 1827, married Christopher Washburn; Anna Estelle, born June 17, 1829; Louise Barton, born January 15, 1832, married David Jones; John, born February 19, 1834; Hiram Wadsworth, born September 8, 1836; Eunice Tryphena, born April 18, 1838; Newell Smith, born August 6, 1840; Franklin Comstock, born June 4, 1842; Mary Jane, born February 19, 1848.

3. Eunice Richmond, born Chatham, August 21, 1801, married (first), December 14, 1820, Dr. Richard M. Smith, son of Simon and Ruth (Mayo) Smith, of Chatham, Connecticut, and he succeeded to the practice of his father-in-law, Dr. John Richmond; Dr. Smith died in 1822. She married (second), 1835, David Kellogg, of

Marlboro, Connecticut. She married (third) George P. Heap, 1875. Her death occurred in 1887. By these several marriages only one child was born, Prudence M., who married Daniel Lord.

4. Robert U. Richmond, born East Hampton, October 30, 1803, married, November, 1825, Caroline Smith, and their children were: Cynthia, Henry, Rebecca, Mary, Robert, William, Sarah and Elizabeth.

5. Abner Hall, born East Hampton, March 7, 1806, married, June 7, 1828, Electa Parsons, and their children were: Sarah M., Electa N., Pomeroy C., Rosetta L., and Adeline E. The family resided in city of New York.

6. Mima, born East Hampton, Connecticut, March 7, 1806, married Ebenezer Hopkins, and their children were: John R., Lucien, George, Henry and Maria.

7. John, twin to Mima, born at East Hampton, Connecticut, November 7, 1806, died at Litchfield, Connecticut; he was the father of two sons.

8. Leonard Richmond, born East Hampton, Connecticut, March 17, 1808, died September, 1838. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods. He married Edna Wright, who bore him two children: Burton and John.

9. Nelson Clark, born September 17, 1812, married, September 22, 1835, Mary Ann Cone, born December 29, 1815, daughter of Sylvester Cone. Their children were: John E., Eliza C., Evelyn C., George, M. C., and Wadsworth C. Richmond.

William Wadsworth Richmond eldest son of Dr. John and Prudence (Wadsworth) Richmond, was born in Chatham, East Hampton Society, Connecticut, October 27, 1797. His education was acquired in the common schools of that town, and later served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith and foundryman, which line of work he followed in addition to farming at Marlborough, Connecticut, where he settled in 1820. His business prospered greatly and was in a flourishing condition at the time of the financial panic of 1837, when, like so many other business men, the accumulation of years of industry and thrift was swept away. November 10, 1819, Mr. Richmond married Clarissa Bailey, born in Chatham, Connecticut, April 19, 1800, daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel (Sears) Bailey, mentioned at length in the following paragraph, and five children were the issue, as follows: William H., referred to hereinafter. Harriet K., born December 31, 1823, married George W. Cheney,



DRAWING ROOM

DINING ROOM



and their children are: Wells W., Louis R., and George Herbert; the family reside in South Manchester, Connecticut. Emily F., born November 17, 1826, died January, 1858; she was the wife of William E. Jones, of Marlboro, and they were the parents of one son. Frances A., born May 1, 1828, died July 6, 1857; she was the wife of Augustus S. Smith; there are no living children of this marriage. Albert Wadsworth, born June 30, 1831, died November 25, 1868, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania; he was married to Laura Packer, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of one daughter, Fanny, who was married to Dr. William S. Gillam, and they live in South Manchester, Connecticut. William W. Richmond (father) died at his home in Marlborough, May 31, 1843. He survived his wife several years, she having passed away October 26, 1834.

Joshua Bailey, grandfather of Mrs. William Wadsworth Richmond, and great-grandfather of William H. Richmond, married Ann Foote, daughter of Nathaniel Foote (sixth generation) and his wife Patience Gates, and for many years was one of the prominent and leading citizens of East Hampton, Connecticut. The children of Nathaniel and Patience (Gates) Foote were: 1. Patience, who was the grandmother of John Bigelow, minister to France, and president of the board of trustees of Astor, Lenox and Tilden Libraries of the city of New York after their consolidation, and he was also the executor of the Tilden estate. A bust of John Bigelow was erected in Bryant Square, New York. 2. Ann, aforementioned as the wife of Joshua Bailey. 3. Martha. 4. Aaron. 5. Margaret. 6. Esther, the great-grandmother of Rev. Caleb Frank Gates, who was president of Euphrates College at Harport, Turkey, the buildings of which were burned in 1894 or 1895 and rebuilt by him. In 1903 he was made president of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, and is still serving in that capacity. 7. Lucy. 8. Mary. 9. Dan, the grandfather of Rev. Lewis Ray Foote, for thirty years pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, and still serving in that capacity.

Nathaniel Bailey, father of Mrs. William Wadsworth Richmond, and grandfather of William H. Richmond, was born at Colchester, East Hampton Society, Connecticut, September 6, 1768. He married Rachel Sears, born East Hampton, Connecticut, September 9, 1768, daughter of Captain Elkanah and Ruth (White) Sears, and their children were: 1. Henry, born

1785, died in West Chester, Connecticut, married, no children. 2. Rhoda, born 1794, married Henry Roberts, of Massachusetts, and settled in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, about 1835. 3. Clarissa, born 1800, died 1834, aforementioned as the wife of William Wadsworth Richmond, and the mother of William H. Richmond. 4. Harriet, married Alfred Williams, about 1832-33, and lived at East Hampton, Connecticut. Their children: Nathaniel, Newton, Eugene and Charles. Nathaniel Bailey was drowned in the year 1817, aged forty-nine years; his wife died September 19, 1850, at East Hampton, Connecticut, aged eighty-two years.

Captain Elkanah Sears, father of Rachel (Sears) Bailey, was a direct descendant of Richard Sears, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He was born April 12, 1734, died November 24, 1816, East Hampton, Connecticut, aged eighty-three years. In 1789 he was a member of the committee appointed to provide for the wants of the Continental army. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he equipped and commanded a vessel, which preyed upon British convoys. His vessel was captured by a British ship and he and his partner were made prisoners. Overhearing the discussion of their execution in the morning they swam ashore and thus made their escape. His partner in this desperate attempt at escape gave out in the water, and Captain Sears, under fire from the guns on board the British vessel, which had discovered their escape, went to the rescue of his partner and brought him safely ashore. He later fitted out another privateering vessel, in which he did good service. In 1794 he purchased land in Freehold, Albany county, New York, and engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

Captain Sears married, January 6, 1757, Ruth White, daughter of Joseph White, of Middletown, and her death occurred March 9, 1823, at the age of ninety years. Their children were: Isaac, born 1757; Willard, born 1760; Ruth, born 1763; also Ruth, born March 17, 1765, died at Meredith, New York, 1830; married, November 5, 1784, Joshua Bailey, who with his brother Timothy were the inventors and patentees of machinery for making knitted underwear, and were the first manufacturers of that wear in this country, at Cohoes, New York; and Rachel, born East Hampton, Connecticut, September 9, 1768, became the wife of Nathaniel Bailey, as before stated, and died September 19, 1850, at East Hampton, Connecticut, aged eighty-two years.

William H. Richmond was born in Marlborough, Hartford county, Connecticut, October 23, 1821. During his boyhood he enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public and select schools of that day, the same being usually in charge of men who had been educated in Bacon Academy. His teacher in the select school was the late Israel M. Buckingham, brother of a former governor of Connecticut. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ of a merchant at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, where he remained as clerk for three years, or until the panic of 1837, when he returned home, concluded his studies, and worked on the farm and in his father's blacksmith and foundry shops. In 1842 he went to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, but failing to secure employment there, paid a visit to an uncle in Dutchess county, New York, with whom he went to Saugerties, where he made the acquaintance of Robert H. Moore, merchant, and with him went to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in May, 1842, remaining in his employ for three years. At the expiration of this period of time he commenced business in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Richmond & Robinson, general country store, but never sold intoxicating drinks, in a storehouse built by Solomon Lathrope, said to be the first store building erected in the town, and this connection continued until 1853, in which year Mr. Robinson retired. About this time Mr. Richmond added an additional business, a factory for manufacturing sashes, doors, blinds, coal cars, etc., which he continued to operate until 1861. This was the first wood working machinery installed in Northeastern Pennsylvania, except a factory at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and in 1851 or 1852 he made the sashes for the Lackawanna Railroad shops at Scranton. September 15, 1855, his store and buildings upon the lots, save his dwelling house, were burned, involving considerable loss. On January 15, 1856, he completed a new store building, one hundred by sixty feet, which was finished in a style superior to any other then known in northern Pennsylvania, and in 1867, eleven years hence, he disposed of it to the present owners.

In January, 1860, Mr. Richmond commenced mining anthracite coal in Blakely township, near Scranton, under the firm name of Richmond & Co., having for partner Charles P. Wurts, late general superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and in 1863 the business was transferred to the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company, with Mr. Wurts as president, and Mr.

Richmond as treasurer and manager, but the following year Mr. Wurts withdrew, and George L. Morse, brother-in-law of Mr. Richmond, became president and served until 1880, since which time Mr. Richmond has been president of the company. In 1860 Mr. Richmond erected one of the first coal breakers on the line of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Previous to this time the company had shipped their coal in lump as it came from the mine, running it over screens to clean from culm, and then commenced the practice of breaking, sorting and cleaning the coal for market. In 1883 the coal breaker was destroyed by fire, and in the following year another was built in the second ward of Scranton, near the Brisbin colliery. This was sold in 1889 and another commenced on the ground in Dickson City where the first was located in 1860. The shaft from which the coal was taken was sunk on lands of the Carter estate in the first ward, and with great difficulty and expense, it being necessary to go through some ninety feet of drift, the greater part of it quicksand, before reaching the rock. The capacity of this colliery is a thousand or more tons per day of superior anthracite coal of every size. In 1891 he made a lease of about one thousand acres of coal lands owned by the estate of the late G. L. Morss, in Fell township, about five miles above Carbondale, the following year commenced to sink shafts and build a coal breaker and works, and in October, 1893, he commenced shipping coal. This colliery has a capacity of fifteen hundred tons per day, and the product from both collieries was shipped over the New York, Ontario & Western and other roads to all the different markets. At the last named colliery Mr. Richmond conceived the plan of putting up a steel tower over the shaft which was sunk some two hundred and twenty-two feet to two veins of coal seven and eight feet thick, and connecting the tower with the coal breaker two hundred feet away by a steel chute supported on two intermediate towers. At a height of one hundred and fifty feet by automatic arrangement the carriage and car is tilted and the coal discharged into the chute and it then gravitates to the large breaking rolls, and thence through the many screens to size the same and prepare it for shipment. One man is located at the point where the carriage is tilted who takes the ticket from the car and directs the engineer, who is located in engine room in leanto of coal breaker, by a signal bell to operate the carriage which again goes to the bottom of the mine, while another



Wm. B. Beck

car ascends through the adjoining opening of the shaft with its load of coal. The steel tower is one hundred and eighty-seven feet high and about fifty feet square at its base. The steel chute is made necessary by reason of the mine laws of Pennsylvania, which stipulates that coal breakers must not be nearer than two hundred feet of the shaft.

When ground was broken for the colliery it was covered with timber. A saw-mill was erected and much of the timber for the improvements, two or three million feet, was made. They also erected about fifty tenements, besides shops, barns, and a store in which a general stock of goods was kept for sale. The cost of mining at Carbondale and transporting coal by gravity railroad to Honesdale (from whence it went by canal to North river, Kingston.), at the time when Mr. Richmond first came to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1842, was not more than a dollar per ton. Cost of placing coal in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, \$1.00 a ton. Mining was done at Carbondale for thirty-five cents a ton in summer and twenty-eight cents in winter, when the mines were permitted to work. In addition to the industries above named Mr. Richmond was engaged in the business of making files for a number of years, his plant being finally destroyed by fire, entailing considerable loss. Among the first bills of dry goods bought in the city of New York was of Messrs. Stone & Starr, then located on Pine street, and Mr. Richmond continued purchasing from this firm and its successors for a period of forty-nine years. He also purchased goods continuously for about thirty-five years of E. S. Jaffrey & Co., and their predecessors. His business dealings, large and small, have always been characterized by blunt integrity and an open hand. He was endowed with an unusual foresight, a predisposition to properly apply the means at his command, and an aptitude to grasp details and apply them quickly, and thus he won an enviable reputation for himself and a handsome competency. He was the first president of the Crystal Lake Water Company, of the city of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in the early fifties, and gave it its name. He was also active in the management of the Carbondale Gas Company about same time, and one of the original stockholders. He was for many years director in the Third National Bank, Scranton; member of the American Jersey Cattle Club some twenty-five years; the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania; the American Institute of

Mining Engineers; Franklin Institute; National Geographic Society; American Bible Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sons of the American Revolution, Mayflower Society and others. He is a patron of the Egyptian Exploration fund.

The political views of Mr. Richmond coincide with those of the Republican party regarding tariff and coinage, but he gives his support to the Prohibition party, which nominated him for congress in the twelfth district in 1868 and again in 1904. Since 1842 he has been actively identified with the Presbyterian church, has been a member of the Lackawanna Bible Society for more than three decades, and is a liberal contributor to religious enterprises. During the Civil war he was unable to render the United States government active service, but aided the cause by means of a substitute.

June 5, 1849, Mr. Richmond was married to Lois R. Morss, of Windham, Greene county, New York. Their children are: Mary Roxana, who graduated from Vassar College in the class of 1876; married, October 6, 1881, Frederick K. Tracy, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, an attorney by profession, since 1893 to 1899 vice-president of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, and since 1899 has engaged in the practice of law at Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy reside in Scranton. Their children: Lois Richmond Tracy, now third year at Vassar College; Emeline Kirtland, in second year Dwight School, Englewood, New Jersey; William Richmond Tracy, pursuing course in civil engineering; Mary Avery, and Frederick L., at school. Emeline K., who was educated at Vassar College. Clara Morss, also educated at Vassar College. They are now with their parents. Two children died in infancy. Mr. Richmond erected one of the finest residences in the Lackawanna Valley upon a pleasantly located farm known as Richmond Hill farm, to which he removed from Carbondale, September 7, 1874. The location is about four miles from the postoffice. Richmond Hill is in the northeastern limits of the city of Scranton. The family is one of the most prominent in the city.

WILLIAM HENRY PECK. Henry Peck (1) was born in England, and was among the earliest settlers in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and was made freeman in 1644. He and Deacon William Peck, who also settled there in 1638, were doubtless relatives and may have been

brothers. They are supposed to have emigrated to America in the Company of Governor Eaton, with Rev. John Davenport and others, who arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637, in the ship "Hector." He signed the compact of the original settlers made at New Haven, June 4, 1639, and took an active interest in the management and affairs of the settlement. His house lot was in that part of the town now included within the city limits of New Haven, and is still occupied by his descendants. Henry Peck died in 1651, and his will bears the date of October 30, 1651. Nothing is known of his marriage except that his wife's name was Joan, and that his will mentioned four children. They were: Eleazer, baptized March 13, 1643; Joseph (twin), baptized September 5, 1647; Benjamin (twin), baptized September 5, 1647; Elizabeth, born March 16, 1649, married John Hotchkiss, December 4, 1672.

Joseph Peck (2) second son of Henry Peck, lived and died in New Haven. He married, November 28, 1672, Sarah Alling, daughter of Roger Alling, of New Haven, Connecticut. His widow was appointed to administer his estate, September 5, 1720, and returned the inventory of property, September 30, 1720. Joseph Peck and Sarah Alling had nine children: Sarah, Joseph, Samuel, James, John, Eliphalet, Abigail, Mary and Ebenezer.

John (3), fifth child of Joseph Peck and wife Sarah Alling, born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 6, 1682, living there throughout his life and dying on the paternal homestead. He married, January 30, 1706-07, Esther Morris. They had children: Joseph, born January 27, 1707-08; Eliphalet, born March 4, 1710; John, born August 30, 1712, died young.

Eliphalet (4), second son of John Peck and wife Esther Morris, was reared probably by his uncle James Peck, who was his guardian, his father having died while his children were young, and his widow after his death married John Mix. Eliphalet left New Haven when he was young and spent most of his life in Danbury, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age. His wife's christian name was Rebecca. Eliphalet and Rebecca had children: Jesse, Phineas, Elkanah, John, Stephen, Esther (married Stephen Curtis), and Rebecca (married Aaron Stone).

Jesse (5), eldest son of Eliphalet Peck and his wife Rebecca, settled in the south part of Danbury (now Bethel), upon new land, which

he cleared of the original forest and made into a farm. He and three of his sons served in the Revolutionary army. He died before the close of the war, and one son, Nathaniel, died of small-pox contracted while in the service. The other two were captured, carried to New York and confined in "The Jersey," which was an old ship anchored in the East river, and used by the British as a prison. Here they suffered many deaths; and when at last they were released and carried home, they were so broken down by disease and brutal treatment that they were not able for a time to recognize their own mother. Jesse was a member of the church at Bethel in 1760, and died January 28, 1777. He married Ruth Hoyt, who was born February 26, 1738, died February 2, 1809. Jesse Peck and Ruth Hoyt had children: Nathaniel, born December 12, 1756, died February 1, 1777; Eliphalet, born March 19, 1758; Jesse, born December 22, 1759; Benjamin, born September 24, 1761; Lois, born October 28, 1763; married Israel Nickerson; Calvin, born September 3, 1765; Luther, born June 12, 1767; Daniel, born August 21, 1769; Mercy, born October 29, 1771, died November 30, 1776; Esther born August 13, 1773, died December 25, 1776.

Luther (6), son of Jesse Peck and wife Ruth Hoyt, lived first in Danbury, Connecticut, removed in 1794 with his family to what is now called Middlefield Center, Otsego county, New York. He was for many years a class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was distinguished for his fidelity to every duty, and his devotion to the cause of Christianity. His family was remarkable. All his five sons became distinguished clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, and two of them eminent authors. Five of the grandchildren also were prominent clergymen of the same denomination. Luther Peck married, September 27, 1787, Annis Col- lar, who died October 23, 1839. Her father enlisted in the Revolutionary army and died at Valley Forge while in service. Luther died September 30, 1848. The children born to this couple were:

Rachel, born November 8, 1788, married, December 26, 1804, John Bennett, and settled in Brocklestraw, Pennsylvania.

Martha, born July 31, 1790, married, March 15, 1810, Joshua Jaquays, and settled in Brocklestraw, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth, born July 22, 1792, died November 30, 1822.

Luther Hoyt, born November 3, 1793.

George, born August 8, 1797, died May 20, 1876, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Andrew, born April 29, 1800, died May 6, 1887.

Mary, born November 8, 1801, died November 14, 1822.

William, born December 7, 1802, died March 16, 1883, married Charlotte Wallen, January 1, 1828.

Anna, born March 9, 1806, married February 23, 1824, Solomon Crowell, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York.

Susanna, born August 26, 1808; married, August 5, 1827, Royal Blanding, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York.

Jesse Truesdell, born April 4, 1811, elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, died May 17, 1883; married Persis Wing, October 13, 1831.

George (7), son of Luther and Annis (Collar) Peck, was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, August 8, 1797, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1876. He was the second in point of age of the famous five sons of Luther Peck, all of whom were ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church. George Peck united with the church in 1812, and was licensed as an exhorter in 1815. He received a local preacher's license in 1816, and served on the Cortland (New York) circuit without remuneration. In the same year he joined the Genesee conference on trial. In 1821 he had charge of the church at Paris, New York, which was a station as distinguished from a circuit; and during the two following years was stationed at Utica. In 1824 he was appointed presiding elder of the Susquehanna district. He had much to do with Cazenovia Seminary before he became its successful president in 1835. His interest in educational matters was always intense. It is claimed that he "was the originator and the first moving spirit in the founding of Wyoming Seminary." "One evening in the latter part of October, 1839, he delivered an address in the old church at Forty Fort on the subject of education, in which he advanced the idea that a Methodist Seminary was needed in the Wyoming Valley, and that Kingston furnished as good a location as could be found for such an institution." One of his biographers further claims that he "was the originator of the first course of study prescribed by the General Conference for traveling preachers."

His election to the editorship of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* "marked a new era in the

history of the magazine, the more liberal policy adopted by the church enabling the editor to devote his time and ability chiefly to its advancement, and to call to his aid an able corps of paid contributors. The result was that the literary excellence of the journal increased with marked rapidity, while, owing to the greater liberality in publication, the mechanical execution and elegance of appearance formed a decided contrast with the preceding volumes." After eight years of very successful work on the *Review* he was made editor of the *New York Advocate*. Here his statesmanship was manifest in many lines.

He had joined the Genesee Conference, but became a member of Oneida Conference at its organization, was a member of New York Conference during the years of his editorial work, and in 1852 returned to his former fields of labor, becoming a member of Wyoming Conference at its organization. He served the church as delegate to General Conference in thirteen sessions of that body, being a delegate from 1824 to 1872. His sound judgment and skill in debate were here of great service to the church. Wesleyan University conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1835, and in 1840 Augusta College gave him the degree of D. D. He was a member of the Evangelical Alliance which met in London, in August, 1846.

Almost throughout his entire ministerial career Dr. George Peck was a valuable contributor to the literature of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in other fields of literary effort he enjoyed a reputation as a faithful and accurate writer. His publications, all extant, are: "Universalism Examined," "History of the Apostles and Evangelists," "Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection," "Rule of Faith," "Reply to Bascom," "Manly Character," "History of Wyoming" (1858, a rare and valuable work), "History of Methodism Within the Bounds of the Old Genesee Conference," "Our Country, Its Trials and Its Triumphs," "Life and Times of George Peck."

Dr. Peck's fields of labor as a clergyman may be noted as follows: 1816, Broome circuit, New York state, junior preacher; 1817, Cortland; 1818, Wyoming; 1819, Bridgewater; 1820, Canaan; 1821, Paris; 1822-23, Utica; 1824-25, presiding elder Susquehanna district; 1826, Wyoming; 1827, Wilkes-Barre; 1828-29, Ithaca, New York; 1830, Utica; 1831-32, Cazenovia; 1833-34, Auburn; 1835-38, principal Cazenovia Seminary; 1839, presiding elder Susquehanna district; 1840-47, editor *Methodist Quarterly*

Review and general book editor of the *Book Concern*; 1848-51, editor *Christian Advocate*; 1852-53, Wilkes-Barre; 1854, presiding elder Wyoming district; 1855, presiding elder Binghamton district; 1856-57, Scranton mission (now Elm Park Church); 1858-61, presiding elder Wyoming district; 1862-65, presiding elder Lackawanna district; 1866-67, Providence; 1868, Dunmore; 1869-72, presiding elder Wyoming district; 1873-76, superannuated.

We close this sketch by an estimate of one of his contemporaries: "I view him as one of the most remarkable men of our times—one whose genius and piety are indelibly stamped on the ecclesiastical polity and wonderful growth of the church; whose wise counsels and herculean labors are interwoven in its development. For the past fifty years of his whole life he has been distinguished by a devoted love to the church and unswerving loyalty to honest convictions of truth."

Dr. George Peck married, June 10, 1819, Mary Myers, who was the daughter of Philip Myers and wife Martha Bennet (See Myers and Bennet families.) They had children:

George Myers Peck, born at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1820, died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1897; married, July 18, 1839, Sarah Louisa Butler, who died May 30, 1902, daughter of Merit Butler and wife Sabina Bigelow.

Luther Wesley, born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1825, died at Hyde Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1900; entered Wesleyan College, 1840; graduated at the University of New York, 1845; received the degree of A. M., New York University in 1848, and D. D., same, 1878; until his death a clergyman of the Methodist church; married, January 18, 1847, Sarah Maria Gibbon, and had children—Helen, Mary E., Emma D., Frances A., Sarah M., Susan G., Jessie T., Fanny M., and George L., the latter being a lawyer in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mary Helen, born April 10, 1827, educated at Rutgers Institute, New York City, married, January 18, 1847, Rev. J. T. Crane, graduate of Princeton College, and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had nine children.

William Fisk, born September 17, 1828, died April 17, 1829.

Wilbur Fisk, born September 11, 1833, graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York; was surgeon in the army, 1861-

1865; married, January 20, 1857, Sarah Jane Dean, and had children: George, Louisa, Luther, Mary Catherine, Wilbur and Arthur D.

George Myers Peck (8), eldest child and son of George Peck and wife Mary Myers, was born at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1820, and died at his house at Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1897. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, and at the age of nineteen years left school to take charge of his father's farm in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. After five years thus profitably employed he determined to enter the Methodist ministry, having prepared himself to that end while working the parental acres. He joined the Oneida (New York) Conference in 1845, becoming a member of Wyoming Conference at its organization in 1852. His pastoral record is as follows: 1845, Salem; 1846-47, Canaan; 1848-49, Beach Pond; 1850-51, Mount Pleasant; 1852-53, Pittston; 1854-55, Wyoming; 1856-57, Providence; 1858, supernumerary; 1859, Owego, New York; 1860-61, Pittston; 1862-63, Carbondale; 1864-65, Providence; 1866-68, presiding elder Lackawanna district; 1869-70, Unadilla, New York; 1871, Berkshire; 1872-75, supernumerary; 1876-77, Cherry Ridge; 1878-79, Salem; 1880-81, Clifford; 1882-83, Park Place (Court Street) and Green Ridge (Asbury Church); 1884-96, superannuated.

Rev. George Myers Peck married, July 18, 1839, Sarah Louisa Butler, daughter of Merit Butler and wife Sabina Bigelow, of Onondaga county, New York. The Butlers were a pioneer family in the vicinity of Pompey Hill in Onondaga county, and the locality was originally known as Butler Hill, so called in allusion to Ebenezer Butler, the pioneer, who was a grandson of Jonathan Butler, one of two Irish adventurers who came to Connecticut in 1710, and who is said to have acquired the lands there by purchase from the Onondaga Indians, who willingly exchanged their title for Ebenezer Butler's pony, saddle and bridle. This Ebenezer was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with the New York state troops. He attained the remarkable age of ninety-six years; his son Jesse and his wife Louisa Soper, both lived to be ninety-two years old. Merit Butler, a son of Jesse and Louisa, died at eighty-eight, and Sabina Bigelow, Merit Butler's wife died aged eighty-three years. George Myers Peck and wife Sarah Louisa Butler had children:

Merit Butler Peck, born October 8, 1840, died from an accident in Kansas City, Missouri, January 25, 1898.

George 2d, born July 1, 1843, died in Dalton, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1858.

Luther Wesley, born March 22, 1845, living at Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Josiah Eaton, born June 18, 1847, died October 24, 1865.

William Henry, born May 28, 1852, now living in Scranton, Pennsylvania, cashier of the Third National Bank.

William Henry Peck (9), youngest child of George Myers Peck and wife Sarah Louisa Butler, was born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1852. At the age of eighteen years he secured a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Scranton. He served efficiently in that capacity for a period of twelve years, until March 7, 1882, when he resigned in order to accept appointment as cashier of the Third National Bank. This bank is numbered among the most substantial and best managed fiduciary institutions in Pennsylvania, and its career which has been of the most creditable, alike conducive to the interests of stockholders, depositors and other customers, has been shaped in large degree by Mr. Peck, who has served as cashier to the present time, and who as a financier enjoys the unbounded confidence of the community. The bank safely passed through the financial panic of the year following its establishment (1873), and its growth has been steady and permanent. November 5, 1877, removal was made to its new building, one of the then architectural ornaments of the city, and which contains very convenient and attractive banking rooms. February 5, 1892, the bank was rechartered for a further period of twenty years. Its total resources amount to \$4,717,934.29, its deposits to \$3,402,876.24, its capital is \$200,000, and its surplus and undivided profits are \$865,000. The officers are: William Connell, president; Henry Belin, Jr., vice-president; William H. Peck, cashier; directors: William Connell, James L. Connell, James Archibald, Henry Belin, Jr., George H. Catlin, J. Benjamin Dinmick, Luther Keller, William D. Zehnder, William H. Peck.

Mr. Peck's high standing among the financiers of the state is attested by his election in 1904 to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers in 1895. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, and chairman of its

finance committee, and has borne a large part in the promotion of the material interests of the city. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, a trustee of Syracuse University, in whose welfare he takes a lively interest, a member and trustee of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church, and treasurer of its board of trustees, and president of the Scranton Bedding Company, one of the enterprising and prosperous corporations of Scranton. He possesses highly cultured tastes, and is an ardent floriculturist. His particular delight is in the cultivation of water lilies, of which he has many varieties, having the only pond of lilies in the city of Scranton.

Mr. Peck married, at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1873, Miss M. Arminda Kyte, and to them have been born six children, all born in Scranton: William Joseph, born January 24, 1874, married Lawson Hart, October 6, 1897; Alice Louise, born October 13, 1877, married Frank A. Kaiser, November 12, 1901; Grace Arminda, born September 3, 1880; Hannah, born September 21, 1884, died August 6, 1887; Mary, born and died April 12, 1888; Nelson, born April 30, 1891.

THOMAS J. FOSTER, founder and president of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, enjoys a national reputation as the author of an absolutely unique educational method—that of teaching the industrial sciences through improved text-books for home study, under guidance and assistance rendered the student through the mails. The origin and development of this now world-renowned institution forms a narrative of great interest.

When a young man Mr. Foster was publisher of a paper at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, a town of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and he made it phenomenally successful, working its circulation up to fifteen thousand. His office became headquarters for merchants, mine operators and miners alike, and a certain feeling of intimacy sprang up between them. The prevalence of accidents and great number of fatalities that were constantly occurring, due to ignorance of mine conditions as well as ordinary dangers, suggested to him the necessity of educating miners and those in charge of mines in the theory and scientific principles involved in their various duties, not only for the benefit of the individual, but for the protection and safety of human life, by familiarizing them with the conditions and dangers of the mines. A fatal mine explosion in

1873, near Shenandoah, in which several of the prominent men lost their lives, was a source of special inspiration Mr. Foster had for undertaking such a task. He first published a "Mining Manual" for the enlightenment of the miners, which he distributed among them, and the eagerness with which they received it encouraged him to begin the publication of a journal, *The Mining Herald*, in 1881, and which he conducted successfully for several years. In the autumn of 1887 the title was changed to *The Colliery Engineer*. The growth of the publication was such that the following year it was decided to move the publication offices to Scranton, the metropolis of the anthracite coal region. In 1890 the business was incorporated under the name of the Colliery Engineer Company.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Foster conceived the idea of teaching the theory of coal mining to miners who desired to qualify themselves for certificates for competency as mine foremen, which were required of all men aspiring to that position by the mine law of 1885, and he established what was known as the Colliery Engineer School of Mines. The course of instruction was prepared with special reference to the needs of miners, many of whom were barely able to read and write, and who did not have time to give to study except as it was taken from the hours which they were accustomed to devote to rest and recreation. The lessons were issued in the form of carefully prepared pamphlets, with questions following. The course began with the most elementary subjects, and by easy steps the student was taken to the higher branches, and all subjects were taught in a simple and concise manner, all superfluous matter being eliminated so that every line in the course had a direct bearing upon the subject taught. Aids to the understanding of the text were afforded by means of elaborate cuts, diagrams, etc. It was a startling experiment, and was ridiculed and antagonized by many scholastic institutions and educators, but Mr. Foster never for a moment faltered in his faith as to the ultimate success of his method. He was encouraged from time to time by the rapid advance of the students who had qualified themselves under this instruction for successfully filling official mining positions. The writing, editing, illustrating and composition, etc., of the first course involved constant labor for a period of twelve years, and an outlay of \$35,000. A few years after the establishment of the schools, owing to the fact that the *Colliery Engineer* magazine had developed into

a general mining journal, its name was changed to *Mines and Minerals*.

As the correspondence system of instruction had developed into many fields, the various departments of the schools were grouped under the name of the International Correspondence Schools, and the enterprise was subsequently incorporated under the style of the International Textbook Company as proprietors. From the beginning the history of the schools has been one of astonishing growth. Probably their most distinctive and remarkable feature consists in the method of obtaining their more than three-quarters of a million (eight hundred thousand) students who have been enrolled in the institution. The system of obtaining enrollment and the making of the student after enrollment affords an interesting chapter, and is important no less as an educational than as a financial feature of the schools. They have an army of some fifteen hundred solicitors, or field men, scouring the cities, towns and country side for student material, talking up the advantages of education, and the practicability of their methods. The educational sentiment they create is far-reaching. They use diligent efforts to interest a prospective student, and, after enrolled, they keep in touch with him, lending him their continued encouragement and assistance. The value of this educational sentiment thus created and represented by a vast army of students, cannot be overestimated. As the prime purpose of educational institutions is to inspire study, and prepare students for a life career, the Correspondence Schools, with their vast enrollment of students, has no equal as an educational medium. Another strong feature of the institution is its text-books. Since a very large proportion of its students lack even an elementary education, the text-books must necessarily be simple, and suited to the comprehension of uneducated and untrained minds. They contain no superfluous matter, and only the important and essential features of the subject in hand is treated. Constant revision of these text-books is made, all changes being in the nature of simplification, and more and more interesting and attractive. So well have these ends been conserved that more than three times as many students now complete the respective courses as did formerly. Students are provided with inquiry blanks to be filled out and forwarded to the Schools for any information or enlightenment required upon any subject under study. These inquiries formerly imposed herculean labor to

answer, but the simplicity and particularity of the revision now in use have in great measure obviated the necessity for inquiries, and relieved the institution of much of its former burdens. No labor or expense has been spared in making this revision. The highest technical authorities have been employed, and the revised text-books are widely recognized as standard authority, the best evidence of the fact being their adoption in leading colleges throughout the land.

While the thoroughness and simplicity of text-books and the system of correspondence obviates the necessity of a resident teacher, another great feature in the system of education and courses of study is found in the absolute freedom of the student to elect what he desires to study, and when he is able to study. He may give one, two or three hours a day; he may drop his course and take it up again when he chooses; for, when once an enrolled student of the institution, he is considered a student for as long a period as he desires, and the Schools stand ready at all times to render any required assistance.

At the present time the management conducts thirty schools, teaching nearly all the applied sciences and the commercial and higher branches. More than a million dollars has been invested in the preparation of courses, and a quarter million of dollars is being annually added to this amount. In all, more than four and a half million dollars has been expended in the development of the enterprise, more than one-fifth of which is represented by buildings and the printing plant. The latter is an elaborately equipped establishment, from which is issued all the printed matter necessary to the conduct of the business, including artistic illustrative work. The buildings, erected at a cost of more than five hundred thousand dollars, comprise three structures, the combined area of which is about seven acres, as follows: The Administration Department, two buildings, approximately fifty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and forty-five by sixty-six feet, five and four stories in height, respectively; the Instruction Department and Printery, covering an area of one hundred and sixty-seven by four hundred and sixty feet, two and three stories in height, heated by steam and lighted by electricity from plants on the premises.

The faculty, headed by Thomas J. Foster as president, numbers thirty-one principals of Schools, and thirteen assistant principals. These, as previously stated, have had under their instruction, in one form or another, more than

eight hundred thousand persons, and they have helped thousands to higher and better remunerated positions, in every field of industrial and commercial life, and also in various of the professions. The great value of these allied Schools is attested by many facts, but by none more significant than that one hundred and thirty-two railroad companies have entered into contract with the management for the technical education of their employes, thirty-five thousand of whom are now under instruction. The Schools also give thorough preparation to applicants for practically all positions in the various departments of the United States government, which are only attainable through civil service examinations, for which the International Correspondence Schools afford ample preparation. In this work the methods of the Schools are practically identical with those of the Civil Service Commission, the examination blanks being of the same nature, and the grading being similarly conducted.

Mr. Foster, who, for his great services as epitomized in this narrative, is justly to be accounted as a public benefactor of the highest and most practical type, is closely identified with the community life of the city of Scranton, and is held in the highest regard for his business abilities, public spirit and genial personality. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, a director in the Traders' National Bank, and is interested in various other financial and commercial institutions. He is of scholarly disposition and aesthetic tastes, and carries into his varied business relations, and particularly the great educational system of which he is the head, a degree of healthy sentimentalism which distinguishes him from the many whose only ambitions are based upon a purely commercial spirit, and look only to financial returns for their life effort.

Mr. Foster comes of an excellent English ancestry, tracing his descent from Reginald Foster, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1638. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Foster, was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts; he was one of the minutemen at Lexington; a lieutenant in the patriot army during the Revolution, and was honorably discharged in 1778, being past the age for military service. Daniel, son of Lieut. Thomas Foster, took his father's place in the army, and it was his distinguished honor to be a member of the Marquis de Lafayette's select battalion until the end of the war, and to rise to the rank of captain. Jesse Foster, son of Captain,

Daniel Foster, came from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in February, 1831, where he became a prosperous merchant, and resided until his death. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth Tappan, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and their children were: Thomas, father of Thomas J. Foster; Mrs. Oliver Dobson, Mrs. Edward Shisler, Clement S., father of Rufus J. Foster, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Fred L. and Mrs. E. N. Harpel.

JOHN D. PECK. The members of the Peck family have been foremost in the line of original settlement in the Lackawanna Valley, have risen to the first rank in the development of its industries, and in the improvement and building up of the town of Peckville, Pennsylvania, they have been important and influential factors. The family is of English origin, the ancestors having belonged to the aristocracy of their native land, where they figured in the highest walks of life. The first member of the family to emigrate to this country was Joseph Peck, in 1638. He settled in New England, where his descendants became numerous and influential. They have filled many of the first offices of the state, have represented the useful and honorable professions, and have always proved themselves loyal citizens and ornaments to society.

Abraham Peck, great-grandfather of John D. Peck, was born in Massachusetts, December 23, 1723. He subsequently removed to Colerain, Franklin county, same state, where his death occurred on July 18, 1798, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His son, Abraham, Jr., grandfather of John D. Peck, was born June 24, 1767, and died in 1831. On February 3, 1790, he was united in marriage to Miss Arathusa Calvin, who was born April 11, 1771, and died August 23, 1824. The children of Abraham, Jr., and Arathusa (Calvin) Peck are as follows: Calvin, born November 1, 1791; Samuel, born January 15, 1793; John, born May 27, 1794; Jerre, born February 6, 1796; Moses, born May 2, 1798; Arathusa, born October 12, 1801; Matilda, born November 27, 1804; Laura, born December 21, 1806; Abraham, born November 7, 1808; Lovella, born May 7, 1811; Joanna, born September 28, 1813; Moses, born September 26, 1816, and Harriet, born August 12, 1826.

Samuel Peck, of the above family, father of John D. Peck, removed from Massachusetts, where he was born, reared and educated, to Pennsylvania, in 1831. Lackawanna Valley was then an unbroken wilderness, and Scranton was un-

known. He purchased a large tract of land in and around Peckville, and in 1839 erected a saw and grist mill. He was a thoroughgoing Yankee, manufactured lumber on a large scale, but confined himself to the lumber of commerce, leaving for others the mahogany hams and wooden nutmegs. He manufactured builders' supplies, such as doors, window sashes and other articles used in his day. He also supplied the market from his grist mill.

December 31, 1816, Samuel Peck married Sarah Wilson, who was born June 20, 1792, and their children were: Samuel L., born November 28, 1817; Mary A., born April 4, 1819; Sarah W., born June 25, 1821; Arathusa B., born December 29, 1823; Jonathan W., born July 9, 1826; Emaline C., born May 8, 1829; Elvira C., born May 8, 1829, twin of Emaline C.; John Dwight, born April 26, 1831, mentioned hereinafter; and Calvin, born July 21, 1834. After the death of the mother of these children, Samuel Peck married Susan Snider, the ceremony having been performed on January 28, 1845; one child was the issue of this union, William W., born March 9, 1847. Mrs. Susan (Snider) Peck died August 11, 1857.

John D. Peck, third son of Samuel and Sarah (Wilson) Peck, was born April 26, 1831. After acquiring an education in the schools of the neighborhood, he, in connection with his brother Jonathan W., worked with their father in the lumber business until 1861, in which year they established a lumber business on their own account in Peckville. This connection continued for twenty years, and at the expiration of that period of time they sold out to the Peck Manufacturing Company of Peckville, John D. serving in the capacity of president of the company. He is one of the well known and much respected men in the Lackawanna valley, and in addition to his incumbency of the office of president of the Peck Manufacturing Company is also interested in the United States Lumber Company. Mr. Peck has been honored by the office of chief burgess of Blakely, which he held one term; member of council for three terms, and a member of the school board for thirteen years. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. His religious views coincide with those advocated by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a faithful and staunch upholder of that doctrine for over forty years, serving as trustee during all that long period. Mr. Peck is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, Free and Accepted Masons of Peckville, and a member of the chapter and commandery of Scranton.

Mr. Peck has been married three times. First,



Andrew Niccol

to Miss Sarah Snider, on August 25, 1852. To this union were born three children: George C., July 7, 1853; Sanford D., February 28, 1856; and Byron N., March 7, 1858. Mrs. Sarah (Snider) Peck died in 1858. Mr. Peck married for his second wife Miss Delano Stone on November 8, 1860. She was born December 25, 1839, and died in 1876. Their children were: Herbert J., born September 15, 1863; Bertha E., born April 19, 1866; William G., born October 13, 1868; Arthur M., born August 22, 1873; and Dilla E., born February 1, 1876. Mr. Peck married for his third wife Mary F. Robinson on January 16, 1878.

ANDREW NICOL, deceased, was a worthy figure among a group of typical Scotchmen who were early comers to the Lackawanna valley, and who contributed in a highly superior degree to the development of the industrial interests of that now world-famous region. His associate fellow-countrymen, and with whom he was intimately related in business and social affairs, were such strong characters as Thomas Dickson, Edward Weston and A. H. Vandling. All of this excellent company have now passed away. Mr. Vandling last of all, surviving Mr. Nicol by but a year. Mr. Nicol was a fine representative of the sturdy race from which he sprang, possessing all those traits of character for which it has ever been noted—unflagging industry and perseverance, conscientious devotion to principle, and unimpeachable integrity. His fidelity and worth are discernable in his service with one great corporation for the long period of forty-five years, and his masterly ability in his calling by the highest honor therein which the government of Pennsylvania could bestow. His personal life was exemplary throughout and was characterized by all that marks the truly good citizen and blameless christian.

He was born at Troughrig, in the parish of Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, August 20, 1817, and was baptized at Dalquharran, in the parish of New Daily. His parents were John and Janet (Gray) Nicol. The Nicol (originally MacNicol) family originated in the Highlands. John Nicol was a carpenter and millwright to the Right Honorable Thomas Francis Kennedy, of Dalquharran, who was owner of two collieries which had been in operation for more than two hundred years. In 1851 he came to America with his family and settled in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife at the age of seventy years. She was also a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and of the Covenanter faith.

They were the parents of seven children, of whom Andrew was the second.

At the age of thirteen years Andrew Nicol began to learn carpentry under his father and after four years' service went to Glasgow, where he worked as a journeyman giving his spare time to studying draughting and pattern making. After two years thus spent he engaged as a pattern maker in the Girdwood foundry at Trades-ton, Glasgow, and a year later entered the Summerlee Iron Works at Cote Bridge in the same capacity. After one years' service manager Walter Nelson transferred him to the machine shop, where he acquitted himself with so much credit that after two years he was made foreman. Meantime he had determined to fit himself for mining engineering, to that end studying geology and mineralogy, and six months after his promotion he sought and obtained employment with the engineering force of the works, thus gaining opportunity to obtain practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the science which he had chosen for his life work. He made rapid advancement, and at the end of eighteen months was appointed, assistant superintendent of mines and machinery, and remained with the company until October 1, 1847, when he was engaged to take charge of the Kennedy mines and machinery at Dalquharran (where his father yet resided) and he continued in this employment until March, 1851.

April 6, 1851, Mr. Nicol sailed from Glasgow in the ship "Mary Morris," and arrived in New York on May 18. He was in the prime of life, thirty-four years of age, the personification of manly vigor and ambition, and the master of a profession which (and especially in the United States) offered attractive opportunities. He had given "hostage to fortune," for he brought with him wife and children, and his parents also accompanied him. The day after landing in New York, Mr. Nicol went on to Albany, thence to Schenectady and Scotia, where respectively were located his brothers William, John and James, who had come to the country before him. Leaving his family with his brother William, in Albany, on June 1st he went to Pennsylvania. On his arrival in Carbondale he sought out an old-country friend, Mr. Bryden, who gave him introduction to James Clarkson, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who at once gave him a position as his assistant. As a keynote to the character of the man it is to be remarked that in this same week, the first of his employment in the land of his adoption, Mr. Nicol purchased a home, and dur-

ing his entire life after his coming he never lived in a rented house.

Mr. Nicol served as assistant to Mr. Clark-son in the Carbondale mines until 1863, when he was appointed general superintendent. He was so occupied until 1870, when he came to Scranton, still in the employ of the same company, which owned mines from Carbondale to Wilkes-Barre. Here he served as mining engineer and inside superintendent, and at one time went to Sheffield, Illinois, to open up a mine for his company.

In 1870 Mr. Nicol was awarded a well deserved distinction. In that year the legislature enacted a law providing for the inspection of the anthracite coal fields, and he was recommended for the position. In compliance with the provisions of the law he appeared before the state board of engineers, and, after passing a rigid examination covering every department of mine operation, received the only first-class certificate issued by the board, whereupon Governor John W. Geary commissioned him inspector of coal mines for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, for a term of five years. July 20 shortly after receiving his commission Mr. Nicol was relieved from service with his company and entered upon his new duties. His new vocation called him so constantly from home that it proved distasteful to a man of his domestic habits, and in December of the same year he resigned, the same day resuming his former position with the Delaware & Hudson Company. He was so employed until January 1, 1874, when he asked relief from duties which had become overweighty. To some degree his wishes were complied with, but, instead of being allowed respite from all labors, he was engaged to take charge of the Green Ridge colliery. In 1875 he resumed his former position with the Delaware & Hudson Company, which he occupied until January 1, 1897, when he was permanently relieved. To this time he had served the company a greater length of time than any other man in its employ, a period of forty-six years, with signal ability and unselfish loyalty, and, in consideration of his long and valued service, he was placed upon the retired list, with a pension.

Such was the greater part of the life of Andrew Nicol. True to one of the chief characteristics of his race, he was devoted (in the full meaning of the word) to his calling, not simply as such, or as a means of livelihood. He held to a lofty conception of duty, and estimated at the fullest the weight of his responsibilities in guarding the interests of his employers and the lives

of the men under him. These considerations pressed upon him to that degree that he could not be persuaded to enter upon public life, though he was repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for mayor and assemblyman. From this it is not to be inferred that he neglected community affairs. No man felt a deeper interest in the welfare of his town and the well-being of his neighbors, and he exercised an influence potent for good. A man of cool judgment and careful observation, discreet, conservative and eminently practical and the soul of honor in all the relations of life, he bore himself with spotlessness of character; and, when his advice was sought, as it frequently was, his approvals or warnings were known to be the dictates of a sympathetic heart and wholly unselfish mind. He was a liberal contributor to deserving charities and to the relief of those of the community who might be overtaken by misfortune, bestowing his benefactions so modestly that few of his most intimate friends knew of them. He was deeply attached to the religion of his forbears, and was one of the founders of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, of which he was a worthy member from its formation to the end of his life.

Mr. Nicol passed away, at the family home, corner of Dickson avenue and Delaware street, Green Ridge, on August 6, 1898, being within fourteen days of completing his eighty-first year. The funeral services were held at the same place, August 9, and were largely attended. The interment was in Dunmore cemetery. Following a time honored custom of his native Scotland, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to their last resting place by the nearest male relatives (two grandsons and four nephews) acting as pallbearers.

On June 12, 1846, five years before leaving Scotland, and when in his twenty-ninth year, Mr. Nicol married Helen Brown, born in (Maybole) Ayrshire, second daughter of David and Agnes (Haswell) Brown, and granddaughter of John Brown and William Haswell. Her father was a merchant and manufacturer. Her brother William resides in Green Ridge, Pennsylvania. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, two in Scotland, and the others in this country. Janet died in early childhood; Andrew came to his death in the mines in September, 1889; Agnes died young; Margaret and Mary alone survive. Mr. Nicol gave to the rearing of his children the affectionate and conscientious care which characterized the Scotch parent of a bygone day, and those who came to maturity stand as monuments to the highest Christian duty faithfully performed.

The noble character of the son, Andrew B. Nicol, his heroism and his pitiful death, are dwelt upon in another narrative. Margaret, the elder of the living sisters, has for three years past served as an assistant to the pastor of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and within a year has made as many as two thousand visits to his parishioners and the homes of sorrow and want. The younger sister, Mary, cares for the family home, and for the aged mother who, while blessed in the companionship of the children who remain with her, holds constant communion with the loved ones gone before.

"More homelike seems the vast unknown
Since they have entered there;
To follow them were not so hard
Wherever they may fare.
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God for ever more!"

ANDREW B. NICOL. In all the history of the Lackawanna valley there is no more distressing event recorded, nor any story of more heroic effort and self-sacrifice for the sake of others, than that relating to the death of Andrew B. Nicol, general superintendent of mines of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, on September 14 1889. His heroism and great personal courage form a narrative well worth the repeating, for it is from such examples that others in succeeding times catch the inspiration to dare and even die for their fellows. He inherited the paternal characteristics; became widely known as one of the most accomplished miners in all the great Pennsylvania coal region; and, as is attested by his life as well as his death, was a noble manly character.

He was a native of Scotland, born in the parish of Dalquharran, Ayrshire, April 1, 1849, son of Andrew Nicol. He was but two years old when his parents came to the United States, settling in Carbondale. From his early youth he manifested an intense desire to engage in mining, and, after acquiring a rudimentary education, declined an offer to send him to a distant school for a technical training, preferring to engage in practical work. He entered the surveying corps of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company when fifteen years old, and gave his attention diligently to all in which he was called to engage or which he could observe. It was a fortunate period for him, for the company was extending its operations down the Lackawanna Valley, continually absorbing new coal fields, opening new mines

and enlarging old workings. Nothing escaped his close attention, and he became so familiar with all the details of mine operations, both above and under ground, that before he was twenty years old he became assistant to his father in superintending the workings of the mines about Providence (now Scranton) while his father was engaged about Carbondale. Subsequently the elder Nicol was moved to Green Ridge, and the son succeeded him at Carbondale. It was a trying position for so young a man—he but a youth, set over mine bosses whose hair had grown gray in the service. It is, however, equally creditable to him and them that they held each other in mutual respect—they rightly esteemed his earnestness, ability and courage, and gave him their admiration and loyal effort; he respected them for their years, their experience and their devotion, and he made them his familiar friends, for years meeting them almost nightly, rehearsing with them the events of the day, and planning for those of the morrow. Thus deeply interested, Mr. Nicol developed an aptitude for his calling which can only be characterized as phenomenal. He came to know every miner and breaker-boy by name; knew every mine room, in all its details, as intimately as though he worked in it continually and in it alone. There was not an abandoned working in his district which he had not entered; not a neighboring mine he had not explored. His ability found recognition, and the area of his district was enlarged from time to time until, as his father's assistant, he was given the charge of all the company's mines between Forest City and Plymouth, a distance of forty-five miles. In 1884 he assumed the duties hitherto devolving upon his father (who had been incapacitated while fighting a fire in the Leggett Creek mines) and in 1885 he removed to Green Ridge and took full charge of the company's mines, a position which he held until his death.

The foregoing chronological narrative of the service of Mr. Nicol affords suggestion enough of the responsibilities devolving upon him, but nothing of the dangers which he daily incurred. The danger was shared in by all his men, but he carried an awful responsibility in the conviction that he was in a manner their guardian and protector; and in times of disaster, actual or impending, he displayed a degree of valor in no way inferior (in instances superior) to that of the soldier in the storm of battle. In whatever emergency, his self-possession never forsook him, and his resourcefulness seemed exhaustless. A striking instance is found in the case of the Marvine shaft disaster. A portion of the mine had fallen

in, closing up three different avenues of approach to the workings beyond and imprisoning eight miners. Mr. Nicol at once made a personal examination, and immediately planned for their rescue. They could only be reached by driving a passage way through one hundred and fifty-four feet of solid coal. Setting a course from the mine-map, he set his men at work in relays, taking up night as well as day continuously, and personally superintending the operations from beginning to finish. Mr. Nicol was the first to enter the chamber when the wall was finally penetrated. All the poor fellows were found dead, but this dreadful conclusion does not dim the lustre of the achievement which it was hoped would prove their rescue. The instance related is only one of many to testify to his courage and persistency. Yet he was never rash, in any sense of the word. He would not expose himself or his men to what he deemed a useless danger, nor would he ask a man to go where he was not ready to lead.

The death of Mr. Nicol was due to a "squeeze" in the Eddy Creek mines of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, near Olyphant. Taking with him fire boss Lavin and three other bosses (Mason, Williams and Jones) he went in, examining for gas or other evidence of danger. On their way they passed where a fallen aid-bridge had left a large cavity in the roof. Going on to the edge of the fall they listened for a time, hearing nothing but the incessant chip, chip, chipping of the particles of coal, peculiar in mine "squeezing." Returning, they noticed as they passed the fallen bridge that the whitewashed wall built across the "cross-cut" under the airway had turned black since the fall. Lavin was in advance, while Nicol, with the other men, were near together, undreaming of danger. One of the men raised his lamp, and an explosion occurred. It was for a moment only, but it left them with lights extinguished, themselves burned and bleeding, their woolen clothes smouldering, a mile and a quarter away from the foot of the shaft, where alone they could hope for reaching the surface. Mr. Nicol instantly realized that no aid could come to them, for their plight was not discoverable. Regardless of his own physical anguish, he felt that the men were under his charge, and he must rescue them. He plucked the flaming clothing from off his companions until he had burned the skin entirely from his own hands, and, when he could no longer endure the agony of grasping the scorching garments, he tore them away with his teeth, until his mouth

and face were raw and bleeding. Then he led the long walk of more than a mile through the dense darkness, guiding himself by sliding his foot along the rail. He urged them forward with his entreaties and prayers, and time and again they bade him leave them there to die, and make his own escape, but he would not. Still he kept them slowly groping on, and when one of the poor fellows sank down, utterly exhausted, Nicol dragged him by the coat collar all the remainder of the way, his head rubbing against the rib until the scorched flesh was rubbed from the bone. The foot of the shaft was finally reached, and the men drawn up.

It is pitiful to think that after such heroic effort the savior of these men should meet with so sad a fate. He gave the last full measure of devotion in all unconscious heroism, when, after he and his companions had been drawn out into heaven's sweet sunshine, he thought not of himself until all his men had been cared for and taken to their homes. Thither he then went also, but he would not take to his bed until three days later, when exhausted nature asserted herself and collapse came. All that surgical skill and tender loving care could do was done. The external wounds apparently healed well, and a new growth of skin came upon his face and hands. While he seemed to be improving physically, he failed mentally. The shock and strain had been too great, and his mind wandered. It became evident that the burns in his ears had induced inflammation of the brain. And so he lingered until September 14, but three weeks after the dread disaster, when he passed away, the fourth victim, three of his men having died before him.

September 17th occurred the funeral of this noble hero. A drenching rain fell at the time, as though nature herself were grieved. All the Delaware & Hudson collieries and many others throughout the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys suspended for the day, and nearly all the colliery officers in the neighborhood came to testify to their admiration and affection for the dead man. The pallbearers were eight of the oldest mine foremen in the Delaware & Hudson Company's employ. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Amies, of All Souls' Universalist Church, of Scranton, assisted by the Rev. N. F. Stahl, of the Green Ridge Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Amies delivered a deeply affecting discourse and during its delivery there were few in the great concourse who could hear it but were visibly affected. An eye witness said: "Strong

men, whose avocations were such as to make them familiar with scenes of death and suffering, were not ashamed to be seen wiping tears from their eyes under the stress of the deep emotion they felt in consigning to the tomb all that remained of Andrew B. Nicol. In the truest sense of the word, 'He was a Man.'"

"His was a brave, noble, manly character. Intensely earnest in his life's work, he was completely absorbed in it. He was known from one end of the valley to the other and universally liked and respected. He leaves a gap in the affairs of the company that it will be very difficult to close. He was a devoted, loving husband, a tender affectionate father, a dutiful, obedient son a warm-hearted brother. He leaves a widow and three small children a daughter and two sons, to mourn his loss. The deadly foe against which he had all his life battled was victorious at last; but in mining annals of the Lackawanna Valley the heroism and high personal courage of Andrew B. Nicol will not soon be forgotten."

Mr. Nicol married Miss Alice H. Brown, daughter of Orville Brown, of New York state. Of this marriage were born three children, all of whom received excellent education and now occupy useful stations in life. Agnes is an instructor in the electrical department of the Scranton International Correspondence School. George B. is in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company as foreman in the Marvine colliery. Roy A. is engaged in the office of the paymaster of the same corporation. All the children reside with their mother in the old family home.

HON. FRANK J. GROVER. The true worth of any man cannot be fully expressed until his personal influence and example have ceased their fruitage, but the indirect influence of a man's personality and the good name which he leaves as an inheritance to those who succeed him lives on into the realm of the coming ages. Indeed a great man never dies, but lives in the hearts of those who, through the medium of history and biography, read and study his deeds of valor and munificence. So it is with Hon. Frank J. Grover, whose death on January 16, 1899, was mourned by a wide circle of friends who appreciated him at his true value.

He was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1845, a son of Jacob and Mary C. (Fenner) Grover, natives, respectively, of Lehigh and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania, who were the parents of two children, Frank J. having been the only one who attained years of maturity. Jacob Grover (father) died in 1882, and his

widow passed away some years later. Frank J. Grover received a practical education in the district school, and when but a youth of seventeen years, filled with a patriotic ambition to serve his country in her hour of need, he enlisted in her defense in July, 1862, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. With his regiment he was assigned to the Eleventh Corps and participated in the battles of Dumfries, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville the regiment was on the extreme right where Stonewall Jackson attacked, taking many prisoners. On the first day at Gettysburg it occupied the same position, the extreme right, and lost two hundred and eleven men out of five hundred and forty-five. When General Lee retreated, Mr. Grover and seventy-five others were on the skirmish line and advanced, being the first to search the houses. He entered a house and found a rebel sharpshooter whom he took prisoner and marched to headquarters on the square. For meritorious conduct in this engagement he was promoted to be sergeant. His grandfather served in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the Revolution.

At the close of the war Mr. Grover received an honorable discharge, and after returning to his home entered the Allentown Seminary, and later graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. On the completion of his studies, he became timekeeper and paymaster for his father, who was a railroad builder and contractor. When his father purchased a farm and retired from railroading, Frank J. took up the business of contracting and lumbering. In 1881 he came to Lackawanna county, settling at Moosic, and there he established a large lumber business, from which he derived a goodly income. He was chosen to represent his district in the legislature of 1895-96, and during his term rendered efficient service on the military, iron and coal, legislative and apportionment committees. While serving in the army Mr. Grover cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and ever after advocated the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Grover was a member of Grand Army Post, No. 450. He held the position of commander, and represented his post in the department encampment every year from its organization until his death. For almost thirty years he was a member of Porter Lodge, No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1877 was elected worshipful master of the lodge. He was also chosen as representative to the grand lodge. He was a member of Allen Commandery, No. 20,

Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, of Scranton; and Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He was a worthy member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

On September 10, 1867, Mr. Grover was united in marriage to Jennie E. Worden, daughter of Harvey L. and Ann E. (Manning) Worden, of Poughkeepsie, New York. One child, Herbert F., was the issue of this union, and his death on May 30, 1880, when almost ten years of age, was the only drawback to their happiness. Harvey L. and Ann E. (Manning) Worden, natives of Ulster county, New York, were the parents of ten children—three sons and seven daughters. Two sons and one daughter (Mrs. Grover) survive. All of the deceased daughters left families. One of the sons, Levi E. Worden, represented his district two terms in the legislature of New York state, and is now (1904) serving his third term as superintendent of the poor at Rensselaer City, New York. Another son, George S. Worden, was a carpenter and farmer, but is now living retired in Rensselaer City, New York.

THOMAS B. JACKSON. Genealogical research and contemporary biography have a distinct and unequivocal value, and we of this twentieth century democratic type cannot afford to hold in light esteem the bearing up of an escutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot, and he should be the more honored who honors a noble name and the memory of noble deeds. The lineage of the subject of this sketch is of a distinguished and interesting order on both the paternal and maternal sides, and no apology need be made in reverting to this in connection with the individual record of the subject himself, who is one of the honored citizens of Scranton, whose thirtieth ward he represents as alderman, while he had long been a member of the city council before being chosen incumbent of his present office.

The annals of the old Keystone State establish the fact that the Jackson family was among the earliest to be founded within its confines, and it is interesting to record that the property which was deeded to the original ancestors by William Penn is still in the possession of their descendants. The historic battle of the Brandywine, during the War of the Revolution, was waged on land owned by a great-uncle of our subject. The Jackson family traces its lineage back to the fine old Scotch extraction, and many representatives of the name have attained distinction in connection

with the civic, industrial, professional and public affairs of America, the well known Confederate general "Stonewall" Jackson, having been a scion of the same branch to which Thomas B. belongs. In the maternal line the genealogy of Mr. Jackson is also of notable order, as his mother is a direct descendant from one of the families of the nobility in England, her grandfather having been a member of the house of lords, while her family, that of Brinton, was likewise founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial era of our national history.

Mr. Jackson was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1846, and is a son of Caleb and Letitia (Brinton) Jackson, who continued residents of that county until their death, the father having been a cabinet-maker and undertaker, and having been a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. He was a Republican in his political proclivities.

Thomas B. Jackson secured his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town and later continued his studies in the schools of Maryland, also West Nottingham Academy, while he has ever been a wide and appreciative reader of the best literature and is a man of broad, general information. In early life he learned the cabinetmaker's trade under the direction of his honored father, and he followed the same successfully for several years. In the office of the *Republican*, in Wilmington, Delaware, he also learned the printer's trade, which he made his vocation for a period of four years, during which he was foreman in the office mentioned. In 1884 he came to Scranton, where he turned his attention to contracting and building, an enterprise for which his training as a cabinetmaker had well fitted him, and for eleven years he carried on a prosperous business, retiring from the same at the expiration of that time. He proved himself a practical business man and one of much executive power, and thus his success came as a natural result. He is the owner of real estate in his home city and has other capitalistic investments. Mr. Jackson has been called upon to serve in positions of civic trust and responsibility, not because of his political partisanship but by reason of his unmistakable eligibility and on account of the respect and confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. For two years he represented the thirtieth ward of Scranton in the city council, and for two and one-half years was superintendent of the bureau of building inspectors, while in October, 1904, he was chosen to his present office as alderman from his ward. He takes a deep interest in all that touches the wel-



W. F. Larkin

fare and progress of his city, and is indefatigable in his efforts to promote a wise and effective administration of the municipal government. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jackson has attained to a high degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, being affiliated with Scranton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Scranton. He is also affiliated with ——— Lodge, No. 597, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. Aside from these affiliations we find him a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Sons of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He enjoys marked popularity in business, fraternal and social circles, and is one of Scranton's loyal and representative citizens. In 1880 Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Mary E. Squires, who is of French ancestry, being a daughter of Ira and Emaline Squires. The three children of this union are: Lillian M., Elwood (deceased), and Myrtle E.

MADISON F. LARKIN, controller of the International Textbook Company, having in charge the accounting and auditing of that corporation, with its world-famous International Correspondence Schools, is widely recognized for his financial and directorial abilities, and intelligent enthusiasm in guarding the great interests committed to him. His versatility and broad usefulness have been displayed in varied fields of effort, and he has borne an active part in promoting various important enterprises throughout the country, and particularly in the far west.

The Larkin family is of English origin, its seat being at Lark River, Suffolk county, England, and its antiquity is attested by the family coat of arms which dates back to 1198. It is not definitely known at what time the first immigration to this country took place. Hugh Larkin, his great-grandfather, was born October 12, 1745, whose wife Sarah was born April 25, 1751. Their son, Moses Larkin, was born January 29, 1793, in Virginia, and in 1812 emigrated from Botetourt county in that state to Ohio, and finally located in Clermont county, where he married Mary Fagin.

Joseph Franklin Larkin, son of Moses, and father of Madison F. Larkin, was one of the most prominent men of Cincinnati in his day, and was a familiar friend of many of the great men of his times. He was born January 12, 1821, at Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio. During his boyhood he numbered among his playmates Ulysses Simpson Grant, the afterward great general and president of the United States. Until he was fifteen years old, he attended a common school, displaying a fondness for mathematics in preference to all other branches of study. His time out of school was given to arduous farm labors, and he thus early gave exhibition of his strength of character, by leaving the harvest field on account of liquor being served to the men with their luncheon. He clerked in a store at Neville for a short time, and afterward learned varnishing in the same village where for the first time he handled wages of his own earning—twenty silver half-dollars, which appeared to him as boundless wealth. His first venture from home was on a boat down the Ohio river as far as Louisville, his time being employed in varnishing furniture and otherwise preparing it for the market. He was then apprenticed as a clerk to Robertson and Shields, merchants at Batavia, Ohio, for a term of three years, for which he was to receive board and washing and fifty dollars a year. His employers, however, suspended before his time was half completed, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He had saved one-half his earnings, with which he bought a note—his first endeavor in banking. He worked in various country stores until he was eighteen years old, when (in 1839) a friend of his father, Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, who knew something of the young man's ability, wrote him that he could secure for him a situation in Wood & Sharp's wholesale drygoods house in Cincinnati. In response, young Larkin rode to that city on horseback, accepted the situation, and returned to arrange for his removal, but found the family home burned to the ground. On his return to Cincinnati he entered upon his duties with five dollars as his entire fortune. While in the Wood & Sharp store an incident occurred, but for which he might have lost his opportunity and never found the field in which he achieved his great success. This was a question as to superiority in penmanship between himself and another employee, and young Larkin's ability moved him to seek employment in the bank of B. W. Hewson and Company, in which he became an assistant and afterward teller. He became a member of Mr.

Hewson's family, enjoying his confidence and esteem and continued with him until 1842, when the bank suspended. Mr. Hewson desired that the bank should be turned over to Mr. Larkin, such was his confidence in his ability, but this was not consummated. He was offered various positions in distant banks, but was disinclined to leave Cincinnati and declined. In 1842 he took a clerkship in the auction and commission house of Hopper, Wood and Company. In 1844 he became a partner of John M. Wood, in the firm of Wood and Larkin, wholesale drygoods, and in 1848 sold his interest to his partner. He then purchased the store of Hines, Strobridge and Company, but the consummation of the sale failed, and he bought his partner's interest and consolidated the two stores. This, however, proved too heavy a burden and Mr. Larkin made an assignment, paying to his creditors forty per cent of their claims. In this connection it is proper to state that twenty-three years afterward Mr. Larkin assembled his old creditors and made full payment of the balance with six per cent interest from the date of his assignment—an exhibition of his high sense of honor and desire to render to every man his due. For four years from 1849 he was a clerk for Thomas Sharp and Company and for one year afterward was connected as a member of the firm of Morris S. Hopper and Company, receiving one-third of the profits for his services. He then went on a collecting tour through Indiana for the firm. This was in the days of free bank currency and the unstable paper issues passed in that state at a discount of from five to forty per cent. Aware of the fact that in Ohio the same money passed at much higher rates Mr. Larkin conceived the idea of speculation and he decided to engage in business upon his own account. Taking desk room in the banking house of James F. Meline and Company, Cincinnati, he began the buying and selling of free bank notes in Ohio and Indiana and negotiating loans on securities for contractors on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. This led him into a general brokerage business. In 1857 he removed to the house of the Savings Bank of Cincinnati, where he entered upon a regular banking business, and effecting large transactions in the redemption of the currency of that bank in gold, charging it only the premium of the gold so employed, and the bank charging him but a nominal rent for office room. As time went on all who had dealings with him came to repose confidence in his business capacity, integrity, promptitude and reliability as a financial agent, and his field of operations largely widened before him. He

subsequently formed a partnership with George and Thomas Fox under the firm name of Larkin, Fox and Brother, to continue for three years. As head of the firm Mr. Larkin gave his exclusive attention to the direction of the business, and built up a most prosperous business. In 1866 the firm expired by limitation, and that of Joseph F. Larkin and Company had its origin, with a capital of \$150,000 and in which were included some of the leading capitalists of the city. Mr. Larkin added much to his prestige as the head of this institution, and after the dissolution of the firm by limitation he (in 1871) formed the firm of Larkin, Wright and Company, with a capital of \$300,000, which transacted an immense business from the outset. In course of time Mr. Larkin bought the interest of Mr. Wright, and the business was continued until 1881. Through all the period of contraction of currency, depression in all values, resumption of specie payments, and consequent wreck of many banks, firms and individuals, Mr. Larkin safely conducted the immense business of the house. In 1881 the Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati was formed out of the business of J. F. Larkin & Company, with Mr. Larkin as president, a position which he held until 1883, when he resigned and addressed himself to the organization of the Cincinnati National Bank, of which he became president. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

The secret of the commanding success of this eminently useful man is found in his personal character. Of a deeply religious nature, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the early age of fourteen years, and became a leading member of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati. One of his cardinal rules was the setting aside of one-tenth of his profits for church and charitable purposes. He was particularly friendly to the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, especially after financial embarrassments came upon that institution, and was lavishly generous in his contributions to Wesley Chapel, in which he was a worshipper for forty years. The Loveland Camp-Meeting Association was also the object of his generous solicitude, and he furnished the money with which to start the now famous Methodist Book Concern, also aided the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness of Philadelphia. He was one of the organizers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and largely advanced its beneficent work. He was peculiarly abstemious from his very boyhood, and never indulged in any form of narcotics or spirituous

liquors. He made his residence at 14 Ellen street, Cincinnati, in a house built in 1841 by Ebenezer Wood, father of his first wife. He died in Newport, Kentucky, April 11, 1902, universally esteemed.

Mr. Larkin married in 1844, Miss Emeline Wood, who died in 1847. He subsequently married Miss Julia Ann Stark, daughter of William T. Stark, of Xenia, Ohio. She was a lineal descendant of the great Stark family, from which came John Stark of Revolutionary fame, and was a grandniece of John Marshall, the distinguished chief justice of the United States. In her young womanhood she was an intimate companion of Lucy Webb, who became the wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and their friendship was continued through life. To Mr. and Mrs. Larkin were born seven children, four of whom are living: Madison F., to be further referred to; Albert M. cashier of the German National Bank of Newport, Kentucky; Francis M., who was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and now pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of San Francisco, California; and Helen. The deceased children are Edgar D., Lydia S., and an infant daughter.

Madison F. Larkin, third child of Joseph F. and Julia (Stark) Larkin, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1855. He began his education in the public schools, and completed it in the Ohio Wesleyan College. In his youth he became messenger in the private banking house of Larkin, Wright and Company (of which his father was senior member), at Cincinnati, and was promoted to paying teller. In 1874 he was seriously affected by the death of a brother and sister, and left the banking business for outdoor occupation on account of impaired health. Going to Galveston, Texas, with a letter of introduction to the since famous banker, J. W. Seligman, that gentleman gave him a position in a branch bank at Goliad, in that state. Shortly afterward Mr. Larkin returned to his original determination, and joined a company of thirty drovers and assisted in driving four thousand head of cattle from Goliad, Texas, to Waco, Texas, sleeping on the ground and cooking provisions by the roadside. During his sojourn in this region he experienced many vicissitudes, not the least of which was finding himself moneyless among strangers and also, at times, among desperadoes. At Shreveport, Louisiana, with three companions, he constructed a flat boat and the party set out to float down river to New Orleans. They knew nothing of the dangers of the expedition, and were perplexed at one point

in the Red river to discover that the stream ran up hill, necessitating their paddling their unwieldy craft for nine miles, where the Mississippi river backwatered, using improvised oars, the men working by relays all day until the crest of the river was reached. After many thrilling experiences and hairbreadth escapes, they reached New Orleans, entirely destitute, and quite shabby from their long voyage. Their illy-constructed craft, which had cost them arduous labor, they sold for one dollar, out of which they paid twenty-five cents for three loaves of bread which they, in their half-starved condition, devoured with avidity, having river water as their only drink, and were glad to find repose for the night in sugar hogsheads on the wharf. At this juncture there came into port the river steamboat "Charles Morgan," commanded by Captain Stein, a friend of his family, who fed and clothed him. Mr. Larkin returned to Cincinnati on Captain Stein's vessel, reaching that place May 11, 1876, his trip having continued from December 1, 1875, previous.

Although his health had been greatly improved, it was deemed best that Mr. Larkin should abide yet longer in a newer country. Having an uncle, a prosperous trader, in Arizona, he took the journey across the plains to Phoenix, consuming seventeen days, six days and nights of the trip being by stage coach from San Diego to Phoenix, Arizona. At one time Mr. Larkin, unarmed and on his way to Florence, Arizona, was surrounded by a dozen or more savages, and escaped only by the fleetness of his horse. Knowing that they would await him on his return next day, he determined to take the night for his trip, which he safely did. At Phoenix he clerked in a store, and also served as agent for the Wells Fargo Express, being one of its first agents in Arizona. While here he narrowly escaped the fate of a companion with whom he was sleeping who was crushed to death during a tornado which brought down upon their bed a portion of the roof of the store in which they were sleeping.

In January, 1877, Mr. Larkin accompanied King Woolsey, president of the Upper House of the territorial legislature, to Tucson, and in the session that year served as secretary on the committee on territorial affairs, to which was referred the request for franchise of the Southern Pacific Railway, the road receiving its franchise through the recommendation of the committee. It was in the formative days, and Mr. Larkin witnessed many a scene similar to those portrayed by Mark Twain in his "Roughing It," among them being the committee meet-

ings in the leading saloon with all its frontier clientele, primitive furnishings and "bad liquors," leading to frequent deadly encounters. In 1879 he went to Prescott and through the aid of John J. Valentine, president of Wells, Fargo and Company Express, he became employed in the Bank of Arizona, and while serving in that capacity had a unique (and only) experience as a theatrical impresario. A company playing the then favorite comic opera, "Pinafore," with Pauline Markham as leading-lady, had stranded in Tucson, and Mr. Larkin brought the company to Prescott, where he managed it under a two weeks' engagement to the vast enjoyment of the inhabitants and the great financial advantage of the company. Acquitting himself in his bank duties to the great satisfaction of his employers, he was offered a position in the Bank of Arizona at Phoenix, also agent of the stage company and agent of the Wells, Fargo and Company's express. He resigned his position at Prescott and went to Phoenix, only to learn that his letter of acceptance of the position at Phoenix had been lost, and another had been called from California to take the position. After the shock of finding himself in such a predicament, he returned to Prescott and entered the service of the chief quartermaster's department at Whipple Barracks under Major Grimes, an old school-mate of his mother, and served in that capacity until 1881.

In 1881 he returned east, with health regained, and a vast knowledge of human nature in its most varied aspects—a knowledge which was to prove an invaluable portion of his equipment in his future career. In 1882 he entered the United States National Bank of New York, one of the leading financial institutions of the metropolis in that day, and was three times promoted in one year, up to the post of individual bookkeeper. The same year he returned to Cincinnati to become president of the East End Lumber Company, which he conducted for seven years, until the lumbermen's war of 1890, which the East End Lumber Company could not survive, and he was compelled to quit business. Going back into the banking business, he entered the employ of the Market National Bank of Cincinnati, and remained with them until the first of January, 1897. In January, 1897, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he first served with the National Surety Company, (now of

New York City) and subsequently with Swift and Company, the great meat packers. While connected with the latter house there came a crisis in his life, a conflict with his conscience and the service required of him. Holding the convictions he did, he could not conscientiously perform labor on the Sabbath. On the other hand, stern necessity admonished him to forego his scruples and retain his employment, for he was facing poverty and could not look for help to his father, whose fortune had gone down in the bank closure at Cincinnati. Moreover, he was in a "boom town" from which the glory had departed, and he knew not where to turn for other employment. At this critical moment his devoted wife was a tower of strength to him, and she cheerfully offered to share any fate and face any deprivations rather than that he should consent to a sacrifice of a principle which was as dear to her as to him. Under all these circumstances, verging closely upon the tragical, it was not strange that the devoted pair, in their deeply religious natures, should regard it as a providential interposition when on the very day of his resignation of his position with Swift and Company he received a telegram from T. J. Foster, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, proffering him an important place in connection with the International Text-Book Company. Entering the service of this great corporation in the capacity of bookkeeper, he gave to his duties such conscientious devotion and large abilities that he was speedily promoted to the place of chief accountant, then assistant treasurer, and finally, December 1, 1902, controller. Than this recital of fact nothing is needed to attest his worth. The educational institution with which he is so prominently identified is of world-wide fame, and the simple statement of occupancy of such a place with it is fuller assurance than would be pages of eulogy.

Mr. Larkin is a devoted Methodist and an active member of the Elm Park Church, being secretary of the official board of the church. His piety, without display, is something vital and pervasive, more nearly resembling that of the early days than is often known in this age of worldliness and cynicism.

In 1889 Mr. Larkin married Miss Hattie E. Harrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chase Harrington, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A woman of lovely character and pure christian principle, she was the sym-

pathetic companion of her husband during his most trying days, as she is at present the bright sharer of his life of success and broad usefulness. They have a son, Curtis H., fourteen years old, attending the Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey.

CONRAD FRUEHAN. There is no element which has entered American civic and industrial life which has been of greater practical strength, value and utility than that furnished by the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons of Germany. Intensely practical and ever having a clear comprehension of the ethics of life, the German contingent has wielded a powerful influence for good and has permeated all departments of our national existence.

Among the worthy representatives of the German-American stock in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, is found him whose name initiates this sketch, who has here maintained his home for more than a half century. In the year 1853 George Fruehan and his good wife, Elizabeth, in company with their three sons, George, Jr., Henry and Conrad, immigrated from the German fatherland to the United States, making Scranton their ultimate destination and establishing a home in the south part of the city. Here George, Jr., died a few years ago, having been a representative business man and honored citizen, and the other two sons still abide here, the subject of this review being the younger. The father secured employment in the rolling mill soon after his arrival in Scranton, and in the same his three sons also worked for a number of years. The honored father, an honest, upright and God-fearing man, timed his life to insistent and well directed industry, and through this gained a competency, having accumulated a considerable property before his death, including the substantial family home in Cedar avenue. There his death occurred in 1897, his loved and devoted wife having passed away in 1889.

Conrad Fruehan was born in Harpsheim, Germany, July 3, 1844, and was thus but nine years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America. He early began to assume the active responsibilities of life, and in addition to securing the advantages of the common schools of Scranton was signally favored in having a home of comfort and grateful affection and community of interest. His career has been marked by no incidents or events to challenge the descriptive powers of the writer of sensational articles, but it has been one of consecutive appli-

cation along those lines which conserve the well-being of the community and make for personal stability and success. His active career has been to a large extent given to the vocation of wood-worker, and he has been fortunate in his labors and has made due provision for the declining years of his life, which he will be enabled to pass in peace and comfort, having accumulated a competency. He is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of the south side division of Scranton, his attractive residence being located at 626 Cedar avenue, on which thoroughfare is also located the old homestead of his parents, of which he came into possession at the time of their death, and of which he is still owner. In his political proclivities Mr. Fruehan is a stanch Republican, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian Church, while in a fraternal way he is identified with both the lodge and encampment bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Improved Order of Red Men. For twenty years he was a member of the Centennial Band, in which he played the bass drum. On August 12, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fruehan to Miss Christine Metz, who was born in Germany, February 13, 1859, being a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Weil) Metz, who immigrated to America and settled in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, when she was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Fruehan were born six children, of whom five are living, namely: Conrad, Jr., Peter, William F., Ludwig, Rudolph H. and Frederick W. In the family circle are also to be found four children of Mrs. Fruehan's deceased sister, Mrs. Mary Werner, and their names are as follows: Charles, Kate, August and Christine. Mary, a sister of these four, is a member of the home circle of her uncle, Henry Fruehan. Conrad Fruehan, Jr., eldest son of our subject, was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, serving two enlistments. He is the only one of our subject's sons who has assumed connubial responsibilities. He married Miss Elsie Edwards, and they have three children, August, Mayda and Harold.

HENRY P. DAVIES. HENRY P. DAVIES, JR. Henry P. Davis is one of the best known men who have been interested in the production of coal in the Lackawanna valley, and he is also the oldest foreman in point of continuous service in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in the vicinity of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was born

in Monmouthshire, South Wales, July 1, 1838.

He was reared and educated in his native country, and in early life took up mining as a means of livelihood. In 1859, being attracted by the possibilities offered to young men in the business world of the United States, he emigrated thither and located in Baltimore, Maryland, where for four years he was employed in the Canton Copper Works. During this period of time the Civil war broke out, which caused a disturbance in that city, and about the same time the Massachusetts troops were shamefully treated by the Rebel element there. Mr. Davies made an attempt to go north, whereupon he was taken by the Rebels for one of "Lincoln's men," and he had a very narrow escape. During the above disturbance he was drafted twice to burn down bridges so that the northern troops might not pass over on their way down south. Subsequently, when the state was voted in as one of the Union, he returned to the city of Baltimore and remained there two years. In 1863 he removed to Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining four years, and at the expiration of this period of time removed to Scranton, same state, where he has since made his home. His residence is one of the finest on South Main avenue, and he is universally honored and esteemed throughout the city. For the long period of thirty-seven years he has served faithfully and efficiently the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, thirty-one years of which has been spent in the capacity of foreman, and during all this time he has never met with any accident while in the discharge of his duties. Like most of the people of his native country, South Wales, both men and women, Mr. Davies formerly possessed a fine musical voice. This rare gift he cultivated in a high degree, his instruction being under the preceptorship of the great and world-renowned Professor Caradog, of South Wales. His ability in this direction was quickly recognized in this country, and his services were eagerly sought as an instructor. His singing was generally confined to sacred music. When Dr. Parry visited this country he was accompanied on his trip through the state of Pennsylvania by Mr. Davies in the capacity of a singer of recognized merit. Mr. Davies has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe, and during his trips he gathered a fund of useful information, which later was prepared in lecture form and served to enlighten and entertain those whose privileges were less limited. His themes were principally

on scenery and geology. He is a prominent and consistent member of the First Baptist Church of Scranton, in which he holds the offices of elder, deacon and trustee. For six years he was the leader of the choir, but was forced to resign on account of removal to Kingston. For twenty-seven years he has taught a young men's Bible class in connection with said church. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1859 Mr. Davies was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jenkins, who bore him eleven children, seven of whom are living at the present time (1905), namely: John, a druggist of Scranton; Mary; Philip, a practicing physician of Scranton; Sadie, wife of J. Rees; Henry P., Jr., mentioned hereinafter; Lillie and Howard. The mother of these children died May 7, 1885, aged forty-six years. In August, 1885, Mr. Davies married Miss Anna Evans, no issue, and her death occurred in 1896. On October 20, 1904, Mr. Davies married Mrs. Elizabeth Beddoe, who brought to him two children by her former marriage, George and Lois Beddoe.

Henry P. Davies, Jr., was born in Larksville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1877. He was reared and educated in the city of Scranton, and shortly after completing his studies entered the drug store conducted by his brother, John J. Davies, where he obtained some general knowledge of the business. In 1899 he entered the University of Buffalo, from which institution he was graduated in 1901, and since then he has been actively engaged in that profession in the borough of Taylor, Pennsylvania, opening a first-class drug store, thoroughly equipped with a fine assortment of the best and purest drugs, on December 15, 1904. He is an active and intelligent young man, and his future career should be crowned with a large measure of success. Like his father, he is a consistent member of the Welsh Baptist Church. He is a member of the West Side Republican Club, and a member of his college fraternity. Henry P. Davies, Jr., married, June 6, 1903, Miss Sarah Davis, daughter of John S. and Mary Davies.

COLONEL IRA TRIPP, deceased, whose nobility of character and usefulness of his life endeared him to the hearts of a multitude of friends, was a representative of the oldest and most honored families in the Lackawanna Valley. Its forbears were blameless and upright men and women, and the ancestral traits of character have been preserved in pristine purity by their descendants.

The founder of the family, Isaac Tripp, great-grandfather of Colonel Tripp, came from Providence, Rhode Island, and settled at Wilkes-Barre in 1769. He was a Quaker, and his pacific disposition and uniform kindness to the Indians made them his steadfast friends.

At one time, taken prisoner with other settlers, his Indian captors gave him his freedom as soon as they discovered his identity, taking the precaution to paint him in order to ensure his safety should he encounter other Indians. British soldiers asked of the Indians why Tripp was not killed, and they always answered, "He is a good man." At a later day, in seeking to maintain the interests of the Wyoming colony at Harford, he incurred the enmity of the Tories, who put a large price upon his life, and he was shot and scalped by one of their Indian allies.

Isaac, son of Isaac Tripp, the immigrant, settled in the Lackawanna Valley about 1774 and took up a tract of land of about a thousand acres, upon a part of which the central portion of the city of Scranton now stands. He reared numerous children, all of whom reared families—William, Amasa, Stephen, Isaac, Holden, Polly, Patty, Betsey, Catherine, Susan and Nancy. Of these, Isaac inherited from his father and purchased from his brothers and sisters lands until he owned six hundred acres, now in the central part of Scranton. He married Catherine La France, who was born in Province township, and to them were born nine children: Benjamin, Ira, Isaac, Holden, Diana, Phebe, Maria, Catherine and Mahala.

Colonel Ira Tripp was the second child in the family last named. He was born in Province township, January 6, 1814, was reared on the home farm, and acquired a limited education in the poorly equipped common schools of that day. On reaching manhood he became a merchant at his birthplace, and afterward was similarly engaged in Scranton. He also managed his farm, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, and he devoted much of his attention to breeding better grades of horses and cattle than the country had before known. Early in life he had driven horses and cattle to New York city, and marketed them there. On his farm he kept a number of superior standard-bred horses, and in addition he had a large herd of Alderney cattle, and maintained dairies on his homestead farm and on the stock farm at Dalton. At all local affairs where he exhibited, his animals were awarded

first premiums. He maintained a fine speed-track and driving park on his farm, and the state fair was held thereon more than once. He stood deservedly high among farmers and stock breeders who recognized in him a public benefactor. In other ways he added to the value of his property and made it an object of beauty in an already beautiful landscape. He remodeled the old family home which was built by his father, and in which he himself was born, and it is now the home of his widow. He opened a coal mine in the place, and operated it until the vein was exhausted. He took an active part in advancing the interests of the community, among other enterprises aiding in the building of the old Peoples' Street Railway, in which he was a stockholder. In politics he was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he was one of the organizing members of the new Republican party, voting for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, in 1856, and ever afterward gave to it a cordial and active support, but without any thought of personal political ambition. A devoted Unionist, in 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and during his nine months' term of service acquitted himself most creditably in the position of hospital steward. His standing as a man of ability and character is attested by the fact that Governor Pollock commissioned him as aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Tripp died August 3, 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years. Widely known throughout the state, and widely recognized as a most useful and exemplary citizen, the leading journals of the day paid to his memory glowing tributes, holding him up as a pure type of a race now extinct, and which stood for the best there is in manly character, untainted by the later-day commercialism which esteems a grace or virtue or public service as valueless unless it can be made a profit-earning commodity.

February 20, 1838, Colonel Tripp married Miss Rosanna Shoemaker, who was, like himself, a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. Her grandfather, Isaac Shoemaker, was of German extraction, and settled in Wyoming. His son, Jacob L., was born in Easton, went to Wyoming with his parents, and became the proprietor of Shoemaker's hotel, at the foot of the mountains, and where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was a native of the state of New York. They were

the parents of the following children: Isaac, who became a leading farmer in Luzerne county; William, a farmer, who died in Wyoming; Mrs. Mary A. Tuttle; Margaret, who became the wife of Isaac Tripp, and died in Forty Fort; Rosanna, who became the wife of Col. Ira Tripp, and survived all her brothers and sisters; and Sallie, who became the wife of Holden Tripp, and died in Wyoming.

To Colonel and Mrs. Ira Tripp were born four children. Isaac C. was a gallant soldier for the Union during the rebellion, and rose to the rank of corporal; he was an active Grand Army man and died in Scranton. Leander S. became an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, and died in Scranton, leaving a widow and two children. William died in infancy. The only daughter, Gertrude, died at the age of twenty-six. She was a woman of remarkable personality and loveliness of character. She was liberally educated in Kingston Seminary and a convent in Rochester, New York, and her mind had been broadened by extensive travel. A friend said of her in a local newspaper, after her death, "She was a lady tiny in form, and beautiful as the young fawn. Nature had given her a disposition of singular sweetness, and charm of no ordinary character. She was a home girl in her tastes and habits. Who that ever saw her can forget the pleasant face and the expressive eyes with which she welcomed her friends, and riveted them to her by the strongest bonds of affection? Ushered into the school of womanhood early, she grew lovelier in her maturity, and became the little sun of the circle in which she moved, at home and abroad. She tended the mignonette which grew in her window, admired and arranged the flowers in her elegant conservatory, then turned from their beauties to her pillow, to bid her friends and him who had breathed soft and passionate words into her soul, and to whom she was shortly to have been united in holy wedlock, farewell—a last farewell." At the funeral the Rev. A. A. Marple spoke touchingly of the lovely dead, and none who heard him felt that the encomiums he pronounced were words of adulation, but rather fell short of the beautiful character of her whom he eulogized. Among the tributes to her memory none was so pathetically and consolingly sweet as that expressed in verse by her poet friend, "Stella," concluding with the stanza:

Sweet anchor thou has found, but I
Drift on a stream where false sands lie;
And little matters what wild night
Shall sweep my shivering bark from sight;
If through the gates of paradise,
Where thou dost draw me with thine eyes;
Watch for me, darling, till I come,
As wanderer to a waiting home.

The wife of Colonel Tripp survived him several years, and died widely and sincerely mourned. She was of broad education and all womanly graces, besides possessed of excellent business qualifications which enabled her to conduct her estate affairs with method and accuracy. Her mental powers had been further expanded by extensive travel. She usually spent her winters in California, and she had also been abroad. In childhood she attended the Presbyterian Church, but during the greater part of her mature life she was identified with St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church. It was her bitter grief to survive all who had been nearest to her—the husband of her youth, and all of her children, and in her declining days she found her consolation in her grandchildren and great-grandchildren, upon whom she lavished all the affection of her ardently loving nature.

LEANDER SHOEMAKER TRIPP, deceased, was a man of marked ability, and in his character he reflected the excellent traits which distinguished his estimable ancestry and parentage.

The second son of Colonel Ira and Rosanna (Shoemaker) Tripp, he was born on the family homestead on North Main avenue, Providence, in 1841. His youth was passed in Scranton, where he laid the foundations of his education, in the public schools and he completed his studies in Wyoming Seminary. From an early age he evinced a liking for a railway life, and he began his active career in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, rising by merit to the position of locomotive engineer in which capacity he continued until his voluntary retirement. He was accomplished in his profession, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the railway company, and the esteem of all with whom he was in any manner associated. A man of more than ordinary intelligence, he was fully in sympathy with all movements for the welfare of the community, and gave to them a cordial support. He died

in 1876, at the age of thirty-five years, his early demise being undoubtedly hastened by reason of the arduous duties imposed by his calling, and the mental strain incident to his sense of the responsibilities imposed upon him.

Mr. Tripp married, in April, 1865, in Scranton, Miss Jennie E. Pearce, the third of the six children of William and Martha (Clathworthy) Pearce. She is a lady of refinement and excellent attainments. She was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, and was educated in Providence, to which place her parents removed in her early youth, and she taught school there for a year prior to her marriage. She survived her husband, and gave careful training to her two children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a generous contributor to the wants of the poor and distressed.

Walter Tripp, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Leander S. Tripp, was a man of broad education, and by natural powers and training was well qualified for an active and brilliant career, which was unfortunately closed to him owing to his physical frailty. He was born February 6, 1865, in Scranton, where he acquired his preliminary education. He pursued advanced branches in military schools, which he attended in the hope that the advantages of military drill and other outdoor pursuits would contribute to his health and physical development. He subsequently entered the Polytechnic Institution in Troy, New York, where he was known as a conscientious and ambitious student. After completing his studies he went to San Diego, California, but owing to impaired health was not permitted to enter upon business. His death occurred there June 17, 1901. With him at the time were his widow and her father, Mr. Williams, who brought the remains of their loved one to his boyhood home, where they were tenderly laid away in Forest Hill Cemetery. The last services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, curate of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Scranton. The sad event was deeply deplored by a large circle of warmly attached friends, and it was remarked with sad interest that the lamented deceased had passed away at very nearly the same age as did his father—the latter being thirty-five and the former thirty-six years old. Walter Tripp married Miss Margaret Williams, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they were the parents of one child, Rozene.

Kathryn G., second child of Mr. and Mrs.

Leander S. Tripp, was born April 21, 1869. She became the wife of John F. Broadbent, a highly respected citizen of Scranton, engaged in an insurance business. Of this marriage were born three children—Kathryn R., Ira Tripp and John Franklin Broadbent, Jr.

JOHN GEORGE FRUEHAN, D. D. S. The dental profession in its wonderfully advanced modern form represents both a science and a mechanic art, and he who would attain to success in its practice must have a thorough preliminary training and a natural predilection for both departments of its work. Among the representative members of the profession in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, is found Dr. Fruehan, who is a native of this city and who has here passed the entire period of his life thus far, being held in unqualified esteem in business, professional and social circles.

Dr. Fruehan was born in Scranton, December 25, 1878, and is a son of George, Jr., and Louise (Brall) Fruehan, the former of whom was born in Germany, while the latter was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The father of Dr. Fruehan was reared to maturity in his fatherland, whence he came to America when a young man, in company with his parents, George and Elizabeth Fruehan, and his brothers Henry and Conrad, the family arriving in the new world in the year 1859. The grandparents of Dr. Fruehan continued to reside in Scranton during the remainder of their lives, the grandfather's death occurring in 1897, at the patriarchal age of eighty-six years. For a time after his arrival in Scranton, whither he came shortly after coming to America, George Fruehan, Jr., worked as a mill hand and eventually engaged in the general merchandise business, with which he continued to be identified for a period of nearly a quarter of a century, with distinctive success, becoming one of the representative business men and influential citizens of his home city. He made a special study of music, in which line he developed his fine talents, while he was for a number of years a successful teacher of music. His political faith was that of the Republican party, in religion he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1890, honored by all who knew him and known as one of Scranton's loyal citizens, and his widow still resides in the attractive family home in this city. Of the eight children five are living, namely: Elizabeth, Emma, John G., Herman and Eva.

Dr. Fruehan secured his early educational training in the public schools of Scranton, completing a course in the high school, while he has ever since continued his educational work by that careful self-application and that experience which are the best of masters and tutors. In early life he entered a local drug establishment, where he made a special study of pharmacy, becoming skilled in the line and continuing to be employed in the connection for a period of seven years. In 1898 he matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, in the city of Philadelphia, where he completed a thorough technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901. He forthwith took up the active practice of his profession in his native city, where he has succeeded in building up a profitable and representative business, his finely equipped offices being located at No. 632 Cedar avenue. In politics Dr. Fruehan gives his allegiance to the Independent party, and in a fraternal way is an appreciative affiliate of the Masonic order, being identified with Lodge No. 345, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Scranton; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. He is also identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Patriotic Order of America. He is a Presbyterian in his church connections.

Dr. Fruehan married, August 3, 1904, Helen C. Scheuer, daughter of George and Mary Scheuer, well known residents of Scranton, in which city Mrs. Fruehan was born and reared.

HON. ELI EMORY HENDRICK. One of the most prominent and public spirited men in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and one who has contributed largely toward the growth and material development of the city is Eli Emory Hendrick.

Mr. Hendrick was born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1832. His ancestors were of Dutch extraction, and settled in Bucks or Berks county, Pennsylvania, at an early day, where his father, Peter Hendrick, was born in 1802. While Peter was still a child in arms, the family moved to Ohio, the journey being made on horseback, and settled in the "Western Reserve." On attaining his majority Peter Hendrick left the home of his father to make his own way in the world. Joining a drover who was going to Philadelphia with stock, he made his way east and subsequently by some means through New York state and Canada to Michigan, where he

secured a tract of land in Wayne county, then a wilderness. By dint of energy and perseverance he succeeded in clearing and cultivating the land, which later became productive and valuable. He went later to a farm near Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he died in the year 1890. Peter Hendrick was twice married, and was the father of four children: Edmund, Eliza J., Eli E., by his first wife, and by his second wife, Franklin, who was drowned in 1864 in the Allegheny river in Franklin, Pennsylvania.

At the age of eleven years, after obtaining a limited education in the common schools of his birthplace, Eli E. Hendrick, the subject of this sketch, was hired out to a farmer to carry the United States mail on horseback. He was to carry the mail each alternate half day, and attend school the other half day, the remuneration being three dollars per month, but, boylike, he preferred to work on the farm in preference to going to school. He carried the mail to Ann Arbor and Wayne, and being a general favorite with the people along the route he was enabled to earn considerable money by performing errands and carrying messages. At the age of fourteen he secured a clerkship in a store in Plymouth, and when not otherwise engaged he would copy the writing on the bills of New York merchants, and in this way he became an expert penman. About this time he saw the necessity of acquiring an education, and consequently attended district school, supplementing the knowledge thus obtained by a course for one winter at the seminary, where he studied chemistry, philosophy, algebra and higher arithmetic, and other branches. He then accepted a position as clerk with a Mr. May, a merchant of Upper Plymouth, at a salary of ten dollars per month, and during the period he remained with him Mr. May was so impressed with his blameless conduct and executive ability that he secured his election as secretary of the Sunday school.

When seventeen years of age, having a great taste for mechanical work, he entered the employ of his brother to learn the trade of wood turner. Later he entered into partnership with his brother, and they established a shop for general wood turning and the manufacture of wooden hay rakes and other farming implements. The shop was destroyed by fire in 1853, but was soon rebuilt and enlarged to include a steam sawmill and the manufacture of barrel staves and barrels, and they gave employment to a large force of men. The panic of 1857 was very disastrous to their business, and shortly afterward they dis-



E. E. Hendrick.

posed of it to Mr. May, the former employer of the younger brother. Mr. Hendrick then went to the western wilds of Michigan and engaged in the manufacture of flour barrel staves on a large scale for the western market. The firm with which he was connected soon failed, and disposing of his stock of staves to a Niles firm he accepted a position with them as manager of a large cooperage established at Davenport, Iowa. This venture not proving satisfactory, he returned east and secured an agency for the sale of a new invention, a governor for steam engines, and in this enterprise he achieved a large degree of success. While engaged in this line of business Mr. Hendrick made the acquaintance of a man who had originated a new kind of oil, manufactured out of one half oil and the other half water. Being assured of its merits, he purchased the receipt for ten dollars and spent the winter of 1861-62 in experimenting with oil. He finally discovered that the receipt was practically useless, but in his tests he discovered a formula which he thought would prove more satisfactory. He then went to Toronto, Canada, and experimented with it on machinery of a large rolling mill, and finding that it worked satisfactorily, the owners of the mill paid him fifty dollars for his receipt, with permission to manufacture for their own use.

On his return to Scranton, Pennsylvania, he introduced this oil in that locality, making arrangements with John B. Smith, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, to give it a test on the cars of the company. After a thorough test which extended over a period of several months, he succeeded in proving to them that the use of his oil would be a saving to them of fifty per cent on lubrication, whereupon they decided to use the oil, paying him for the same five hundred dollars. This encouraged Mr. Hendrick to make further experiments in the oil business which were uniformly successful. As a result of these experiments, Mr. Hendrick soon obtained a patent upon another lubricant, called Galena oil, which is still in use. Disposing of this patent and factory at a profit, he soon followed this up in 1876 with another improved oil, building a factory at Franklin, Pennsylvania, for its manufacture. Selling this out to the Standard Oil Company, he located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and erected an oil refinery with a capacity of about eight hundred barrels crude oil per day. This in turn was sold to the Standard Oil Company, and soon thereafter he was employed by said company to superintend the erection of their refineries near New

York City. This position he held for about two years, and then returned finally to Carbondale and devoted himself to the business in which he is still actively engaged.

In 1879 Mr. Hendrick established a small machine shop in Carbondale, which has steadily grown and developed under his skillful management into the present extensive and widely known Hendrick Manufacturing Company. In the development of the business of this company Mr. Hendrick's inventive genius and marked ability along mechanical lines have had full sway and are seen at their best. No mechanical problem is too difficult for him to undertake, and he spares neither time nor money until he has accomplished everything he sets out to do along these lines, his tenacity of purpose and perseverance being marked characteristics. With the exception of the coal industry and the Delaware and Hudson Company, the Hendrick Manufacturing Company is the largest employer of labor in the Lackawanna Valley north of Scranton, and has no doubt been a considerable factor in building up Carbondale to its present proportions. Aside from his own works, Mr. Hendrick is interested in nearly all of the enterprises in the city, as well as in many out of it. He is connected with the Carbondale Machine Company, as large stockholder and director, is president of the Clover Leaf Manufacturing Company, a stockholder in the Klots Throwing Company, the Empire Silk Company, the Carbondale Milling Company, the Sperl Heater Company, and the Anthracite Land and Improvement Company. He assisted in organizing the Miners and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of which he has been vice-president since its establishment. He aided in the promotion of the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Los Angeles, California, of which he is president and in which he has a large amount of money invested.

The esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Carbondale is evidenced by the fact that in 1893 he was elected to the responsible position of mayor. During his term of office many improvements were made in the paving of streets, and the beautifying of the city by the erection of bridges and other substantial improvements. Mr. Hendrick occupies one of the most commodious and comfortable residences in Carbondale. It stands almost in the heart of the city, surrounded by about ten acres of ground, and together with its highly cultivated gardens and its fine greenhouses, forms one of the most attractive homes in this part of the state.

At Plymouth, Michigan, in 1853, Mr. Hendrick married Miss Caroline P. Hackett, who died in 1895, leaving two daughters—Mary, now the wife of A. P. Trautwein, president of the Carbondale Machine Company; and Lillian, now the wife of William T. Colville, treasurer of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Hendrick's benevolences, both public and private, are many. He is generous to a fault with his money. Many a young man and young woman owes to him, in whole or in part, the opportunity to get an education, and together with numerous others to whom he has extended an ever ready helping hand, will long bear him in grateful memory.

WILLIAM PEARCE. Prominent among those who were identified with the Scranton region at the beginning of its industrial development was William Pearce, who was not only a man of remarkable industry and endurance, but was also a strong personality in the life of the community. His moral fibre finds exemplification in the splendid patriotism which moved him, although then well along in years, to take up arms for his country during the great rebellion. How deeply his own traits of character were implanted in his children is attested in the fact that all his sons, three in number, also entered the army, and all made excellent records as courageous and faithful soldiers.

The Pearce family originated in England, and has been distinguished by fine soldierly qualities throughout all its recorded generations. The grandfather of William Pearce was a colonel in the British army, stationed in Cornwall, where he reared his family. William Pearce, the immediate subject of this narrative, had for brothers-in-law (brothers of his wife) two who bore commissions as lieutenants in the British army during the Crimean war; one was killed in the storming of Sebastapol; and the other wounded in the same engagement, died from his injuries on the Island of Malta, while on his way home.

William Pearce was born in Liskeard, Cornwall, January 21, 1818, son of a farmer and butcher. April 6, 1841, he married Martha Clathworthy, daughter of a large ship-builder at Davenport, England, where she was born. Shortly after their marriage they came to the United States, settling in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where their first child was born. Mr. Pearce cultivated

a farm for a period of twelve years, and in 1852 removed to Scranton, where he conducted a meat market for four years. In 1856 he was employed to assist in opening up the first coal slope, in the hollow at the Notch, and that came to be known as the Luzerne mines. Later he was similarly employed in the beginning of the Von Storch shaft, and yet later (in 1857) the slope. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers, with which he performed faithful and meritorious service until the end of the war. His regiment was an engineer body, whose numbers were selected with special reference to their ability along mechanical lines. Upon it fell the arduous duty of constructing field entrenchments, and frequently under fire; erecting approaches against permanent fortifications, together with sapping and mining in order to blow up the enemy's works. After returning to civil life Mr. Pearce was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company in the capacity of general coal inspector, and he gave faithful performance to his duties for a period of twenty-seven years, ending with his voluntary retirement in 1892. He was now seventy-four years old, and notwithstanding his more than a half century of arduous and unremitting labors, preserved a robust physique, and cheery disposition, and passed his later days in happy companionship with a large circle of relations and chosen friends who held him in high esteem. He and his wife celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary on April 6, 1901, and the occasion was one of great joyfulness, although it was evident that the venerable husband could not long be spared to his loved ones. His death occurred October 3, 1901, in his eighty-fifth year, and was due to the infirmities of age which culminated in a paralytic stroke. It is pathetic to note that he was an ardent admirer of President McKinley. He was deeply affected when that honored man fell a victim to the assassin, and while he was on his sick bed Mr. Pearce made frequent reference to that awful event. The funeral of Mr. Pearce was attended by a host of people who held him in affectionate regard, and the hearse used for Mr. McKinley also carried Mr. Pearce to his last resting place, a most strange coincidence. The services were conducted by the pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a most exemplary member. In all his life



Yours Truly
David C. Harrington.

and attributes he was an admirable man, and he left to his descendants the priceless legacy of an honored name. He was survived by his widow and all their children, and a brother, John Pearce, who died in 1903; and four sisters—Mrs. Charles Williams, and Miss Jane Pearce, of Stockton, California; Mrs. Edward Illman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. William Battin, who lives in England.

Mrs. Pearce made her home during the last two years of her life with her granddaughter, Mrs. John F. Broadbent, where her death occurred. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rogers Israel, of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Guild, of the Providence Presbyterian Church. The pallbearers were the sons and sons-in-law of the deceased. Mrs. Pearce was a woman of an unusually sweet and gentle nature, and enjoyed the affection and esteem of all who knew her. She was survived by the following children:

William H., who served during the Civil war with Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who is a carpenter and builder in Milford, New York.

Captain Edwin W., of whom further mention is made in another narrative.

Jennie L., widow of Leander S. Tripp.

Richard C., who served with the Union army as a member of the railway construction corps, and is now an engineer on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and resides in Sayre, Pennsylvania.

Minnie E., who is the wife of E. H. White, of New York city.

Emma A., wife of Jacob K. Smith, a prominent business man of Scranton.

DAVID CHASE HARRINGTON, a lawyer of commanding ability, author of various legal treatises, and now in charge of the legal department of the International Textbook Company, was born in Lexington (now Jewett), Greene county, New York, December 8, 1834.

His father, James Harrington, born October 17, 1810, in Herkimer county, New York, son of James Harrington, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died from army fever contracted while in the service, was a carpen-

ter and builder, residing in Lexington, now Jewett, New York, in early life, whence he removed in June, 1849, to Providence, Pennsylvania. There he was engaged in a furniture and undertaking business until 1851, when he purchased a part of the present site of the Coal Exchange Building on Wyoming avenue in Scranton, Pa., and erected a store and dwelling which was the third house built in the city of Scranton, after the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, owners of the land, laid it out in lots and sold them to others than its own employees. He completed his building and occupied it January 6, 1852. In 1865 he retired from business, returned to Jewett, N. Y., to live and died February 5, 1905. He was a member of the first borough council in the borough of Scranton after its organization, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He married Emeline Harriet Chase, daughter of David Chase. She was descended from one of the oldest New England families. Her ancestor, Thomas Chase, came from England in 1629, to Massachusetts, located in the Rhode Island colony, and later removed to Holmes Hole, Martha's Vineyard Island. From him the line of descent is through his son Isaac, his son Joseph, his son Abel, to his son Zephaniah. Zephaniah Chase served as a private in Captain Nathan Smith's seacoast company at Martha's Vineyard and in August, 1786, removed to Lexington (now Jewett), New York. His son David, born in Martha's Vineyard, March 1, 1786, came to Lexington, with his father, where, October 13, 1808, he married Abigail, daughter of Zadock Pratt. David Chase died August 27, 1874, and Abigail, his wife, born August 3, 1786, died August 20, 1849. Zadock Pratt, father of Abigail, was a young man when the Revolutionary war broke out, joined the patriot forces at Boston, and aided in throwing up the works on Dorchester Heights. He served in the main body of the army on Long Island, under Lord Sterling, and was taken prisoner in the unfortunate battle of August 27, 1776. With others he was confined in the Middle Dutch Church (now the post-office) in New York, and also in the old Sugar House, and to the last he retained a vivid recollection of the inhumanities visited upon the captives by the notorious Cunningham, the British provost marshal. The surrender of Fort Washington necessitated the removal of the prison-

ers from New York, and Pratt with one hundred and thirty others was transferred to the Whitby prison ship.

"Doomed to famine, shackles and despair,
Condemned to breathe a foul, infected air,
In sickly hulks, devoted while they lay,
Successive funerals gloomed each dismal day."

To crown his misery the smallpox broke out, (designedly introduced it was said) and of the above number only eleven survived. Returning to the army after his release he participated in the storming of Stony Point by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, in 1779. On November 1, 1781, at Sherman, Connecticut, while on furlough, he married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Pickett. She was born September 3, 1755. He returned to the army and served in the vicinity of the Highlands until 1783, when he was honorably discharged. Shortly afterwards he removed to Stephentown, New York, subsequently removed to Middleburg, and finally to Windham (now Jewett), New York, where he lived until his death, July 27, 1828, aged seventy-three years. His son Zadock was a member of congress from Prattsville, New York. Hon. Emory A. Chase, member of the New York Court of Appeals, is a descendant of Zephaniah Chase.

James and Emeline Harriet Harrington were the parents of ten children, of whom seven came to maturity:

1. David Chase, to be further referred to.
2. Sayres B., who was engaged in the furniture business in Scranton until he went south.
3. Sarah P., married Zina L. Newell, and died in 1901.
4. Martha, widow of Hiram Gove.
5. Emerson G.
6. Abigail P., wife of Charles B. Jones, resides in Washington, District of Columbia.
7. Arthur N., who resides in Jewett, New York.

David Chase Harrington learned to read before he was two and one-half years old, and at the age of ten years had mastered all that the public schools of his day and neighborhood had to offer. He subsequently pursued advanced studies in a private school at Jewett, conducted by a Mr. Benedict, under whom he acquired his first knowledge of Latin. When nearly thirteen years old his father removed to Bushnellville, New York, where, about one year later, he was apprenticed to the varnish-

ing and finishing trade, which he followed until he became of age. He became skillful with the pencil and brush in ornamenting furniture according to the style in fashion at the time, and all the landscape oil paintings in his home were painted by himself. He accompanied his father to Providence, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, arriving there June 22, 1849, and there remained until January 6, 1852, when they removed to Scranton. Father and son were associated in business from this time, and in April, 1856, became partners in the furniture, cabinet making and undertaking business. The son during this experience was brought in contact with Germans and gained an excellent conversational knowledge of their language—an acquisition which was of great advantage to him not only at that time but in later years. He united with the Presbyterian Church when fourteen years old, and was active in Sunday school work, organizing two mission schools, one in Scranton, and one in Wilkes-Barre, of which he was superintendent. Prior to his marriage he was a member of the choir in the Presbyterian Church, in Scranton, having learned to read music before he was nine years old. He also played the cornet in the Scranton Brass Band, of which Samuel G. Barker was leader.

The Young Men's Literary and Debating Club of Scranton was permanently organized by a number of enterprising young gentlemen on the 23rd day of October, 1857. Mr. Harrington suggested its formation, was active in interesting others to unite with him, and was elected as its first president.

During the winters of 1858 and 1859, courses of interesting public lectures were given under the auspices of the club. Some of the most prominent lecturers being engaged, among them were Horace Mann, Horace Greeley, J. G. Holland, George William Curtis, Park Benjamin, Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), Bayard Taylor, William C. Prime, Esq., Dr. Isaac I. Hayes and others.

In Wilkes-Barre Mr. Harrington was also instrumental in getting up a course of lectures, and interesting lectures were delivered by such men as Samuel M. Clements (Mark Twain), Wendell Phillips, Paul B. Du Chaillu and others.

Mr. Harrington was always studiously inclined and gained the warm favor of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, a friend of the family, who offered him a free scholarship in Lafayette College. It was a great temptation to the

young man, and his father, to whom his services were of great value, consented to his acceptance of the generous offer. Mr. Harrington, however, declined out of consideration for his father. After dissolving the partnership with his father, he took up the study of law under the private tutorship of George D. Haughwout, Esq., in 1858. During the first year of his studies in the winter of 1858, he taught public school in Dunmore, Pennsylvania. On May 7, 1860, he was admitted to practice in the court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. November 1, 1860, he entered into copartnership with Hon. W. G. Ward, which was dissolved about the last of March, 1862, and on April 1, 1862, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and August 22 following he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In 1863 he laid aside his professional duties to respond to the call of Governor Andrew G. Curtin for emergency men to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Rebel army under General Robert E. Lee. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel William N. Monies commanding, his company being the first mustered in under that call. His regiment was stationed at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, (which was threatened by the enemy) at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. With his command he was honorably discharged July 26, 1863. Returning to his profession, Mr. Harrington extended his practice into all the courts in his vicinity as is evidenced by his admission to the following: Supreme Court of the state, June 20, 1866; Mayor's Court of Scranton, October 1, 1866; United States Circuit and District Courts, Western District of Pennsylvania, August 5, 1867; Mayor's Court of Carbondale, August 16, 1867; Court of Common Pleas, Dauphin County, August 24, 1868; Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, April 19, 1869; District Court of Philadelphia, December 20, 1870; Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, December 24, 1870; United States District and Circuit Courts, Eastern District Pennsylvania, February 18, 1871; Court of Common Pleas, Bucks County, April 14, 1874; Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia, February 2, 1876; Court of Common Pleas, Schuylkill County, January 23, 1882; Court of Common Pleas, Lackawanna County, August 15, 1898; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Rich-

mond, Virginia, December 2, 1904. He has tried and assisted in the trial of many cases in other courts in different states, where he was admitted by courtesy, for the particular case in which he appeared.

In the autumn of 1863 he was invited by Caleb E. Wright, Esq., one of the oldest, and a leading attorney in Wilkes-Barre, to become his partner, and he entered into partnership with him on equal terms. This was of advantage to both, and their business increased every year during its continuance. The health of Mrs. Harrington having become affected from malaria, her physician advised removal from the valley as her only safety. As a result the partnership of Wright & Harrington was dissolved, in December, 1870, and within one week Mr. Harrington and his family removed to Philadelphia.

Mr. Harrington did not sever his connection with the legal business of the firm, and for a year or more returned every term of court to assist in the trial of the cases pending at the time of his removal. On December 25, 1872, two years after Mr. Harrington's removal to Philadelphia, the members of the Luzerne County Bar presented him with a handsome gold watch, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial of their continued regard and remembrance, thereby proving that the adage "out of sight is out of mind" does not always hold true. Mr. Harrington conducted an extensive practice there for over thirty-one years. Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, during his term as attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania, was obliged to spend his winters in Harrisburg. Summers he traveled in Europe. Having an extensive private practice in Philadelphia and four assistants in his office he made arrangements with Mr. Harrington in May, 1872, on the basis of a salary and dividing fees in some cases, to take charge of his office and practice. He gave Mr. Harrington a private office in his suite of offices where he could attend to his personal practice and have his own assistant. This arrangement lasted nearly three years, until by reason of the expiration of his term as attorney-general he was able to resume his Philadelphia practice. As this was soon after the removal of Mr. Harrington to Philadelphia, it proved to be of advantage to him, in that it brought him into connection with all the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, and extending his acquaintance and private practice. In 1887-88 he made two trips to the City of Mexico on professional business, and while there learned to speak the Spanish lan-

guage. Since then he has lectured on his experiences and what he saw and learned on his trips. In 1867 Mr. Harrington compiled, collated, arranged and published "The Rules of the Luzerne County Court," an exhaustive volume of eighty-one pages octavo. He has also written many briefs which have gone into print, and various of them have been widely circulated. Among the more important of his treatises is one on "Commerce," and "What is Doing Business, under the Statutes of the States Relating to Foreign Corporations," and another of very great import on "The Education of Minors." Part of the time during his residence in Wilkes-Barre he reported court proceedings, and local items of news for two newspapers published, one in Scranton and one in Wilkes-Barre.

In January, 1898, Mr. Harrington received a retainer from the Colliery Engineer Company, now the International Textbook Company, proprietor of the International Correspondence Schools, and has been connected with that great educational institution from that time to the present. In March, 1902, he removed from Philadelphia to Scranton and has had in charge the legal department of the corporation, a post for which he is eminently well fitted. His duties take him not only to all parts of the country, but to Canada. Although seventy-one years of age, his vigor would stand for one ten years his junior. He walks with a step as elastic as a score of years ago, and he is as remarkable for his strong mentality and great energy as for his physical powers. He is a member of Colonel Fred. Taylor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia; member of the Wyoming Geological and Historical Society; member of the Luzerne County Bar Association; Philadelphia Law Library Association; and also of the Lackawanna County Bar Association.

Mr. Harrington married, September 11, 1856, Ann Jannette Kemmerrer, daughter of David Kemmerrer, of Scranton. Mrs. Harrington died November 20, 1904, having borne to her husband ten children, of whom nine came to maturity, seven being now living:

1. Harriet E., wife of Madison F. Larkin, sketch of whom appears in this work.
2. Carrie H., married C. W. Reichard.
3. Lillian J., deceased wife of William L. Connell, sketch of whom appears in this work.
4. Blandina Jayne, wife of T. J. Foster, sketch of whom appears in this work.
5. Walter E., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who since 1887 has been prin-

cipally engaged in electric railway work. In August, 1905, he resigned as vice-president and general manager of the New York and Philadelphia Company to become associated with J. G. White & Company, of New York, as manager, in which capacity he will supervise the construction of all the railway, electric lighting, gas and other properties which the company may contract to build. His wide capabilities are attested by the numerous responsible positions he has occupied. He has been electrical engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in charge of the electric railway at Atlantic City, New Jersey; general superintendent of the Wheeling Traction Company of West Virginia; supervising electric railway engineer for the General Electric Company in the northwestern Pennsylvania coal regions; and for some years general manager and vice-president of the Camden and Suburban Railway Company, Camden, New Jersey. After the latter road was absorbed by the Public Service Corporation, he was placed in charge of all the properties of the latter south of Trenton, New Jersey.

6. Curtis J., born 1870, died September 10, 1904. He was an electrical engineer of prominence. He left one son, since adopted by his uncle, Mr. Larkin.

7. Frederick A., an electrician.

8. Dora, married C. Paul Hagenlocher, supervisor of the Philadelphia offices of the International Textbook Company. They reside in Bala, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

9. Ethel, second wife of W. L. Connell, whose first wife was her sister, Lillian.

10. Mabel, born January 16, 1879, died July 5, 1879.

CHARLES W. PEARCE is a well known manufacturer and highly esteemed citizen of Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he has been engaged in business since 1888, while he has made this city his home ever since his infancy and where he has attained to distinctive success through his own well directed endeavors. His shop is situated on Green Ridge street, near Mylert street, and in his well equipped establishment he makes a specialty of building and repairing machinery of all kinds. His shop is fitted up with the most modern lathes, planers and other accessories, representing a large capitalistic outlay, while power is furnished by a fine twenty horse power engine and thirty horse power boiler. Mr. Pearce is a practical machinist, and he has gained to his establishment a very high reputa-

tion for the superior order of the work turned out, none but skilled artisans being employed, while the facilities throughout are the best. The result is that he has built up a prosperous business, having the patronage of many of the leading concerns and individuals in this locality.

Mr. Pearce was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1854, and in the following year his parents removed to Scranton, where he has ever since maintained his residence. He is a son of John and Minerva (Alvord) Pearce, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized. John Pearce was born in Cornwall, England, February 10, 1826, and was there reared to maturity, while he was associated with the great mining industry in that section from his boyhood days until 1845, when he immigrated to America and took up his abode in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1855, when he came to the Lackawanna Valley, as before noted, and passed the residue of his long and useful life in Scranton, where he died June 21, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was engineer at the Von Sorch mine for the long period of forty-three years, and was one of the valued and trusted employes of the Delaware & Hudson Company, while his integrity and reliability in all the relations of life retained to him the unqualified respect and confidence of all who knew him. His widow still resides in Scranton, where she has so long made her home and where she has a wide circle of devoted friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also her husband, and the latter was a Republican in politics. They became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely: George H., an engineer, residing in Scranton; Adeline, resides in Scranton; and Charles W., of whom later.

Charles W. Pearce was reared to maturity in Scranton, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training, while he learned the machinist's trade in the shops of the Delaware & Hudson Company at Scranton, serving a thorough apprenticeship and becoming one of the most skilled and versatile workmen in his chosen line. He continued in the employ of this company until 1888, when he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, laying the foundation of his present successful enterprise and beginning operations on a modest scale. He has shown much discrimination in his methods and has made his business forge to the front through

its own forces, so that it is substantial in character and yields satisfactory returns. Mr. Pearce is a loyal and public-spirited citizen, is known as a reliable and progressive business man and is held in unequivocal confidence and regard by all who know him. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and in a fraternal way is an appreciative and popular member of Hiram Lodge, No. 261, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He remains a bachelor and maintains his home with his venerable and loved mother.

JAMES HENRY FISHER. Anthony Fisher, who lived in the parish of Syleham, county of Suffolk, England, on the south bank of the Waveney river, which separates Suffolk from Norfolk, on a freehold estate called "Wig-note," had a son

Anthony Fisher, 2d, who came to New England in the ship "Rose" in 1637 and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. He was one of the original lot owners of the town. He subscribed to the Dedham covenant July 18, 1637. A part of this lot in Dedham is still in the possession of his descendants. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian wars of 1652. He was not, according to the old records of the Dedham church, "comfortably received into the church until March 1645 on account of his proud and haughty spirit." As the old records of Dedham put it "In Anthony Fisher we find an Englishman of strong, positive points of character, with liberal means for the times, of favorable consideration by his fellow settlers as a citizen." He was made a freeman in May, 1645, was chosen selectman of Dedham in 1646 and 1647, county commissioner, September 3, 1660, and deputy to the general court May 2, 1649. He was chosen commissioner March 5, 1666, and again selectman in December, 1671. His son

Anthony Fisher, 3d, was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1644, was made a freeman May 6, 1646, joined the Dedham church July 20, 1645, was chosen surveyor at Dedham in 1652 and served to 1654. He was selectman of Dorchester in 1664, and was a prominent man not only in the affairs of Dedham and Dorchester but also in the improvement of the lands at Wollomonopoag. He had a son

Josiah Fisher, born in Dedham, May 11, 1654, made a freeman in 1683, was representative in 1699, and selectman in 1697. He died in Dedham April 12, 1736. He had a son

Josiah Fisher, 2d, born in Dedham, November 25, 1683, married there, September 25, 1707,

Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon William and Elizabeth (White) Avery, who was born in Dedham, May 16, 1684, died there August 7, 1747. He was captain of militia, selectman 1736 and for seven succeeding years. He died intestate February 24, 1763, aged seventy-nine. He had a son

Jonathan Fisher, born in Dedham, August 5, 1713. He was the administrator of his father's estate. He lived with his father, and in the administration of the estate of his father the homestead was sold. He moved about that time to New Braintree and settled in that part now included in West Hampton, where he died October 23, 1796. Abner Smith, the first settler of West Hampton, built his second house near the Fisher place, which he sold to Jonathan Fisher about 1770. This place has remained in the Fisher family to the present day, descending from father to son, from Jonathan to Aaron, to Aaron, Jr., to Jairus, the present occupant. Jonathan Fisher had a son

Lieutenant Jonathan Fisher, 2d. He was born in Dedham November 25, 1743, and was dismissed from the Dedham church to the church in New Braintree June 8, 1766. He married, at Dedham, October 2, 1766, Catherine, eldest daughter of Deacon William and Bethia (Metcalfe) Avery. She was a sister of the well-known Reverend Josiah Avery, Congregational minister of Holden. Jonathan resided in New Braintree until the spring of 1773, when he removed into that part of Northampton afterwards included in West Hampton. In 1775 he resigned his commission in the Colonial army, and March 22, 1776, his name appears on the list of officers of Massachusetts militia as second lieutenant in the Fifth Company (Northampton), Captain Jonathan Wales, of the Second Hampshire Regiment. He was commissioned April 5, 1776, second lieutenant of the Fifth Company, whereof Jonathan Wales is captain, of the Second Regiment of Militia in the county of Hampshire, whereof Seth Pomeroy, Esq., is colonel. The original commission is in the possession of the widow of the Rev. James Boorman Fisher. He died of fever at Morristown, New Jersey, March 10, 1777. His widow was left by the death of her husband, so young in life, as the mother of six children. She was a most remarkable woman, even among the remarkable men and women of that time. All their children who lived to arrive at years of maturity became noted in the annals of New England.

Jonathan Fisher, the eldest son, was a man of most unusual parts. He seemed to excel in

everything that he undertook. He wrote a work on the animals and birds of New England and illustrated it himself. He was a surveyor and laid out the lines between the town of Blue Hill and the surrounding towns. He was a minister of the gospel and a most excellent Hebrew scholar. He manufactured and mixed the paints wherewith to paint his house and barns. He graduated at Harvard College in 1792, and was licensed to preach in Brookline, Massachusetts. He became pastor of the Blue Hill Congregational Church of Maine, July 13, 1796. A beautiful story of this town of Blue Hill and its first minister entitled "A Down East Village and Memorable Pastorate," from which we quote this description of Mr. Fisher, says: "It would be instructive to know how much of this quiet and good order is the result of the faithful and prolonged ministry of their first pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Fisher, who came into the place when it was a wilderness in 1793 and for forty-one years was settled over this parish and whom the venerable Doctor Bond pronounced the most remarkable man he ever knew. He was an author, an artist and a poet, and he was one of the founders and trustees of the Banger Theological Seminary. He is spoken of as a remarkable man, a good farmer, a carpenter, a clock maker, a portrait painter, a wood engraver, a poet, and well versed in Hebrew. He wrote three thousand sermons, was an early riser, a great walker, a faithful christian. Under him the town became noted for industry, good morals and religious principles. When preaching at a salary of two hundred dollars a year and certain wood, etc., in all amounting to not more than three hundred dollars, he brought up a family of seven children, sent his daughter to boarding school, gave one son, Rev. Josiah Fisher of Princeton, New Jersey, a liberal education, and saved enough money to pay the debt contracted while getting his own education. He invented a shorthand, in which he wrote his three thousand sermons."

Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., second child of Jonathan and Catherine (Avery) Fisher was graduated at Williams College in 1799, was licensed to preach by the Berkshire session, October 3, 1804. His first pastorate was at Wilton, Connecticut, where he was ordained October 31, 1804. In 1809 he was sent by the general session of Connecticut to represent that body in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. He was next pastor of the church at Morristown, and afterwards pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Paterson, New Jersey. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon

him by Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, in 1827. He was the first moderator of the new school division of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, at the time of the division between the old and new schools. He married, August 22, 1805, Alice, only child of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Davenport) Cogswell, of Preston, Connecticut. Elizabeth Davenport was the daughter of John Davenport, the Dark Day man celebrated in Whittier's poem of John Davenport. Dr. Cogswell was a son of Rev. James and Alice Cogswell, of Windham, Connecticut, and the brother of Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell, the founder of the Hartford Asylum for Deaf Mutes. Doctor Cogswell was prominently identified with the Revolutionary cause in the state of Connecticut. Rev. Samuel and Alice Fisher had sons, Samuel W. and James Cogswell.

Samuel Ware Fisher, eldest son of Rev. Samuel and Alice Fisher, afterwards became president of Hamilton College, and was one of the committee of reunion appointed at St. Louis in 1870 to bring about the union between the old and new schools of the Presbyterian Church. He was also moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Cleveland, Ohio, when the southern synods withdrew and formed themselves into a separate body; this being one of the eight or nine families in America who have contributed two moderators of the general assembly to the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. James Cogswell Fisher, second son of Rev. Samuel and Alice (Cogswell) Fisher, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, April 6, 1808. He entered Yale College at the age of fourteen and graduated with the class of 1826. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and graduated from there in 1831. He married, at Paterson, New Jersey, May 9, 1831, Eliza Sparks. Her father was Major Samuel Sparks, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia, who served with credit in the war of 1812, attaining the rank of major. In 1836 Dr. Fisher was appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of New York. He was associated with Professor S. B. Morse in the construction and introduction of the electric telegraph. Dr. Fisher always claimed that he was the first to suggest stretching wires on poles to avoid the great cost of putting them in pipes underground, which at first seemed likely to prevent the telegraph being generally used. Subsequently he was associated with Colonel Samuel Colt in experiments in electricity applied to submarine purposes, during the course of which he blew up some old vessels in New York harbor.

At the breaking out of the Civil war he was made surgeon of the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers; was soon afterwards made brigade surgeon of the Second New Jersey Brigade, and upon the abolishment of the rank of brigade surgeon was made medical director of Heintzleman's division of Sumner's Corps, and subsequently served on the staff of Generals Patterson and Hooker. He was made medical inspector of the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Department of the Gulf and was with General Banks on his Red River expedition. He was surgeon in charge at Springville Landing, below Port Hudson, before and at the time of the surrender of that post, and all the wounded of both armies passed under his supervision. He was subsequently surgeon in charge of Camp Parole at Annapolis, Maryland, during the time of the exchange of the ten thousand prisoners from southern prisons, about the time of the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service January 9, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had a remarkable mind and his memory was phenomenal. He was called the "Walking Encyclopedia" by those who knew him well. He attended the fiftieth reunion of his class at Yale in 1876. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1881 and is buried in the family plot at Woodlands cemetery, Philadelphia. They had among other children, Samuel S. and James H.

Samuel S. Fisher, his oldest son, studied law under Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, and was a patent lawyer of prominence in the United States. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Regiment, was commissioner of patents under General Grant for eighteen months, and was drowned in the Susquehanna river while on a canoe trip with his oldest son Robbie, at the Falls of the Connewago, below Harrisburg, in August, 1874. Dr. Fisher's daughter, Alice Cogswell, living in Washington, D. C., is the fourth Alice Cogswell by name in the family from that Alice Cogswell, a deaf mute who was taught by Professor E. M. Gallaudet, a monument to record which event now stands in Washington, D. C.

James Henry Fisher, sixth son of Dr. James Cogswell Fisher, was born at No. 1313 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1845. He studied in the public schools and prepared for Princeton College under Samuel Gummere at Burlington, New Jersey. His profession is that of civil engineer and surveyor. He was for thirteen years the surveyor of the real estate department of the Delaware and Hud-

son Company. At present his time is largely taken up with the purchase of rights of way for different railroad companies, the preparation of important mining and land cases for trial, and abstracting of titles. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics; has been city editor of the *Scranton Republican*, secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade, is a member and ex-president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania, secretary of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, secretary of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, is a member of the Scranton Engineers' Club, the Wyoming Geological and Historical Society of Luzerne County, the Scranton Club of Scranton, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and Sigma Chapter of the order of Chi Phi. He married, August 24, 1899, Alice Marie Falkenbury, widow of Wallace Jay Falkenbury, a merchant of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of DeWayne Norton, who was engaged in the lumber business at Susquehanna. Her mother is Hannah Annis Norton (*nee* Church), who is still (1906) living, at the age of seventy-seven years, with her daughter, Mrs. Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Norton were married at Maine, Broome county, New York, March 21, 1846.

HON. JOHN H. FELLOWS, who has been for many years numbered among the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Scranton, is descended in the paternal line from English ancestry, while in the maternal line he comes of Scotch lineage and also from one of the historic families founded in the new world by the Mayflower voyagers.

Joseph Fellows, founder of the American family of that name, was born near Sheffield, England, sailed for America in 1790, accompanied by his family, and that year established his home in Scranton, where he figured prominently in public affairs in his locality, serving as justice of the peace and conveyancer of lands. His home was located in that district of the city known as Hyde Park. He had extensive farming interests, speculated largely in lands and obtained many tracts. His possessions included a vast acreage of coal lands, which he sold before he knew their value. He was about eighty years of age when he became involved in litigation with Dr. Malone. Winning his suit he thereby incurred the bitter enmity of the physician, who in a fit of rage struck Mr. Fellows with a club, the

blow resulting in his death. In the family were four sons and four daughters: Nancy, Lydia, Catherine T., Elizabeth, Benjamin, Henry and Sylvanus, who were farmers; and Joseph, who succeeded his father in his real estate transactions, founded Hyde Park and died unmarried at the age of ninety-one years.

Benjamin Fellows, son of Joseph Fellows, was born in England, and was but two years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to the new world. His boyhood days were spent at the family home which was then a farm in what is now the west side of the city. He devoted his energies throughout his entire life to agricultural pursuits, was an honored and respected citizen of his community and passed away at the age of eighty-five years. He did not care to figure in public life, but served for some time as justice of the peace. He married a La France, who was of French extraction, and was born in the Wyoming Valley. Their children were: 1. Joseph T., a farmer, who lived on the homestead. 2. Benjamin B., who located in Ottawa, LaSalle county, Illinois, and engaged in the coal business there. He married, and his children were Joseph, William, and four daughters. 3. Sallie, married (first), a Mr. Knickerbocker, and they had three sons, among whom was Jay, and a daughter Helen. Her second husband was Daniel Way, and the marriage was without issue.

John Fellows, son of Benjamin Fellows and father of Hon. John H. Fellows, was a native of Scranton, his birthplace being his father's homestead farm in what is now Hyde Park. There he was reared to the labors of field and meadow and assisted in clearing one hundred acres of land in the western district of the city. He did not confine his attention, however, entirely to agricultural pursuits, but also engaged in the manufacture of brick. Becoming an advocate of the Republican party upon its organization, he remained one of its stalwart champions until his death, and at the time of the Civil war he was likewise an inflexible advocate of the Union cause and gave liberally of his means for its support. His religious faith was that of the Universalist Church. He was accidentally killed in 1887 by being thrown from his carriage, receiving injuries which caused his death, at the age of seventy-two years and four months.

John Fellows married Cynthia J. Pierce, born in Cooperstown, New York, a daughter of Levi Pierce, a native of the state of New York, but for many years a resident of Scranton, where he owned a distillery. He was of Scotch ancestry, and a descendant of one of the Mayflower im-

migrants, as was also his wife, a Miss Ingles. Their children were: 1. Orin, a farmer and tanner at Cooperstown, New York, where he died. 2. Albert, a carpenter, who lived and died in Cooperstown. 3. Horatio S., who was a financier, having been president of a bank in Carbondale, and later president of the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank. He died in Scranton, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Sophronia Wisner, a resident of Brooklyn, New York. 4. Levi J., a speculator and capitalist, who lived at Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York. 5. Louisa, married Harvey Perkins, a carpenter. 6. Harriet, married Austin Knapp, and they had three children.

John and Cynthia J. (Pierce) Fellows were the parents of nine children:

1. Harriet, died May, 1903; she married Peter Wolcott, and their children were Pierce, John, Jeanette, Elizabeth, Electa, Jessie and Bessie.

2. Sarah, married George W. Carlton, a native of New Hampshire, and a carpenter and builder; their children were Edward, Robert and Edith.

3. Electa E., married Fernando Oram, of Scranton, an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; their children were: Jessie and Hattie.

4. Levi P., died aged seventeen years.

5. John H., to be further mentioned hereafter.

6. Horatio T., a railroad conductor; he married Ann Alida Thirlwell, and their children were Carrie, Pierce, Jennie, Frank, Alida and John.

7. George H., an engineer and machinist; he married Hannah Weaver, and their children were Hattie, Gertrude, Eva, Bertha and Ruth.

8. Charles D., who was in the insurance business and died in 1891; he married Lucy Williams, and their children were Albert, Ethel and Lucy.

9. Eddie, died at the age of six years. The mother of these children did not long survive her husband, dying at the age of seventy-three years. She was a woman of noble Christian character, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John H. Fellows, throughout his entire life a resident of Scranton, was born July 23, 1849, in the family home not far from his present place of residence at No. 418 Tenth street. He was a district school student through the winter months until he attained the age of fifteen years and through the summer seasons he assisted in

farm work. He was only fourteen at the time of the Civil war, when he left home without permission and went to Harrisburg, where he endeavored to enlist in the army, but was rejected on account of his youth and diminutive stature. He began learning the painter's trade, which he followed until twenty years of age, when, desirous of advancement along lines demanding a broader intellectuality, and more thorough preparation, he became a student in Gardner's Business College. Completing his course there he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and after a brief service with that corporation became a representative of the German Fire Insurance Company of Erie, developing the largest agency in Scranton. In 1882 he sold his business to Norman & Moore, and turned his attention to the settlement of the estate of Joseph Fellows, his great uncle, which had been in litigation for many years. He succeeded in effecting a settlement, saving what was left of the property, and he continues to act as agent for the estate, in addition to which he has had large real estate interests. He has operated very extensively in realty in the placing of investments and in the sale of property in various portions of the country. He is now president of the J. W. Browning Land Company, owners of land at Arlington Heights, below North Park; the Shawnee Land Company, incorporated in 1894, by which the boulevard of South Wilkes-Barre was laid out; and the Ontario Land Company, which was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars that has since been increased to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which operates in Duluth, Minnesota, and vicinity. This company also owns realty at Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and at Atlanta, Georgia. This company had as its founders John H. Fellows and Harry C. Heermans, of Corning, New York, and the office of the company is at Duluth.

While interested in business affairs in various parts of the country, Mr. Fellows has remained loyal to his native city and has co-operated in many movements for its upbuilding. He has also figured in its political circles, and in 1886 was elected on the People's ticket a member of the board of school commissioners, but was legislated out of office. He was afterward chosen for the same position on the Republican ticket, endorsed by the Democrats, and served until February, 1890, when he was honored by election to the mayoralty of Scranton. In April of that year he entered upon a three years term, giving to the city a business-like and progressive ad-

ministration that won him high encomiums from many representative men. In 1894 he was his party's candidate for congress and received a large support, but was defeated. He has served in city and county committees of the Republican party, and his opinions have carried weight in its councils, while his efforts have guided Republican action in his district. He is a valued representative of various fraternal organizations, including Union Lodge, No. 291, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past-master, and he likewise belongs to Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Royal Arch Masons. He is identified with both the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand of the former, and has membership relations with Le-ha-hanna, Tribe of Red Men; the Elks; Hyde Park Lodge, No. 301, Sons of St. George, and Washington Camp, No. 72, Patriot Order Sons of America. He is popular in his home city because of his approachability, genial and courteous manners, his entire reliability in business, his inflexible adherence to his convictions, and his loyal and progressive citizenship.

At Meshoppen, Mr. Fellows married Genevieve Overfield, who was there born, a daughter of Benjamin Overfield, a farmer and a descendant of German ancestry. Their children were: 1. Winfield H., a graduate of Lafayette College, and now an electrical engineer; he married Fannie Kennedy, and they reside in Washington, D. C.; their children are Winfield H. and Kenneth. 2. Nellie, married John W. Howell, of Scranton, who has charge of the Pintsch department of the Laclede Gas Light plant in St. Louis, Missouri; they have a daughter, Lois. 3. Lois, married A. E. Morse, who is an "ad" specialist and a musician, and they reside in Scranton. 4. Louise A., a teacher in the county public schools. 5. Emma, who lives at home. 6. Raymond. 7. Alwilda. All these children graduated from the Scranton high school. The mother died July 21, 1893, aged forty years. Mr. Fellows subsequently married Miss Laura L. Gray, daughter of Alonzo Gray, a farmer and dairyman of Tuscorora township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Elder Gray, a Baptist minister at Laceyville. The children of this marriage were John H. and Marguerite Mae.

JAMES ALBERT LANSING, for many years actively identified with various important industrial and commercial enterprises in Scranton, has also during his long residence in the city exerted a potent and salutary influence

in community affairs, contributing in no small degree to that development which has won for the metropolis of the Lackawanna Valley a world-wide fame.

To Mr. Lansing belongs a remarkable ancestral distinction, being a lineal descendant of some of the earliest representatives on American soil of two distinct races—English and Dutch—races which, dissimilar in many respects, were equally noted for the best individual traits of character, stern integrity, devotion to religious ideals, and unflinching loyalty to ideas of political freedom. The progenitor of the American branch of the Lansing family was Gerrit Frederick Lansing, whose father, Frederick Lansing, was a resident of the village of Hassel, province of Overijssel, Holland. Gerrit Frederick came to America with his three sons and three daughters about 1650, settling in New Amsterdam (now the city of New York), under the governorship of sturdy Peter Stuyvesant, holding authority of the States-General of Holland. It is presumable that this Lansing, a man of years and family, took a full share with his fellows in their protest against the arbitrary rule of "Peter the Headstrong," as the governor was termed. Lansing had been fourteen years in this country when it passed under English rule (in 1664) under Governor Nicolls, and he died fifteen years later (about October 3, 1679), at Rensselaerwick, New York. How well preserved were the national and family traits among the Lansings is apparent from the fact that, since the first pulpit of the First Dutch Reformed Church in Albany was set up, brought from Holland, there has not been a time when there was not a Lansing in the consistory of this historic church, the one which Theodore Roosevelt attended while he was governor of New York. While the Dutch kept with scrupulous care all records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, they attached little importance to other data, and little is known of the part taken by them in governmental and military affairs. That they contributed largely to the successful issue of the Revolutionary war is evident from the large numbers (upwards of forty thousand) they contributed to the patriot army.

The line of descent from the immigrant ancestor to James A. Lansing is thus traced: Hendrick G. Lansing (2), second son of Gerrit Frederick (1), was the father of three children, and the eldest son among these, Jacob Lansing (3), was the first in this line born on American soil. Jacob Lansing married Helena, daughter of Frans Janse and Alida Pruyn, September 27, 1701, and they became the parents of ten chil-



J. A. Lansing

dren. The eldest son in this family, Hendrick (4), was born December 1, 1703; he married, February 23, 1735, Annetye, daughter of Isaac and Mayke (Van-Nes) Onderkirk, of Kinderhook, and later of Half Moon. To them were born four children; the mother dying, Hendrick Lansing married Metty, daughter of Abraham Onderkirk. Jacob H., (5), third child of Hendrick and Annetye (Onderkirk) Lansing, was born April 4, 1742, and died in Watervliet (now Cohoes), February 7, 1826. The house in which he lived and reared his family is yet standing. He married in 1763, Maria, daughter of Johannes and Helena (Fonda) Onderkirk, and to them were born five children. The youngest child and only son of this family was William (6), born May 12, 1774, in Cohoes, and died January 23, 1853, in Mayfield, New York. He married Alida Fonda, who survived him some years, dying in 1858. Eight children were born to them, of whom the eldest was Jacob W. (7), born in Cohoes, September 7, 1795, died November 5, 1848. His wife, who was Helena Wynkoop, died before him, in 1843, having borne to her husband eleven children, and of these was William J. Lansing (8), who was the second son.

The last named William J. Lansing was born in Cohoes, New York, August 12, 1818, and died in Champion, New York, January 29, 1864. By occupation he was a carriage manufacturer. He was a man of quiet disposition, and of sterling integrity. He was throughout his life an exemplary member of the church of his forefathers, the Dutch Reformed. Originally a Whig in politics, his antipathy to slavery made him an uncompromising abolitionist. He was an original Republican, connecting himself with that party at its formation, voting for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, and casting his last ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He married Miss Almira Smith Cornwall, May 1, 1842, and to them were born nine children, among whom was James Albert Lansing.

In the maternal line Mr. Lansing's American ancestry antedates the paternal line, and its record is replete with patriotic deeds. Almira Smith (Cornwall) Lansing was descended from William Cornwall, a native of England, who emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century. William Cornwall and his wife, Joan (maiden name unknown) joined the church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633. In May of the same year William Cornwall was one of the seventy-seven soldiers (forty-eight of whom were from Hartford and vicinity) who nearly exterminated the Pequot Indians in their fort at Mystic,

Connecticut. Shortly after 1637 (probably in 1638) he settled in Hartford, his name standing third in the list of inhabitants, and in February, 1639, is found on the records as sergeant-at-arms. In 1650 or 1651 he removed to Middletown, fifteen miles below Hartford, where he owned a large tract of land, about twelve hundred acres. He was a representative from Middletown in the colonial legislature in 1654, 1664, and 1665, and in 1664 was also constable. He died in Middletown, February 21, 1678. His son John was a sergeant in the militia at Middletown, Connecticut. Benjamin, son of John, born in 1688, died in 1754, was one of fourteen volunteers who went from Middletown in 1707 in the expedition against Canada; it is recorded that he left an estate appraised at nine thousand pounds. His son Cornelius, born in 1722, was a lieutenant in the militia, and served in the French and Indian war, and participated in the siege of Quebec, under General Wolfe, in 1659. Ashbel, son of Cornelius, was born in Middletown in 1754. He was a private in the Revolution in 1775, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, served with Arnold in the expedition against Montreal, and was captain in the War of 1812, marching with his company from Middletown, Connecticut, to Sacket's Harbor, New York. Ashbel, son of Captain Ashbel Cornwall, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1784, and died in 1868, and was the father of Almira Smith Cornwall, who was born in Broadalbin, New York, and became the wife of William J. Lansing, and the mother of James A. Lansing.

James Albert, son of William J. and Almira Smith (Cornwall) Lansing, was born in Montague, Lewis county, New York, October 17, 1851. He had the advantage of excellent schools until his thirteenth year, at which early age he entered upon a self-supporting career, and from this time on his educational opportunities were limited to a few months in the school room at irregular intervals. For two years he worked upon a farm, and then apprenticed himself to a tinsmith, under whom he so thoroughly mastered his trade that shortly after completing his apprenticeship his employer proffered him an equal partnership in the business. He elected, however, to travel in the sale of stoves, a pursuit which he followed with a large degree of success. The experience was also of paramount importance in directing him into a line of business in which he was destined to achieve both fortune and distinction, albeit it diverted him from what had been a prev-

ious ambition, a legal career, for which he had a predilection, and for which he had made some preparation through private reading.

In February, 1882, Mr. Lansing located in Scranton, where he associated with himself Mr. A. C. Fuller, and the two purchased a controlling interest in the Scranton Stove Works. This establishment had been founded as early as 1866 by the Scranton Stove Manufacturing Company, comprising several of the most enterprising citizens, the late Colonel J. A. Price, Hon. J. J. Albright, J. Curtis Platt, H. S. Price, J. A. Linen, and Hon. William Connell. After the death of Colonel Price, Mr. Lansing succeeded to the presidency of the company, and has held this position to the present time. During this period a new plant has been built with a capacity of three times the output of the old foundry. The establishment was first located on West Lackawanna avenue, and in 1892 was removed to its present site, whereon were erected new factories which, with more recent additions, have made the Scranton Stove Works the most extensive exclusive stove manufactory in the east, and one of the largest in the world. The grounds are nine acres in area, three and one-half acres being under roof, and four hundred operatives are engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Dockash stoves and ranges, which reach every part of the United States, and nearly every foreign market open to American commerce.

While giving his first attention to this mammoth business, which would seemingly tax the energies of any one man, Mr. Lansing extends his activities to various other enterprises which are important factors in the industrial and commercial life of his city. He was an original director of the Scranton Bolt and Nut Company; and is now a director in the Groat Knitting Mill, the Foote & Fuller Company; and the Roberts Supply Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also a director in the Scranton Savings Bank. He has also borne an active and intelligent part in public affairs. For six years he served as a member of the select council, and he has been a member of the sinking fund commission from the time Scranton became a city of the second class, and in these relations labored most efficiently in the advancement of municipal interests. The estimation in which he is held as a representative of all that relates to the foundations of Scranton's importance is evidenced by his prominence in the board of trade, he having served as president of that body, and identified with its manufacturers' committee for the long period of eighteen years. He has ever been rec-

ognized as one of the most progressive members of the board, and he was one of its principal figures in inaugurating and effecting the enlargement of its powers which has enabled it to accomplish its most important results in behalf of municipal improvements and the encouragement of new industries and their concomitants. In one conspicuous instance Mr. Lansing and the board of trade accomplished a work which was of nation-wide importance and advantage, and for the successful consummation of which they received many warm commendations from all parts of the country. Mr. Lansing was the originator of the movement which resulted in the passage by congress of an act providing for the establishment of national banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 in towns of not less than three thousand population. This measure was formulated by Mr. Lansing, and was approved and urged by the Scranton board of trade, and was passed by congress in the form in which it emanated from the board. As a result, since the enactment of this law more national than private banks have been organized, a significant attestation of the value of the measure in the popularization of the national banking system and the extension of its benefits to the smaller towns throughout the entire country and to the people at large. The credit for this widely beneficent legislation is primarily due to Mr. Lansing, who may well take pride in his effort and in the large recognition which has been accorded him therefore.

Mr. Lansing is a Presbyterian in religion, an elder in his church, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a cheerful and liberal supporter of various benevolent and charitable institutions, and was one of the founders of the Rescue Mission, which he long served in the capacity of trustee. His philanthropy has ever been tempered with that wise judgment which seeks such means of relieving the necessitous as will tend to the elevation rather than the degradation of the beneficiary, and he has aided many to honorable establishment in life. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and a forceful advocate of the principles and policies of his party, particularly along those lines in which he is broadly informed, finance, commerce, and manufacturing. He is a member of various business and social organizations of the best class, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the Scranton Club, the Country Club, of Scranton; the New England Society of Scranton; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, of Philadelphia; and the Holland Society of New York. It is highly commendable

in him that the three last named stand first of all social organizations in his estimation, devoted as they are to the preservation of ancestral records, and holding aloft noble examples of true manhood and ideal citizenship. Himself the representative of illustrious forbears who have been identified with every stage of the nation's growth, from its first peopling to the present day, he affords, in his own excellent ideals and instincts, an excellent illustration of the really typical American who seeks to raise the standards of citizenship and to elevate the individual and the community to a higher and nobler plane.

Mr. Lansing married, May 8, 1877, Miss Mary Frances Waters, of Copenhagen, New York. She is a daughter of Lyman Twining and Sarah Jane (Shepherd) Waters, both descendants of old New England families, and prominently identified with the Revolutionary epoch. To Mr. and Mrs. Lansing has been born one child, Ruth, February 14, 1892.

FRANCIS R. COYNE. No name is more thoroughly identified with the educational interests of Lackawanna county than that of Francis R. Coyne, supervising principal of Old Forge borough schools. Professor Coyne comes of excellent Irish ancestry. His great grandfather, Francis Coyne, was one of those who in 1798 went with the French contingent to assist Napoleon against England. He lost his life in the conflict.

Francis Coyne, grandson of this brave soldier, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, and all his life followed the trade of a mason. After living for some years in England, he emigrated in 1870 to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, making his home in Old Forge. His wife was Catherine Richards, a native of county Mayo, Ireland, and the following children were born to them: Catherine; Anna; Mary; Francis R., mentioned at length hereinafter; James; John; and Patrick. The three daughters are now deceased. Mrs. Coyne, the excellent mother of these children, died in 1887, at Old Forge, and her husband passed away at the same place in 1896. He was a worthy and intelligent man whose sterling qualities and uprightness of life have been inherited by his children, who are all good citizens of the United States.

Francis R. Coyne, son of Francis and Catherine (Richards) Coyne, was born January 5, 1861, in the county of Durham, England, and was nine years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He received his pre-

paratory education in the public and parochial schools of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, finishing his studies under private tutors. In 1881 he was appointed to teach at Old Forge, and has since been continuously engaged in educational work. For the last fifteen years he has held his present position of supervising principal of Old Forge borough schools, having under his charge and supervision twenty-three schools. The high school building was erected in 1896 and has seven hundred and fifty pupils. The force of teachers numbers fourteen and is composed of some of the ablest educators in the county. The twenty-three years of Professor Coyne's career as a teacher have been years of great progress, progress which is the result in no small measure of his indefatigable labors. When he began to teach there were one hundred and eighty-two pupils in the schools of Old Forge borough, and now, with less territory, the total number of pupils is one thousand six hundred. Professor Coyne is an enthusiast in his profession, and in order to fit himself to teach certain branches more thoroughly took up the studies of chemistry and law. In the former he passed a creditable examination before the state board, and in 1900 established a drug store in Old Forge. In law he was privileged to enjoy the instruction of Judge Connelly, of Scranton, and in 1893 passed an examination, but never applied for admission to the bar. Professor Coyne is a public-spirited citizen, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that in 1894 a postoffice was established in what is locally called Barbertown, the name of the postoffice being Coyne. He has filled the offices of tax collector and justice of the peace, and in 1891 was elected by the votes of his fellow-citizens to represent his district in the state legislature, serving one term. During this period he was one of the supporters of the compulsory education law, and it was through his influence that the educational qualification clause for the holding of the office of mine inspector was inserted in the ventilation law. While a member of the legislative body he was one of the thirteen who were elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. Professor Coyne married in 1897, Frances, daughter of Michael and Delia Joyce, and they are the parents of three children: Richard, Frances and Charles. Professor Coyne's library is one of the largest and best-selected in the Lackawanna Valley.

PROFESSOR F. H. GREENE. The educational interests of a community rest, as a whole, chiefly with the common and high schools. Upon the standard maintained in these institutions depends largely the future mental and moral prosperity of the commonwealth. Lackawanna county is peculiarly fortunate in the character and ability of her educational instructors, and to none of these can she look with a more assured sense of reliance than to Professor F. H. Greene, supervising principal of South Abington high school. Professor Greene is descended on both sides from Pennsylvania stock, and is thus in more than one sense thoroughly identified with the state which is the scene of his labors.

Arnold Greene, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, married Lydia Tinkham, who was born in Waverly borough, Lackawanna county, and their children were: Dora, who became the wife of S. E. Finn; Lester C.; Nettie, who married F. N. Snyder, and was before her marriage engaged in teaching; F. H., mentioned at length hereinafter; and two others who are deceased.

F. H. Greene, son of Arnold and Lydia (Tinkham) Greene, was born April 9, 1863, in Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the common schools of his native town. He then entered Mansfield State Normal school, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1891, receiving the degree of B. E. He afterward took a post-graduate course at Bloomsburg State Normal school, supplementing this by a partial course at Bushnell College. He has the legal qualifications for teaching any township high school in the state. Professor Greene's career as a teacher began in 1883, when he taught his home school at Clifford. In 1884 and 1885 he taught in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and in the last-named year as well as in 1886 was engaged in teaching at Upsonville, in the same county. In this county he remained for the five years following, teaching first at Royal and then at Uniondale. In the autumn of 1891 he moved to Lackawanna county, where he was engaged in teaching in the following places: from 1891 to 1894 in South Abington; in 1894 and 1895 at Dalton; and from 1896 to 1901 again in South Abington. During this period he returned for one year to Uniondale, Susquehanna county. In 1901 he engaged in mercantile business, but abandoned it in 1902, when he returned to his home at Clark's Green, where he now resides. The same year he taught at Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, and in 1904 accepted his

present position of supervising principal of the South Abington high school. Professor Greene is eminently fitted for his office, not only in point of education, but by the possession of that union of force of character, tact, and personal magnetism which is necessary to constitute the successful educator. In his work he has the invaluable assistance of an admirably equipped and most efficient corps of teachers, and the school is now producing the best results which it has ever accomplished. Professor Greene is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 301, F. and A. M., Electric Star Lodge, No. 490, I. O. O. F., the Eastern Star, and W. S. Rogers Encampment, No. 221. He also belongs to Mary Griffin Rebekah, No. 84. Professor Greene married in 1899, Lulu B. Plough, of New York, and one child was born to them who is now deceased. The home of Professor and Mrs. Greene is one of the educational and social centres of the township, and is a point of attraction for a large circle of warm and devoted friends.

ARCHIBALD F. LAW. It seldom occurs that remarkable capability for the conduct of large industrial affairs is found in the same individual, associated with highly cultivated literary tastes and such habits of life as permit of their enjoyment. A marked exception to the general rule is found in the person of Mr. Law, whose business activities extend to numerous of the most important and exacting industrial interests of the Lackawanna Valley, yet who finds abundant time for those mental pursuits which find their epitomization in the words of one of the deepest thinkers of old: "My mind to me a kingdom is." Coming from an excellent Scotch ancestry, his character affords evidence of the stock whence he came, and there is even witness to it in his physiognomy, showing, as it does, great strength of character, reserve energy, and, withal, kindness of disposition. He was fortunate in his forbears, both in the land of their origin and in that of their adoption; there and here they were men of intelligence and conscience, and through several generations their avocations were such as by laws of heredity led him into his own, and in which he has conquered the largest measure of success.

The Law family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and its members have adorned high places both at home and abroad, on the bench, in the professions, in military and civil life. That branch from which is descended Mr. Law held the estates of Penbroke prior to 1684, but during the troublous times preceding the union of



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the English and Scottish crowns these were confiscated. While the far greater part of the Scottish people were content to live the lives of small farmers and shepherds, the Laws inclined to more active pursuits. John Law, fourth removed ancestor of Mr. Law, took up the calling of a mining engineer, and as such served throughout his life in the lead mines at Wanlockhead, in Scotland. His son Charles followed in his footsteps, and at the same place.

Archibald Law, son of Charles and Ann (Falconer) Law, was born in Wanlockhead, Scotland, in 1799, and was reared to mining engineering. In 1830, when thirty-one years old, he came to the United States, at once locating in the vicinity of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and soon removed to that place, and subsequently to Carbondale. At his coming he took employment with the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company in the capacity of mining engineer, and his extended knowledge contributed in very large, perhaps principal degree, to the development of the properties and extension of the business of that corporation, a notable instance being the introduction by him (at Carbondale, in 1831, the year following his coming) of the present method of underground mining in place of that then in vogue—the working of coal from the surface, by stripping or quarrying. This momentous innovation was commemorated by a massive monument erected to mark the spot and honor the man, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Carbondale. Mr. Law, before coming to the country, had made a close study of the proprieties of anthracite and the methods for its working, and he was recognized as a first authority upon these subjects from the start. Owing to his expert knowledge he was first made inspector of coal, to determine its qualities in combustion, and was also chief mining engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Company. His rarely useful life was unduly shortened. In 1836 he suffered an accident from falling roof in the mine, and in 1843 occurred that which permanently disabled him, and hastened his death, which occurred six years later, in 1848. He was engaged in making a dangerous inspection of the mine pumps, when a mass of slate roofing fell, severely injuring his spine. He was a man of noble character, liberally educated, a diligent student of general literature as well as of that relating to his profession, and was possessed of a degree of literary ability which would have furnished him creditable occupation had he devoted himself to that field. His wife, whom he married in Scotland, was Mary Shennan, a

daughter of John Shennan, who came with his family to Greenfield, Pennsylvania, where he passed his life as a farmer until shortly before his death, when he removed to Scranton. The children of Archibald and Mary (Shennan) Law were as follows, the three first named being born in Scotland: 1. John S., who was for several years manager of the Dickson Manufacturing Company; later president of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and at the time of his death president of the Lackawanna Coal Company; he lived latterly in New York City, where he was engaged in banking, and died in 1892. 2. Charles, of whom further mention is to be made. 3. Mrs. McMillan. 4. Margaret, now Mrs. Cosgrove, of Pittston. The mother of these children outlived her husband many years, dying in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Charles Law, son of Archibald and Mary (Shennan) Law, was born in 1833, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and was there educated in the public schools. Early in life, at the age of thirteen years, he entered upon an active career as an indentured apprentice to the mercantile business in an establishment conducted by Law & Howell, the senior partner being his elder brother. He was thus engaged for four years, and in 1850 became clerk for Andrew Watt, under whom he served until 1854, when he located in Pittston and established a mercantile business under the firm name of Charles Law & Company, which form was subsequently changed to that of Law & Campbell, and with which he was identified as managing partner until 1878. The firm transacted a very extensive business, its trade extending for a distance of seventy miles up the river. After retiring from this business Mr. Law became actively connected with the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, as well as with other important local enterprises about Pittston, including banks, bridges, etc. Mr. Law is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a staunch Republican in politics.

In 1854 Mr. Law married Miss Ellen Atwater, a daughter of Charles Atwater, an early merchant and postmaster of Providence, Pennsylvania. The Atwater family were among the first settlers of Providence Plantation, and David Atwater, the immigrant, was one of the first planters at New Haven, Connecticut, and received a farm in the first division of lands. He died in 1692, and to him are traced all of the family name in this country. His son David, died 1736, was father of John, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who had a son Moses, whose son, Dr. David Atwater, was a "noted apothecary" at New

Haven, and chief of Washington's medical staff, and was killed by British troops in the Danbury raid, April 28, 1777. Dr. David Atwater had a son Eldad, who married Lydia Heaton. Their son Heaton lived in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and married Clarissa Bishop. Of that marriage were born seven children, one of whom was Charles T., grandfather of Archibald F. Law. Charles T. Atwater was born in Connecticut in 1813, and came to Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, and thence to Providence. He was a merchant, in Providence and Dunmore, and for many years was associated with the late W. W. Winton in a mercantile business. He died October 22, 1853, aged thirty-eight years. He married Elizabeth Snyder, and of this marriage were born eight children, of whom four are living.

Charles and Ellen (Atwater) Law were the parents of ten children:

1. Archibald F. Law, see forward.
2. William H., deceased; he was paymaster for the Babylon Coal Company, and lost his life in the Duryea store fire in 1897.
3. John H., secretary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Scranton.
4. Mrs. Thomas H. Watkins; her husband is of the firm of Simpson & Watkins, well known coal operators.
5. Mrs. George W. Cross; her husband, now deceased, was president of the Cross Engineering Company at Carbondale.
6. Mrs. Herman Warner; her husband is a merchant in Decorah, Iowa.
7. Charles, engaged in the oil business in Pittston.
8. Robert M., treasurer of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company at Philadelphia.
9. Anna N., living at home.
10. James C., treasurer of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company at Chicago, a corporation controlling the subways of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Law celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on November 25, 1904, and the occasion was one of the notable social events of the city. They were made the recipients of various valuable and significant gifts, and a history of the family was read to the assembled company. Among their descendants were mentioned grandchildren to the number of twenty-two.

Archibald F. Law, eldest child of Charles and Ellen (Atwater) Law, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and by private tutors in preparation for a college course, but diverted himself to an active career by entering the em-

ploy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Coxtown, in the capacity of weighmaster, and subsequently was similarly engaged at Pittston for a period of six years. In 1879 he became cashier for the Canada Southern Railway at Buffalo, and continued in that occupation until in 1885. In the latter year he became associated with Simpson & Watkins, coal operators at Scranton, as cashier and confidential man. He found the occupation most congenial, became familiar with all departments of the business, and acquired an interest therein. When the interests of the firm were merged into the Temple Iron Company, in 1899, Mr. Law was made secretary, later added to his duties those of treasurer, and was subsequently made vice-president and given entire charge of the business, which responsible position he has since occupied to the present time. As general manager he has under his control the furnaces at Temple, with eight collieries in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties—the Northwest, the Edgerton, the Babylon, the Mount Lookout, the Forty Fort, the Sterrick Creek, the Harry E., and the Lackawanna, having the direction of eight thousand men. In addition to all these weighty responsibilities he is actively connected with various other important interests—the Cross Engineering Company, manufacturers of mining machinery, of which he is president; the Wyoming Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is manager; the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Scranton; the Scranton Trust Company; the Lackawanna Mining Company; the Peckville National Bank; the Forty Fort Silk Company; the Lytle Store Company, of Minersville, Pennsylvania; and the Mears Mining Company of Joplin, Missouri. In caring for these multifarious interests Mr. Law bears himself as can only one who is self-contained, with intimate knowledge of all departments of each business, and whose systemization brings all things to his thought with that clearness which justifies instant decision. His personal equanimity and geniality are attested by his popularity with the army of workmen who are gathered about him. Between him and them no labor dispute has ever arisen to destroy those pleasant relations upon which substantial business is permanently based; and, so far as he and they are concerned, coal commissions and boards of arbitration have been wholly unnecessary.

Given to literary pursuits with an earnestness almost amounting to a passion, Mr. Law finds his principal recreation in his library, covering all fields of literature, and containing many rarely valuable editions, among them many almost im-



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possible of duplication. With all his diligent reading, he has escaped that utter absorption which leads so many book lovers to selfish self-immersion, but has ever delighted to share his pleasures with others. In such a spirit he was primarily the founder of the A. F. Law Library Association, which was given his name in recognition of his generosity and public-spirit. This institution, at Jessup, was dedicated January 24, 1905, in the presence of more than one thousand deeply appreciative and grateful people. To it he contributed upwards of one thousand carefully selected volumes, and Jessup prides itself upon having the possession of the finest public library to be found in any village of its size in the entire valley. He is identified with all the principal social organizations—the Scranton Club, the Green Ridge Club, the Country Club, all of Scranton; the Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and various others. He is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He served for three years in an independent company of the National Guard of New York, the Buffalo City Guards. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. He is a member of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church. His personal traits are such as well become the real gentleman, drawing to him in firm friendship all with whom he is associated.

Mr. Law married Miss Eva G. Brenton, a daughter of Joel Brenton, of Pittston, and of this marriage have been born three children, two of whom are living: Frank E., a senior in Yale University; and Grace B., a graduate of Mrs. Sommers' School in Washington, D. C.

HON. WILLIAM J. LEWIS, deceased, of Scranton, for many years occupied a foremost place among the men of large affairs in his city and county. He was a prime mover in various important financial and commercial enterprises which redounded to the great advantage of the community. In public affairs he exerted a wide and beneficent influence, and his personal life was an exemplification of all that is becoming to the irreproachable citizen and the sincere Christian.

He was of Welsh ancestry, a grandson of David J. Lewis, who came from Wales and died in Carbondale at the age of seventy-six years. The parents of William J. Lewis were John D. and Anna (Hopkins) Lewis, both natives of Wales. The father was a practical miner, and was of great assistance in the development of the coal industry, which was then in its incipency in the Carbondale region. He was for some years

a trusted employe of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and in 1858 abandoned mining and turned his attention to farming in Clifford township, Susquehanna county. In 1866 he retired from active pursuits and again took up his residence in Carbondale. His wife died there in March, 1876, at the age of seventy-six years, and he came to Scranton, where he passed his last years in the home of his son, William J. Lewis, dying in May, 1880, aged seventy-three years. To him and his wife were born seven children: David, who went to California in 1852; Lewis, died in 1860; Gwennie, died in 1856; John F., who is with the American Safety Lamp and Mine Supply Company in Scranton; Thomas, who resides in San Francisco, California, as does his sister, Margaret E. Kenvin; William J. Lewis.

William J. Lewis, youngest child in the family last named, was born in Carbondale, August 27, 1843. He attended the local schools until he was nine years old, when he began working in the mines. This labor was distasteful to him, and he took employment on a farm some distance from home. Subsequently (in 1858) his father purchased his farm in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, and young Lewis returned to the family and assisted in farm work. He was so engaged until the fall of 1862, when, the Civil war being at its height, his patriotism moved him to enlist in Company B., One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a term of nine months. His service was principally in Virginia, in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, made famous by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of "Dred." His regiment made a forced march to join the Army of the Potomac when the battle of Gettysburg was impending. It did not reach the ground in time to take part in that conflict, but aided in pursuing the rebel army southward, being a portion of General Slocum's corps. Mr. Lewis was honorably discharged with his regiment in September, 1863, having served with fidelity and courage.

After returning home, Mr. Lewis for some time taught in the neighborhood schools, and with much success. His early educational advantages had been but meagre, but he had given much time to private study, and had gained a broad general knowledge which afforded him ample equipment for school room work, in which he would doubtless have made an excellent record had he elected it as his life occupation. As it was, labor was scarce in the coal mines, and workmen were liberally paid, with the advantage of steady employment as against short term school employment, and in 1864, with his brother John F.

Lewis, he engaged in mining in Jermyn. Two years later (in 1866) he came to Scranton and engaged in a general mercantile business in that part of the city known as Providence. He soon disposed of this, and opened a hardware establishment in the same neighborhood, and for two years was a member of the firm of Lewis & Fish, after which he continued alone for five years. This venture was unsuccessful, and, without capital, he engaged himself as an insurance agent and conveyancer, building up a large business which he continued with much success until 1886, and it was now that he entered upon that larger career of usefulness which made his name familiar throughout the entire region.

In 1875 Governor Hartranft had appointed Mr. Lewis paymaster of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, a position which involved large responsibilities, without more than nominal emolument, but was a testimonial to his honor and ability. In 1879 the same executive named him as one of the first auditors of Lackawanna county, but he declined the position. On the separation of the county from Luzerne he was elected associate judge, and with Judges Handley, Hand and Moffit held court for five years in Washington Hall, in Lackawanna avenue. At the end of this period the office was abolished under the provisions of the new constitution. In the fall of 1885, after a warm contest, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for sheriff, and his popularity was significantly attested by his election by a plurality of nearly one thousand, while his predecessor, Randolph Crippen, a Democrat, had been elected by a plurality of seventeen hundred, and his successor, Robinson, also a Democrat, was elected by a plurality of more than two thousand. Mr. Lewis entered upon his duties January 1, 1886, and during his three years term of service made a record for efficiency and integrity second to that of none other similar officer in the commonwealth. In 1889, after the failure of the Scranton City Bank, Judge Lewis, as the representative of the depositors, and Dr. Throop, representing the stockholders, were appointed trustees of the property then known as the "Jessup leases," and it was largely due to his watchfulness and sagacity that the claims of the depositors were speedily paid. Having thus strongly demonstrated his ability as a financier, on October 1, 1890, Mr. Lewis was offered and accepted the responsible positions of a director and the general manager of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, which controlled the output of eighteen breakers, and he served in this two-fold capacity until the prop-

erties passed into the hands of the Erie Company. He was prominently identified with various other great enterprises of more than local importance. In 1896 he was one of the incorporators of the Susquehanna Connecting Railroad Company, of which he was chosen president. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the North Scranton Bank, was its first president, and served as such until his death. He was also president of the Lackawanna Telephone Company of Scranton, a director in the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank, and was connected with various other institutions and industries in and about Scranton.

While Mr. Lewis was thus deeply engaged in practically all the concerns that made up the material importance of the city, he devoted himself in large degree to those higher interests which give to a community moral and intellectual strength. A sincere christian, he was one of the most earnest and active members of the Providence Presbyterian Church, which he served for fifteen years as a member of the board of trustees and chairman of that body, this period of service including the time of the building of the new church edifice. He was among the most liberal contributors to the support of the church and to its benevolences, and, in addition, he materially aided many outside benevolent causes, as well as the distressed in the community. Among the tributes to his memory at the time of his decease, it was said of him that "he was a regular, devout and reverent worshipper in God's house on the Sabbath day, and until within the past year or two he was seldom absent from the appointed place at morning and evening service. He was a christian man of a rare type of excellence. His fervent belief in God and Christ, and his faith in prayer, were real things to him. He practiced religion in his daily walk and conversation." His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he remained a steadfast Republican throughout his life, taking an active part in support of its principles and policies, serving at various times upon its county and state committees, and sitting as a delegate in its conventions. He was not, however, desirous of official preferment, and was in no sense an office seeker. He was an active member of Griffin Post No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, and his sympathy and aid were ever freely extended to those unfortunates who had proved their fealty to their country by army service. In Masonry he had attained to the thirty-second degree, but in later years had only retained affiliation with Hiram Lodge, No. 261, of which he was a life member.

He aided in the organization of the North End board of trade, of which he was president for several years and until he declined a re-election. He was a man of fine social qualities, and cultivated tastes, and derived much pleasure from his large and well selected library.

December 31, 1863, shortly after his return from army service, and while engaged as a school teacher, Judge Lewis married Miss Adeline Wells, who was born in Susquehanna county, and who died there April 14 of the next year. At Scranton, in March, 1867, he married Miss Casandra Bloss, daughter of William Bloss, a contractor and builder, and a member of an old Pennsylvania family. She died May 30, 1877, leaving two children: William J. Jr., and Effa, who became the wife of Arja Powell. William J. Jr., graduated from Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and for some years has been assistant general inspector of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company. June 2, 1882, Judge Lewis married Miss Mary Griffith, a native of Wales, who survives her husband. Three children were born of this union, all boys, one of whom died at two years, one at the age of three, and the surviving child is Walford C. Lewis. Judge Lewis died January 25, 1902, after an illness of ten weeks. His removal was a distinct loss to the community and bitter bereavement to his family. The local press and the various bodies in which he held membership paid touching tribute to his great worth. It was said of him that in no instance throughout his career did he fail to win and hold the respect and esteem of anyone with whom he had relations of any kind; that his wise counsel will be sadly missed in the various enterprises in which he was engaged, and that the memory of his services to the community will keep him in remembrance for many years. At his funeral the Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., delivered a glowing eulogium. The last rites were performed by the Masonic fraternity, and the Grand Army Post of which deceased was an honored member. The character of the lamented dead was fittingly summed up in the following resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the bank of which he was so long the head:

"A manly man, a christian gentleman, the president of this bank, is dead—William J. Lewis, for many years a resident of North Scranton. We all knew the life he led. To this community it was a benediction, and to all of his neighbors an inspiration. Right minded, strong and courageous in his convictions from a proper sense of duty, he never wavered. Bright and cheerful in disposition, his presence on any oc-

casion was grateful, his unexpected or enforced absence invariably deplored. Rare, indeed, was his personality. The heart and the head each seemed to play an equal part, the one compelling respect and admiration by the exercise of its powers; the other inspiring love and devotion by the exhibition of its virtues. As a neighbor he was hospitable to all, and kind to the poor. A man of affairs, and exceptionally wide experience, in both private and public life, he was honest and true to the best and highest ideals.

"From the organization of the North Scranton Bank until the hour of his untimely death, he was president of the institution. A member of our board of directors, he was sagacious and conservative in consultation. The highest executive officer of the bank, no detail of its business escaped his notice, nor did any matter appear too trifling to claim his attention. Not a little of the bank's present highly satisfactory condition, not a little of its promising future, is to be attributed to his indefatigable and unselfish devotion to its interests.

"And now, finally, it may be said of him that he was a man of many friends, and no enemies."

W. H. OLMSTEAD, M. D. No calling or profession to which man turns his attention is so fraught with interest and responsibility as that of the physician. No student needs more thorough or painstaking training than does the man who takes up the science of materia medica. The successful physician must be quick of perception, prompt in action, capable, tender and sympathetic. Dr. W. H. Olmstead was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1862, a son of Dr. Johnson C. and Dency (Woodward) Olmstead, and grandson of Osborn and Violette Olmstead, natives of Connecticut, who migrated to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, where Osborn Olmstead divided his attention between agricultural pursuits and the operation of a tannery. Their family consisted of thirteen children, nine of whom attained years of maturity.

Dr. Johnson C. Olmstead (father) was born in New York in 1819. He was a graduate of the University of New York, and for the long period of forty-six years was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, in Susquehanna county. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1846 he married Dency Woodward, daughter of Jonathan K. Woodward, and the sister of Warren J. Woodward, judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Four children

were the issue of this union, Dr. W. H. Olmstead being the only surviving member at the present time (1905). Dr. Johnson C. Olmstead died in 1887, aged sixty-eight years. He survived his wife many years, her death occurring in 1864.

In the schools of his native village Dr. W. H. Olmstead obtained the rudiments of his education, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by attendance at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, and at Sprague's Business College, Kingston. In 1887 he took up the study of medicine, the same year entered the Long Island Medical College, later was a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 was graduated with Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. The same year he opened an office in Dalton, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, and then located in Fleetville, where he remained four years. In March, 1896, he located in Taylor and since then has devoted himself exclusively to his profession and the best interests of his patients. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arcanum.

In 1883 Dr. Olmstead married Miss Sallie Brownell, daughter of Daniel and Hester Brownell, and three children have been born to them: Kate, Nina, and Hawley.

FULLER FAMILY. Edward Fuller was one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," and became the progenitor of the family in America. He and his wife Ann had a son, Samuel Fuller (2), who married Jane Lathrop, and their son Samuel Fuller (3), married Ann Miller, and afterward Mary Ide. Samuel Fuller (4), son of Samuel Fuller, married Dorothy Wilmarth.

Samuel Fuller, of the fifth generation in America, was born and lived at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was three times married, his wives being successively Susan Harton, Waity Ormsbee and Hannah Lake. His children by his second wife were Nathan, Ruth, Dolly and Waity. The children of his third marriage were Samuel, Jacob, David, Jesse, Nathaniel, Daniel, Susan, Louis, Hannah and Rhoda.

Jesse Fuller (6), fourth child of Samuel and Hannah (Lake) Fuller, was born at Rehoboth, February 14, 1752, and died January 17, 1832. He was married in March, 1776, to Lydia Miller, who was born August 25, 1760, died November 1, 1830. Jesse Fuller resided in the western part of Rehoboth, near Palmer's river, and not far from the Taunton pike. He attended the Palmer

river meeting house, and his remains together with those of his wife lie buried in the cemetery at Diamond Hill, town of Cumberland, Rhode Island. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Rehoboth in Captain Sylvanus Martin's company under Colonel Carpenter. He participated in the battle of Bennington, coming out unhurt, and assisted in drawing from the field the cannon captured from the British. An anecdote is related of him that can be found in the history of Rehoboth. It seems that in 1776 a company was raised under Colonel Thomas Carpenter to join Washington's army at White Plains. The British advanced to that point, and in the skirmish attacked the Americans and retreated. In the American army there was a soldier by the name of Fuller, and when the enemy retreated he was one of the foremost in pursuit, and, coming up with the British soldiers, who were just leaving a house in which they had delayed for refreshments, he leveled his musket at them and called out in a most determined tone, "Throw down your guns, or I'll shoot you through." They, either from fear or some other motive, instantly obeyed, and Fuller, in all real pride and triumph, led back two gigantic British prisoners to the colonel, who surveying the Goliathlike dimensions of the prisoners, and, contrasting them with the inferior stature of their captor, inquired of Fuller how he managed to take them. Fuller, who stuttered at times, answered, "Well, Colonel, I sur-sur-rounded them." The name of Jesse Fuller appears on a list of men in Captain Nathaniel Carpenter's company stationed at Brookline six weeks, and was dismissed January 15, 1776. (Extract from Massachusetts Muster and Payrolls, vol. 53, page 236). His name appears on a list of men in Captain Carpenter's company in Colonel Simeon Cary's regiment and General John Fellows' brigade at New York and White Plains. His term of service at that time was five months, and he was dismissed December 1, 1776. (Massachusetts Muster and Payrolls, vol. 53, page 236). His name appears as that of a private in the muster and payrolls of Captain Sylvanus Martin's company of Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment for service in Rhode Island, December 8, 1776, time of service sixteen days. Again his name appears in a list of men in Captain James Hibb's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, at Bristol, for three months, from December 28, 1776. (Massachusetts Muster and Payrolls, vol. 53, page 25). He also did service according to the muster and payroll of Captain Israel Hicks under command of Colonel John Daggett, in



A. C. Fuller.

Rhode Island, the time of his enlistment being January 2, 1778, and his term of service three months, the roll being sworn to at Rehoboth. (Rhode Island Service, vol. 19, page 199). He appears with rank of sergeant on the muster and payroll of Captain Jacob Taylor's Company, Colonel John Jacob's regiment, for service in Rhode Island, time of enlistment May 1, 1778, the term of enlistment to expire January 1, 1779; time of service eight months and one day; town to which soldier belonged Rehoboth. (Rhode Island Service, vol. 2, page 49).

The children of Jesse and Lydia (Miller) Fuller were: Elizabeth, born December 29, 1786, married Nathan Guild; Lydia, born April 13, 1787, married William Walcott; Jesse, born November 23, 1792, married Philanda Morse and (second) Sallie Billings; Sarah (called Sally), born May 5, 1795, married Jesse Whiting; Hannah, born March 10, 1797, married David Holmes; Nancy, born July 7, 1801, died August 31, 1841, who was second wife of Jesse Whiting.

Jesse Fuller (7), son of Jesse and Lydia (Miller) Fuller, married Philanda Morse and afterward Sallie Billings. Among his children was

Charles A. Fuller (8), who was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, January 21, 1821. He was a builder and carpenter by trade. He removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, in 1830, and to Clinton, same county, in 1845, and remained a resident there until 1873, a period of twenty-eight years. During this time he operated a planing mill on the east side of the Oriskany creek, on College street, and also built the College observatory, the Bartlett residence, and the house nearly opposite, now owned by Mrs. Libbey. Later he took up his residence in Utica, New York, where for many years he led a retired life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican in politics, and served as a clarinet player in the militia. He married Carile Gates, and their children were: Arthur C., a sketch of whom follows this; Albert W., and William S. Of this number Albert W. married Sarah Shaw, and had four children: Mabel, wife of Charles A. Peck; Grace; a son that died in early childhood; and Clarence. Charles A. Fuller passed away at his home in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, July 2, 1904, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Oliver Owen, of St. James Church, and the interment was in Clinton cemetery. He is survived by two sons: Arthur C. Fuller, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Albert W. Fuller, of Albany,

New York. He also leaves three sisters—Miss Mary E. Fuller, of Clinton, New York; Mrs. Sarah McEntee, of Westmoreland, New York; and Mrs. Julia L. Earl, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Arthur C. Fuller (9), eldest son of Charles A. and Carile (Gates) Fuller, was born February 27, 1849, in Oneida county, New York. He was educated in the district and high schools of Clinton, New York, but relinquished a collegiate course which he prepared for, in order to become a clerk in a store at Clinton, in which capacity he served for two years. The following year he was employed in the branch office of the Remington Agricultural Works at Utica, New York, from which he was transferred to the main office of the company at Ilion, New York, where he remained two years. He was then employed with J. S. & M. Peckham, stove manufacturers, at Utica, for nine years, and had charge of the financial part of the business up to 1882. In that year he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, became connected with the Scranton Stove Works, and with J. A. Lansing purchased the controlling interest and became treasurer, and at the present time (1905) is vice-president and treasurer of the same. The business was established in 1866 by the Scranton Stove and Manufacturing Company, later was changed to the Scranton Stove Works, which was founded by some of Scranton's best known business men of the past and present, among them the late Colonel J. A. Price, J. J. Albright, J. C. Platt, H. S. Pierce, J. A. Linen and William Connell. The business was first located on West Lackawanna avenue, but in 1892 removed to the present site and erected a new plant which, with extensive additions recently constructed, is one of the largest exclusive stove plants in the east. The plant occupies nine acres, three and one-half acres under roof. It employs four hundred men, and their chief product is the manufacture of the "Dockash" stoves and ranges. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Board of Trade, director, and member of the executive committee and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company. He is a member of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and of its board of trustees, of which body he is secretary. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Green Ridge Club, the Green Ridge Wheelmen's Building Company, in which he is a director, and he was one of the organizers and for eleven years treasurer of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. For his services in the capacity named the Society, at its annual banquet, in 1903, presented to him a loving-cup inscribed as follows: "Presented by the

New England Society of North-eastern Pennsylvania to Mr. Arthur Charles Fuller, in recognition of efficient services as Treasurer, 1892-1903."

Mr. Fuller married, December 17, 1873, Clara Woolworth, a daughter of Cornwell and Angeline (Coe) Woolworth, and their children are: Howard A., a graduate of Lafayette College; he is a member of the firm of Foote & Fuller Company, house furnishing goods, at Scranton. Ray W., also a graduate of Lafayette College, receiving the degree of electrical engineer; he then learned the stove business at St. Louis, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois, and is now superintendent of the manufacturing part of the stove business of the Scranton Stove Works. He married Grace Sanderson, who bore him a son, Arthur C. Fuller, and a daughter, Louise S. Fuller. Florence M., who died at the age of three years. Floid M., a junior in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, mechanical engineering course. Warren L., a student at Haverford Preparatory school, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD BAKER STURGES, of Scranton, has contributed largely to the development of that city during the many years that it has been his home.

The narrative of his ancestry, which we copy largely from Mr. Kulp's volume, is of peculiar interest in at least one respect. The four direct ancestors of his father and mother came to this country within twenty years after the arrival of the Mayflower. He is a descendant of Roger Sturgis (an early form of the name), of Clifton, Northamptonshire, England, whose children are identified through his will, made November 10, 1530. From him the family line is traced through Robert, Roger, and Robert, to Edward, the first of the family in America. Edward Sturges came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and later settled in Yarmouth. From him the family line is traced through Peter and Christopher to Joseph. Joseph Sturges settled in Stamford, Connecticut, where his son Lewis was born, July 15, 1756, and died in 1838. His wife was Mary Porter. His son, Joseph Porter Sturges, was born in 1784, and died in 1861. His wife was Laura, a daughter of Thomas H. Benedict.

Thomas H. Benedict was a descendant of Thomas Benedict, whose history is given in "The Genealogy of the Benedicts in America," by Henry Marvin Benedict, who says: "Among those Englishmen who went into voluntary exile

rather than endure the cruelties and oppressions of the Stuarts, was Thomas Benedict, of Nottinghamshire." The writer says there is reason to suppose that the family anciently resided in the silk manufacturing district of France, and were of Latin origin; that Huguenot persecutions arising, they fled to Germany, and thence by way of Holland to England. In 1640 Thomas Benedict was an inhabitant of Southold, Long Island, in 1657 of Huntington, and in 1662 of Jamaica, Long Island. March 20, 1663, Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, appointed him a magistrate; in September of the same year he was one of the Long Islanders who petitioned to be annexed to the Connecticut colony. He was one of the most important men of his day. He was a commissioner when the English under Colonel Richard Nicolls supplanted the Dutch authority, and was a member of "a general meeting" on the last day of February, 1665, this being probably the first English incumbent of nearly if not all the local offices. He was identified with the founding of what some have termed the first Presbyterian Church in America, at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1662. He died November 20, 1689. His son, Lieutenant Daniel Benedict, was born on Long Island, removed to Norwalk, Connecticut; was a soldier in "the swamp fight," December 19, 1675; in 1690 removed to Danbury, Connecticut. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Marvin.

Rev. Thomas Benedict Sturges, son of Joseph Porter and Laura (Benedict) Sturges, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1812. For more than thirty years he was the Congregational minister at Greenfield Hill, in that state. It is a noteworthy fact that the only vote he ever cast for a presidential candidate was for James G. Blaine. He married Hannah West, daughter of Chauncey Baker; her father was a banker, at one time sheriff of Jefferson county, New York, and a devoted Presbyterian; her mother was a daughter of Hoshiah Pratt, of Jefferson county, New York, descended from Lieutenant William Pratt, who was at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Edward Baker Sturges, son of Rev. Thomas Benedict and Hannah West (Baker) Sturges, was born at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, February 15, 1845. He was educated at the College of New York, residing in that city for five years. During the Civil war he served with troops called out to defend the national authority, and his first visit to Pennsylvania was when, as a member of a New York regiment, he aided in driving from its soil the invading rebel army of General Robert E. Lee. He read law under the



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preceptorship of J. D. Alvord, of Fairfield county, Connecticut, and in February, 1867, was admitted to the bar of that county. In the same year, he came to Luzerne county to attend the funeral of a relative, and was so favorably impressed by the prospects of Scranton, that he abandoned his purpose of locating in the city of New York. John B. Smith, then general manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was largely instrumental in aiding him to a footing in Scranton, and in the course of a few years he had built up a large practice, which soon became equally remunerative, perhaps, with that of any other practitioner in the city. He gave himself to it unsparingly until he had become largely interested in important business affairs, and felt the necessity of surrendering a part of his work or suffering serious impairment of health. He had carefully investigated European applications for the electrical operation of railways, and, convinced of its practicability, he set himself to its introduction in Scranton; organized a company for the purpose of building an electrical street railway; personally superintended the construction of the road and the building of its equipment, and as president directed its operation. As a result he brought to the city the distinction of having the first street railway in the United States built for electric power (notwithstanding claims made by other localities), and Scranton became famous as "The Electric City." He also organized and became president of the Lackawanna Electric Power Company, which supplied power to the Scranton roads; and the Suburban Electric Light Company. He is yet identified with many important interests, and is now president of the Pine Hill Coal Company, president of the Clarence Coal Company, a director in the Dolph Coal Company, and many other local business interests. He was, during its construction, president of the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railroad (now the Wyoming division of the Ontario and Western Railroad), president of the proposed New York, Wyoming and Western Railroad; also, of the Scranton Coal Company; and a director in the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, and the Lackawanna Steel Company. He is also interested in various other industrial and financial institutions.

Nor are his activities restricted to materialities. Holding to high ideals, he has ever zealously labored for those interests which conduce to cleanliness of personal life and civic

integrity and decency. A firm friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has served for many years upon its board of trustees, was its president in 1873-74, and for a number of years its corresponding secretary. An inscription upon the outer walls of the gymnasium proves his interest in the work and his characteristic modesty in proclaiming it. He is also interested in many of the charitable institutions of the city. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association state committee, National Municipal League and kindred societies. He was one of the eight members of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, who originally pledged themselves to the organization of the Second Church, of which he was for several years a trustee; he is now an elder in the Green Ridge Church. For five years he was a member of the noted "Company D," and was one of the organizers of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to which that company belonged. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, the Engineers' Club, and the New England Society.

During recent years it has been as a foremost member of the Municipal League of Scranton that Mr. Sturges has made his influence chiefly felt locally. Even in these days of great reform movements, the campaign led by Mr. Sturges, covering more than five years of incessant labor, stands out as unique, if not unprecedented. Several years ago, feeling that Scranton had drifted far away from the condition of an ideal and law-abiding city, he brought together a number of representative Scranton citizens of standing and influence. The result was the organization of a Municipal League for the purification of social, moral and political conditions in the city. There was urgent necessity for remedial agencies. Many public offices were held by men notoriously inefficient, if not absolutely corrupt; graft and dishonesty permeated nearly every department of the city government; gambling houses stood defiantly open; houses of ill-fame enjoyed a tacit protection which was actual immunity; brazen-faced women openly solicited on the streets; slot-machines operating such gambling games as faro and three card monte were in operation at almost every corner; hundreds of "speakeasies" were without molestation; bribery was practiced at the polls, in councils; the moral tone of the city was notoriously bad, and young men in great numbers were falling into the pitfalls set for them almost everywhere.

Determined to strike at the fountain head—the jury system and city councils—they procured from New York a number of detectives who found little difficulty in obtaining incriminating evidence against nineteen councilmen. They were prosecuted, and only escaped condign punishment by resigning their offices, signing an agreement not to aspire to public office for a period of five years, and each paying to the Municipal League the sum of two hundred dollars. This fund was by the League turned over to certain deserving charities. During this crusade, (which involved incessant labor, considerable expense, and no little personal danger on the part of the efficient agent, Robert Wilson, within a year an entire change had taken place in the general morals of the city. More than two hundred and fifty cases of Sunday and other illegal liquor selling were prosecuted, resulting in many convictions, and practically ridding the city of this form of violation of law. Gambling of every description was broken up; the number of dram shops was reduced to a minimum, and those conducted with all the orderliness possible.

When, during the investigations which resulted in these praiseworthy achievements, Mr. Sturges came to realize, among other evils, the inefficient if not corrupt system of selecting jurymen, he resolved to correct as far as possible that fundamental defect in our court system. He announced himself as a candidate for jury commissioner, was overwhelmingly elected and performed the duties of the office during his term of three years. The improvement in the character of the jurymen developed during his term of service was most marked. Men charged with the most important business interests gave up their time willingly and served as jurymen in both civil and criminal trials. The improvement thus begun has continued to the present time. The League has also closed all houses of ill-fame, and driven the greater number of their inmates away. As a result of the work of the League, the city of Scranton has been elevated from a low plane of morality, comparable only to that of some of the frontier towns of a quarter of a century ago, to undisputed rank among the very best conducted Eastern cities, in point of all that makes for salutary social conditions. A circumstance connected with the crusade against Sunday liquor sellers has been noted by outside newspapers as being especially remarkable. A number of licensed liquor dealers

(some of whom had undoubtedly been guilty of offences against the Sunday laws), joined in raising a fund of \$5000 to be used by the League in prosecuting future violators. As the League refused to touch the money except as from time to time required for the above purpose, the fund was placed in the hands of Hon. E. N. Willard and Mr. Sturges, to be paid over as needed.

This civic contest for better conditions was the third in which Mr. Sturges has been the leader since he came to Scranton in 1869. For conspicuous public service in earlier years, and along similar lines, the citizens of Scranton, in 1877, presented him with a handsome silver service. The subject of this sketch has found time, notwithstanding his active life, to inform himself as to conditions in other countries. He has twice gone around the world, paying especial attention to missionary and kindred work, in which he has always been greatly interested. He is a member of both the Palestine and the Egyptian Exploration Societies, having visited those countries several times, and is a close student of all that concerns the rapidly changing conditions in the Orient.

Mr. Sturges married Miss Marion Sanderson, a daughter of Hon. George Sanderson, and of this union were born three children: Clarence; George, who married Miss Helen Saxe, of Scranton; and Nanna, who resides at home. The sons are associated with their father in business.

WILLIAM T. SMITH. Seldom in a lifetime does an individual raise to himself, without ambition, and as a result solely of high moral purpose, such splendid monuments in perfection of personal character and works of enduring benefit to his fellow-men, as were left by William Tallman Smith, and his memory is one of the most ennobling possessions of the city benefited by his presence and effort. He inherited the sturdy virtues of a New England ancestry, and shaped his career after the loftiest models. In Scranton he laid the foundations of his fortune, and it was the field of his great usefulness. Displaying all the abilities of the thoroughly equipped master of extensive affairs, he won large and well deserved success. Amid all the labors and perplexities and triumphs of an active business life, he avoided the almost inevitable error of losing himself in it. On the contrary, he ever culti-



Wm. Smith

vated those graces of heart and mind which broaden the mental view and strengthen the moral fibre, and find expression in love for literature and art, and the real refinements of society. He held himself upon even a higher plane. He kept his heart warm toward all humanity, bestowing upon all about him the benedictions of sympathy and thoughtful consideration. His life abounded in gentle words and kindly deeds, while his broad philanthropy was marked by generous and continued benefactions to every class of institution which seeks to ameliorate the condition of the afflicted and distressed. His death was deeply deplored, all classes of the community mourning his loss as that of a personal friend, and the general grief was touchingly expressed by the various bodies with which the lamented deceased had been associated, and the numerous charities to which his aid had been ever generously extended.

Mr. Smith was born in Middlebury, Vermont, November 30, 1834, a son of Ruel and Judith N. (Haskell) Smith. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts, descendants of English ancestors who came to America as early as 1632. In his young manhood the father went to Vermont, where he engaged in a mercantile business. In 1840 he removed to Rhode Island, where he died in 1860. His widow, a woman of unusual intellect and strength of character, and whose traits were transmitted to the son, died five years later.

Mr. Smith received a thorough practical education in the common schools. In early life he entered upon his active career as a clerk in a general store at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, conducted by his brother. In 1857 he removed to Providence, where he was engaged in business for three years, leaving there to take charge of the quarries of the Harris Lime Rock Company, in Rhode Island. Early in 1862, the second year of the civil war period, his patriotism moved him to offer his services to his country, and he secured a temporary release from his duties to admit of his entering the military service. Enlisting in the Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, he served a term of three months in the defense of the national capital, then jeopardized by the rebel army. He discharged his every duty with alacrity and fidelity, and was honorably mustered out of service, returning home, and resuming his connection with the quarries. While thus engaged he was elected to the

state legislature, in which he served for one term, with satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself. In the latter part of 1865 he visited Texas, with a view to locating there, but after some months determined to return home. Shortly afterward he was appointed secretary and treasurer of two silver mining companies in Nevada, and spent three years in that region in the interests of those corporations. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained nearly a year, but without making any permanent business arrangement.

Mr. Smith first became identified with the city of Scranton in 1870, when he accepted the proffered superintendency of the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, a Boston (Massachusetts) corporation having leasehold rights in mines in Scranton. Locating in Scranton he assumed full charge of the company's properties, and conducted its business until 1877. Mr. Smith later leased the mines in perpetuity, and operated them during the remainder of his life, and became widely known as one of the most extensive coal operators in the Lackawanna Valley. He became president of the Meredith Run Coal Company, and was largely interested in the Sterrick Creek Coal Company. He was also actively identified with various other industrial corporations of importance—the Scranton Forging Company, the Lackawanna Lumber Company, the Scranton Packing Company, the Lackawanna Mills, and others of lesser note. He was likewise a foremost figure in various large financial enterprises. In 1872 he became a stockholder in the Third National Bank of Scranton, and in 1883 was elected a director, a position which he occupied until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company in May, 1887, was its first president, and was continued as such throughout his life. He gave as diligent attention to his duties in connection with these institutions as he did to his personal affairs, and his fidelity and wisdom in all pertaining to their operations and conduct was relied upon with implicit confidence. His prominence in industrial and financial affairs and his great ability were recognized in the esteem in which he was held by his associates in the Scranton board of trade, of which body he was elected president in 1888, and he was twice re-elected, finally declining further service. In 1886, as president of the board of health, he rendered useful service in aiding in the remedying of many evils, and in effecting

the prevention of many violations of the sanitary laws.

While attention to all these varied interests would seemingly fully tax the energies of any one man, Mr. Smith gave unsparingly of his effort, as well as of his means, not only to the advancement of community interests along all material lines, but was ever foremost in all philanthropic and charitable work. His devotion to the Lackawanna Hospital (in which he was a director for many years) and his unflinching liberality in its support, were so deeply appreciated that the authorities of that institution, on the occasion of his death, issued a handsomely bound memorial volume in recognition of his services. He extended substantial aid also to Hahnemann Hospital. He took an almost pathetic interest in the Home for the Friendless, and in ministering to its wards—"the pitiful woman, and the children of the needy." He was for many years the treasurer of the Associated Charities of Scranton, and that body, in its action with reference to his death, bore fervent testimony to "his unbounded charity as of the highest type," and to "his unselfish efforts in the alleviation of human distress wherever found." With lofty conceptions of education, he bestowed his most careful attention in this field to one of the most beneficent institutions ever brought into existence—the Oral School for the Deaf. He was one of its founders, his interest in its work beginning with the inception of the scheme for teaching the deaf by oral methods, and he was most efficiently identified with the effort to establish the school in Scranton. He ever stood with its most generous and self-sacrificing patrons, equally ready with his counsel, his personal service and his means, for the blessing of the unfortunate class for which it was founded. After his death the board of directors pronounced him as "necessary to the success of the work," and they honored the institution and themselves by placing in its hall the portrait of their beloved associate and "a worthy founder." Mr. Smith ever took a warm interest in the Scranton Public Library, and served efficiently in the station of vice-president from the organization of the board of trustees to the time of his death. He was an ardent admirer of Mr. Albright, the donor of the library edifice, and provided the handsome portrait of that gentleman which adorns the principal library room.

To none of the causes and interests aided and encouraged by Mr. Smith did he bring

perfunctory service. Whatever enlisted his effort he labored for with enthusiasm as well as ripe wisdom. Withal, he was modest and unassuming, caring nothing for the praise of men as such, but everything for the object in view. True, he appreciated in highest degree the esteem of those about him, but to court popularity by an ostentatious display of benevolence would have been impossible in him. All his conduct was the natural outgrowth of the movings of a sincere christian spirit, of an unexpressed, but, for that reason, more eloquent enunciation of the fact that "they serve God well who serve his creatures." He was in every phase of his life what he was as a churchman—sincere, conscientious, unselfish, patterning after that Divine One who went about doing good. He was a vestryman for many years of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and his rector, the warden and vestrymen united in saying of him: "His purse, his time, his labor, the best gifts of his head and heart, have always been freely given for the upbuilding of the church and the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. He was a helper to every good work. Such a record is indeed rare, and must, we hope and believe, be a constant incentive to all who knew and loved him, to earnest efforts to continue the work which he so faithfully and usefully carried on." His personal traits were such as to make him delightfully companionable. A lover of the best in literature and art, with sincere admiration for the true and beautiful, and with excellent conversational powers and well trained judgment, he was instructive without assuming to teach, and inspiring without effort to impress. In his political convictions he was a Republican, firmly holding to the cardinal principles of his party, but in the same spirit in which he discharged life's duties in all other relations—with all regard for others, and with no thought of self-seeking.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Smith came to the community as a great shock, occurring as it did, unexpectedly and far from home. In February, 1898, with his wife, he went to Florida for a brief respite from business. Late in March they were in St. Louis, Missouri, visiting relatives. There Mr. Smith was taken ill with neuralgia of the heart. On Friday, March 25, about six o'clock in the morning, he awoke with a paroxysm of pain, and died instantly without uttering a word. The remains, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and other relatives, were conveyed to Scranton in

the private car of President Robinson, of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. His body was interred March 29, the Rev. Dr. Israel officiating, the active pallbearers being selected from among those who had been in his employ in life.

The tributes paid to the memory of the deceased by many organizations with which he had been connected, and the charities to which he had contributed, were numerous and fervent. The Board of Trade, the directors of the Third National Bank, the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Scranton Lace Curtain Company bore testimony to his integrity of character, and his activity in matters connected with the furtherance of the industry and prosperity of Scranton and vicinity, and whose life was an inspiration to all who knew him. The expressions of the authorities of the various charitable institutions, the Associated Charities, the Lackawanna Hospital, the Hahnemann Hospital and the Home for the Friendless; of the directors of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, and of the Scranton Public Library; and of the rector and officers of St. Luke's Church—these have been epitomized in the body of this narrative, all expressive of gratitude to the warm-hearted philanthropist for his constant and liberal benefactions, and his personal service so freely rendered. His personal traits were feelingly touched upon by the Scranton Club, in whose creation and government he was a leader: "To speak of our loss is but to echo what has been felt by so many organizations with purposes widely divergent. Memories of his genial presence recall a personality rich in the qualities that make for fellowship, the flower of all intercourse between man and man; and the Scranton Club will ever guard those memories, not only as golden links to the receding years, but also as an inspiration toward the maintenance of the highest ideals of companionship."

In 1857 Mr. Smith, while residing in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, married Miss Annie E. Jenckes, daughter of George W. C. Jenckes, of that city. Of this marriage were born two children, both of whom died young, and the mother died in 1861. In 1871 Mr. Smith married Miss Abby H. Richmond, daughter of Lorenzo Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont. This was a most happy union. A lady of all womanly graces and cultivated mind, Mrs. Smith was in complete harmony with her husband in disposition, tastes and love for good works, and

were as one in thoughtfulness for the welfare of others, particularly for the needy and distressed, and counselled fully together in the disposal of their means in all charitable ways. It is pleasurable to note that Mrs. Smith has continued to bestow her benevolence with the same graciousness and liberality, and in the same unostentatious manner, many of her gifts reaching the beneficiaries so quietly that none others knew of them. A splendid work, the conception of Mr. Smith, is now completed under the direction of Mrs. Smith since his death—the W. T. Smith Memorial Manual Training School. This imposing structure stands on Adams street, adjoining the new public school building. It is an architectural ornament to the city, and is a model of utility, combining every advantage suitable to its purpose as an unsurpassable addition to the higher educational institutions of the state. So do the works of a good man live after him—in his own deeds, the inspiration born of his example, and the tribute paid to his memory:

"A seed God suffers one to sow.
Others will reap; and, when the harvests grow,
He giveth increase through all coming years,
And lets men reap in joy seed that was sown in tears."

HON. PATRICK DELACY, of Scranton, who is widely known and greatly respected throughout the greater portion of the Keystone state, but more particularly in his own and adjacent counties, where as a civilian he has done good and honest service for the development and progress of the commonwealth, was among the brave men who voluntarily sacrificed every project that was dear to them for the integrity of the Union and who served heroically throughout the entire period of the Civil war. He is a member of an old Norman family that settled in Ireland in the twelfth century, but returned to France four centuries later, returning to Ireland to participate in the revolution of 1798. His parents, William and Catherine (Boyle) DeLacy, were natives, respectively, of county Wexford and Kilkenny, Ireland, and were united in marriage in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1832.

Hon. Patrick DeLacy, second son of William and Catherine (Boyle) DeLacy, was born in Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1835. When he was about eight years of age his parents removed to Slocum Hollow, now the city of Scranton, and after a residence of one year there moved to until he attained the age of seventeen years Pat-

Daleville, Covington township, where they purchased a farm in the beech woods. From then rick DeLacy worked on the farm in summer and attended school in the winter. He then went to Dunmore and secured employment in the store of the late Judge Collins, where he remained until the property was destroyed by fire, after which he worked as a laborer at loading coal in the mines. The following May he returned to his father's farm and remained thereon until the spring of 1852, when he began an apprenticeship with John Meehan to learn the trade of tanner and currier. In the spring of the following year work was begun on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the line running close to the tannery, and the late William Dale and John Meehan established a large store, wherein Mr. DeLacy was employed a portion of the time, the remainder being devoted to the superintendency of the tannery, he being placed in full charge of that branch of the business. Later he worked under instructions at the currying business for one year, and was then employed as a journeyman currier in Kingston and vicinity until 1858. Shortly after his marriage to Rebecca E. Wonder, Mr. DeLacy moved to Newark, New Jersey, where he followed his trade for one year, and then accepted a position as foreman in the tannery of A. G. Hull at Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, retaining the same for one and a half years.

At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. DeLacy started to raise a company in Pike and Monroe counties, but word being received that no volunteers would be accepted he disbanded the company and removed to Trucks-ville, Luzerne county, where he leased a tannery of Isaac Rice and conducted the same for a short period of time. He then abandoned it, turning it over to his father-in-law, Jeremiah A. Wonder, to tan out and finish the stock, sell the same, turn the money over to his wife, Mrs. DeLacy, who was breaking up her home and going to live with her parents, and he entered the army as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Charles Conyngham. The company was organized in July, 1862, and mustered into the United States service in August, 1862. He carried a musket for two years and three months as a private, corporal and sergeant, was promoted to sergeant-major in the fall of 1864, was commissioned as lieutenant in the spring of 1865, was recommended to General Dana by General Bragg to be appointed captain for meritorious

conduct at Vaughn Road, which he did a few months later, but the order for muster out came shortly afterward and therefore he was never mustered out as captain, although he performed the duties of a commissioned officer during almost the entire Wilderness campaign, and a great portion of the time was in command of Company A, also assisting in the duties of sergeant-major.

Although seriously wounded twice, Lieutenant DeLacy was never absent from skirmish or battle in which the regiment took part, and which numbered over twenty general battles and numerous skirmishes, and was also in many skirmishes in which the regiment was not actively engaged. On May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, he captured a rebel battle flag as he led the charge that recaptured the line of works from Longstreet's corps, which they had just previously taken from General Hancock's men, and for which congress presented him with a medal of honor. On May 8, 1864, assisted by George W. Engle, he saved the colors of the Second Wisconsin Regiment (see Major Stine's History A. of P.) from being captured, this being another incident of the battle of the Wilderness. On May 10, after the charge of the regiment in the evening, a space between the two armies, where many of the boys lay wounded, and which was covered with dry leaves and slashed timber, caught fire from the firing of the enemy's artillery, and as the wind was toward the Union line the fire made rapid progress in the direction of the wounded men. The situation was alarming. Lieutenant DeLacy suggested to the commanding officer, Colonel Charles M. Conyngham, that fire be fought with fire as he had often seen it done when a boy on the farm. It was a hazardous undertaking, as it was directly between the armies and in line with the fire of the enemy, and the colonel hesitated to give permission thinking that the men would not live to accomplish it, but finally he gave the required permission and told Lieutenant DeLacy to call for volunteers to assist him. Two responded to the call—Roger Cox, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, now an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and John Otto, of Elyria, Colorado, both of Company E. These three moved out under heavy fire to the tops of the slashed timber to within a hundred yards of the enemy's main line; when they came up to the burning brush the enemy could not help but see them, but they kept on scraping up the dry leaves and brush, catching up burning brands and back-firing. In this way they succeeded in

preventing the fire from extending any nearer to the wounded, who were being carried back in the meantime, and it is the belief of all three that the enemy spared them, knowing they were engaged in such a humane undertaking. Both of the comrades of Lieutenant DeLacy are still living at the places named.

On May 23, 1864, Lieutenant DeLacy saved the colors of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment at North Anna by rallying a few men around them and repulsing the charge of the enemy on the right flank; the main part of the regiment by order of General Bragg had retired to a ridge about four hundred yards back. Not being aware of the order of General Bragg, Lieutenant DeLacy rallied about forty men around the colors at an old fence, running at right angles with the position the regiment had held. By rapid firing they checked the advance of the enemy on the right flank, causing them to halt to reform, and at this moment their own artillery opened on them with grape and cannister, also the infantry back of them, they being between the two lines, and in order to get back to their own line they had to face a terrific fire. Lieutenant DeLacy rushed ahead and called out to the men along the line to cease firing and let them in, which they did, for owing to the darkness and smoke of the battle it was impossible to distinguish between friend or foe, and when they reached the line Lieutenant DeLacy had the colors and four men. The little party was joined by Lieutenant Frank H. Montanya, who stayed with them. A few minutes later the man who carried the colors was shot; after Lieutenant DeLacy had held the colors for some time Merrit Coughlan, of Company K, stepped up to him and requested to be allowed to hold the flag, saying: "DeLacy, I want to redeem myself; I will hold that flag until I am shot to pieces." Previous to that time he had had some trouble in Company K by reason of which he had been reduced to the ranks. In passing the colors to him Lieutenant DeLacy said: "Merrit, I can trust you." He held them faithfully until the battle was over.

The following morning, the enemy having been repulsed the little company found the regiment, Major C. K. Hughes in command, and he was overjoyed when presented with the colors, which he thought was lost in the battle of the previous evening. On June 18, 1864, Lieutenant DeLacy had command of Company A in the charge in front of Petersburg, and when they had nearly reached the enemy's line of works the division to the left gave way and they were com-

pelled to fall back a short distance and lie down. Lieutenant DeLacy was sent back twice to report and receive orders to the division commander, General Griffin, the second time having additional orders from Colonel Glenn of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, then in command of the One Hundred and Forty-third, Colonel Reichard of the latter named having been wounded in the charge. The position of the brigade was so perilous after the charge that they could neither go backward or forward, but had to lie down and try to hold the position as directed. Lieutenant DeLacy had to pass from the front to the rear line on the ridge back of them, over a quarter of a mile, under a terrific fire each time for four times until the darkness became so dense that it was impossible to have the wounded removed from the field, after which the brigade was drawn back. Colonel Chamberlain, the commander of the brigade, had fallen as was supposed mortally wounded, but this was not so, and for his bravery in that charge he was appointed by General Grant brigadier-general on the field. Shortly afterward the brigade erected Fort Hell, and on August 18, 19 and 21 fought the Weldon Road battles, engaged in the Vaughn Road action in November, and soon afterward the first battle of Hatcher's Run was fought.

At the second battle of Hatcher's Run or Gravelly Run in February, 1865, the regiment had a very hot fight in a dense woods, and owing to the division on the left breaking it allowed the One Hundred and Forty-third to be flanked. Lieutenant DeLacy had charge as an officer of about fifty men, and with these men deployed as a skirmish line he covered the regiment as it fell back. He held and checked the enemy's line of battle for several hours, or until near night, when he drew the line off, moved back and joined the regiment, which was in line back at the run, just about to stack arms. When Lieutenant DeLacy marched his men in front of the colors to break ranks, the report having previously gone through the regiment that he had been killed, Colonel Dana was much excited, and walking up to him and putting his arms around his neck embraced him like a child in the presence of the regiment. He slapped him on the shoulder, saying at the same time: "My dear boy, you are entitled to two stars; they told me you were killed—shot from behind a tree—but I said, 'DeLacy never took a tree, and I did not believe it.'" Captain Gaylor, with other officers came up at the same time and grasped his hands, and Gaylor exclaimed: "Old boy, it made me

feel bad when I heard you were killed," and then added: "Old Gaylor got through one fight without being hit, but we fight again to-morrow, DeLacy," and a tear ran down his face. We did fight again on the next day and Captain Gaylor was killed; then the tears ran down my cheeks for it was my time to sorrow for my dear friend and comrade. The estimation in which Lieutenant DeLacy was held by his old commander, Colonel C. M. Conyngham, one of the most gallant soldiers and distinguished officers of the Army of the Potomac, is shown by the following letter written by him to Harry S. Davis, when the friends of the captain were thinking of running him for mayor of the city of Scranton:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 15, 1888.

Mr. Harry S. Davis:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of yesterday received. If you want a full statement of Capt. DeLacy's military records, and will call on me at any time, I will give you with great pleasure such data as will be necessary for your purpose. For a short record, I can only say that I look upon Capt. DeLacy as one of the most gallant men that ever wore a uniform, under any flag in the wide world. His coolness in danger, his sound military judgment, and especially his perception of the right thing to do under the circumstances, always made a wonderful impression upon me. Had circumstances been more favorable for bringing Capt. DeLacy into public notice, I am satisfied that he would have made a military record for himself, second to no one's. Whether for military or civil trust, I can most heartily endorse my friend, Captain DeLacy.

Very truly yours,

C. M. CONYNGHAM.

After the close of the war Captain DeLacy settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and for a time was employed at his trade, later being engaged for several years in the leather business. In 1867 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under General Thomas A. Rowley, and was re-appointed by Marshal Murdock. In the fall of 1871 he was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected the following year and his popularity was plainly evinced by the fact that he ran nine hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In the fall of 1874 he was a candidate for state senator, but owing to a division in the party was defeated. While in the assembly he secured the passage of a bill establishing Lackawanna Hospital and was also instrumental in forwarding other important bills. He was appointed county auditor by the county courts, and was also a candidate for the office of prothonotary of Lackawanna county.

In 1877 he was appointed chief of police by Hon. Robert H. McKune, then mayor of the city of Scranton, and to him is due the credit of organizing the present force and adopting the uniform system. During his term of office he did more than any other incumbent to eliminate criminals and subdue crime of all sorts. In 1885 he tendered his resignation in order to accept the position of assistant postmaster under Hon. D. W. Connolly. He also served in the capacity of alderman of the Seventh ward, having served three terms, in 1892, 1897 and 1902. In various campaigns he not only received the hearty support of his own party, but also received many votes from the ranks of the Republicans.

Captain DeLacy is a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, of which he was appointed aide on the staff in 1895, and was a candidate for president against General Howard, being defeated by only four votes; the Grand Army of the Republic, which he joined in 1870, was commander of the Colonel Monies Post for five terms, and quartermaster for many years; and of the Veteran Soldiers' Association of Scranton, of which he was president for over twenty years. In 1892 he was elected president of the First Corps Association, Army of the Potomac; in 1893 was elected first vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Boston; and in 1897 was elected senior vice-commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States at the convention held in Scranton. At the thirty-eighth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment last year, he was elected president of the association for the thirty-ninth time, a record not equalled in all the history of Civil war associations.

Captain DeLacy married, January 9, 1858, Rebecca Elizabeth Wonders, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1840, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah A. Wonders, of Wyoming, formerly of Reading, Pennsylvania. Their children were as follows: Sarah Catharine, widow of M. D. Roche, an attorney, and the mother of two children; she is post-state commander of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the National Council of Administration of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which she is now state secretary. Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Hicks, of New York. Anna C., who became the wife of John Peel, of Hot Springs, Arkansas. William P., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now a practicing physician in Springfield, Illinois. Nellie, deceased. Julia, deceased. Susan, deceased.

GEORGE A. LONG. A potent factor in the manufacturing interests of the county is the Long Manufacturing Company, of Scranton. The two brothers who have given their name to the firm are the great-great-grandsons on the paternal side of the first presiding judge of Schuylkill county.

A. Z. Long was a native of Schuylkill county, and came to the Lackawanna Valley prior to the Civil war. He was a contractor and builder, but subsequently became a pattern-maker for Dickson. He possessed mechanical genius to an unusual degree. He married Mary A. Grattan and their family consisted of six children, five of whom are living: Eugene F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Robert E.; Carrie M.; George A., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Mary A. The death of Mr. Long occurred in 1872. Mrs. Long, who is a native of Albany, New York, is still living.

Eugene F. Long, son of A. Z. and Mary A. Long, was born in 1860, in Scranton, and learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked for some years. He is now a member of the Long Manufacturing Company, the other members being his brother, George A. Long, and J. A. Scranton. The company manufactures what is known as the Long solderless mining lamp. This lamp is the invention of Mr. Long and is secured by letters patent. Mr. Long also secured by patent in 1891 a contrivance for coupling cars, which, though not yet in use, is superior to anything now in the market. In 1892 Mr. Long invented and patented a slate-picker, which is used in many of the collieries of the anthracite valley. The versatility of his genius is indicated by the fact that in the intervals of relaxation from the execution of his larger and more important conceptions he has invented a revolving toy whistle of unique but simple construction.

George A. Long, son of A. Z. and Mary A. Long, was born in 1867, in Scranton, and although he did not learn a trade was engaged in various mechanical pursuits, possessing as he did no small share of the mechanical genius of his elder brother. He is now one of the most useful and influential members of the Long Manufacturing Company. The firm has a large and fully equipped factory in Academy street, where it carries on a flourishing business. Mr. Long is active as a citizen, and is a recognized political leader. For three years he filled most creditably and acceptably the office of deputy county treasurer.

HON. ALFRED HAND, lawyer and jurist, and through a long career actively identified with leading religious, educational, industrial and financial affairs in Scranton and vicinity, is a representative of one of the oldest families on Long Island. His emigrant ancestor, John Hand, came from Stanstede, England, to America, in 1644, and was the progenitor of a long line of shipbuilders and men engaged in the whaling trade, men whose names are yet familiar throughout the length of Long Island. John Hand was in 1648 one of the company from Southampton, Long Island (where he was recorded on the whaling list) that founded the new settlement at Easthampton. From him the line of Judge Hand is traced through Stephen, died 1693; Stephen, junior, born 1661, died 1740; John, born 1701, died 1755; John, born 1754; John, born in Athens, Greene county, New York, married Mary Jones, March 6, 1778, and died May 30, 1809.

Ezra, son of John and Mary (Jones) Hand, was born August 9, 1799, in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York. His life was principally passed in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1875. He married, June 2, 1829, Catharine Chapman, born at Durham, Greene county, New York, February 11, 1808, and who long survived her husband, living to the age of ninety-one years. She was a lineal descendant of that Robert Chapman who in 1635 emigrated from Hull, England, to Boston, in the Massachusetts Bay colony. November 3 of the year of his arrival he was one of a company of twenty-one men sent out by Sir Richard Saltonstall to make settlements near the mouth of the Connecticut river under the patent of Lords Say and Seal. It thus appears that in both parental lines Judge Hand traces his lineage to some of the earliest New England families.

Alfred Hand, son of Ezra and Catherine (Chapman) Hand, was born at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835. He was favored with excellent educational advantages. He entered Yale College at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 1857. He read law under the office preceptorship of William and William H. Jessup, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county in November, 1859, and to that of Luzerne county on May 8, 1860. He was for a short time a member of the firm of Jessup & Hand, but in

1860 removed from Montrose to Scranton, and six years later formed a partnership with a former fellow student, Isaac J. Post, and this association was continued until March, 1879, when Governor Hoyt appointed Mr. Hand to the position of judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne. He took an active part in the creation of the new county of Lackawanna, and upon its organization was appointed to the judgeship. In 1880 he was elected to the same position for a full period of ten years, but before its conclusion (July 31, 1888), was appointed by Governor Beaver to a seat upon the supreme bench of the state to fill the unexpired term of Judge Trunkey, deceased. He served with distinguished success until the end of the term, January 1, 1889, and at once resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time, devoting his attention principally as counsel for important corporations. In the field of his profession he is recognized as the peer of any with whom he has been at any time associated, whether before the bar or on the bench.

Judge Hand has been closely identified with many of the leading institutions entering into the business life of Scranton and vicinity. From 1872 until 1879 he was president of the Third National Bank, and was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank. He has been a director of the People's Street Railway of Luzerne County, the Jefferson Railroad Company, the Dickson Manufacturing Company, the Lackawanna Valley Coal Company, the Oxford (New Jersey) Iron and Nail Company, the Davis Oil Company of New York, and is a member of the coal firm of William Connell & Company. He is deeply interested in educational and charitable institutions; has served as a trustee of Lafayette College; is president of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, the first school of the kind established in the state; has been president of the Scranton Free Library from its foundation; and for many years has rendered efficient service as president of the Lackawanna County Bible Society, a director of the Lackawanna Hospital, and president and a director of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Presbyterian in religion. Since 1866 he has been an elder in the First Church of Scranton, and has represented the presbytery of Lackawanna in six sessions of the general assembly of the denomination, serving on important committees of that body.

In politics he is a pronounced advocate of Republican principles, but has never sought official position, and the only public stations he has occupied were those within the pale of his profession.

Judge Hand married, September 11, 1861, Phebe A., daughter of the distinguished jurist, Hon. William Jessup, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. She died April 25, 1872, and Judge Hand married Helen E., daughter of Frederick Sanderson, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. To Judge Hand have been born eight children: Horace E., a graduate of Yale, class of '84, a member of the law firm of Jessup & Hand, Scranton; William J., a graduate of Yale, class of '87; Alfred, a graduate of Yale, class of '88, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '92, now practicing his profession in Philadelphia; Harriet J., Charlotte; Miles T., a graduate of Williams College and Cornell University; Helen S., and Ruth B. Hand.

HON. HENRY M. EDWARDS, a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania bar, now serving as president judge of Lackawanna county, is of Welsh nativity, born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, Great Britain, February 12, 1844, a son of John and Margaret Edwards, natives of South Wales.

His early education was obtained in the public schools and at the Normal College, Swansea, South Wales, and he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at London University. He was twenty years of age when in 1864 he came to America in company with his parents, the family home being established in Hyde Park, now a part of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. His superior education qualified him for professional work, and for a few years he directed his energies along literary and journalistic lines. He was for a year (1865) on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and for three years he published in Scranton the *Banner America*, a Welsh newspaper, of which he was managing editor. His writings were graceful and forceful, and attracted favorable attention.

While thus engaged, he devoted much of his leisure time to reading law, first merely because of a personal interest in the science, but later resolved upon this profession as a life work, and became a student in the office of the late Hon. Fred W. Gunster, early in 1871. In later years he was a colleague of Judge Gunster on the bench of Lackawanna county. He was

admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1871, and entered upon practice, soon demonstrating his comprehensive knowledge of the basic principles of the science of law and his correct application thereof to the points in litigation. In 1875 he formed a partnership with the late Judge G. W. Ward, which continued for five years, after which he continued alone in active practice. In 1885 he was elected district attorney of Lackawanna county, re-elected in 1888, at the close of his first term of three years, and declined a third term in 1891. In 1893 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of additional law judge of Lackawanna county for a term of ten years, in 1901 became president judge of the court of common pleas of Lackawanna county, and in 1903 was re-elected to the same office for a term of ten years, without opposition, receiving the unanimous nomination from both political parties. In both capacities, as lawyer and judge, he has brought to his duties the best qualities of his profession and is held in well deserved esteem by both bench and bar. In politics he is a Republican, and is recognized as a most earnest and capable exponent of the principles and policies of his party.

Judge Edwards married, November 3, 1870, Miss Jennie Richards, a native of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Thomas Richards, who came from Wales to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1832, moving to Scranton in 1868. Their children are: John R., mentioned hereafter; Margaret (Mrs. E. W. Thayer); May, Anna, Henry M., Jr.

John R. Edwards, a member of the Lackawanna county bar, is one of the coming young men in the Republican party of Lackawanna county. He was strongly urged for district attorney of Lackawanna county by an influential element in the last county campaign, with good prospects of nomination and election. He is well schooled, bright, intelligent, but modest withal. He is particularly qualified for success in politics by reason of his large acquaintance and his fine tact in making and keeping friends. He is a staunch, unwavering Republican and has all the qualifications for advancement as a representative of the party.

FRED. J. BISHOP, M. D. Of the numerous professions in which men may rise to eminence, there is none known to the professional world that claims a higher place in the esteem of all than does the science of medicine. Dr. Bishop, a young and progressive physician of Scranton,

Pennsylvania, is well qualified by nature and education for his profession, and his technical study and successful practice entitles him to a position second to none in the city of his adoption. Dr. Bishop was born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, in 1875, a son of Justus and Dora (Neimeyer) Bishop, and grandson of William and Maria (Brandt) Bishop. The Bishop family emigrated to this country in 1850, settling in Archbald, Pennsylvania, and the Neimeyer family emigrated in 1866, settling in what is now known as Jessup.

William Bishop (grandfather) was born in Germany, from whence he emigrated to this country in 1850, accompanied by his wife, Maria (Brandt) Bishop, and two children—George, born in 1844, married Louise Neil, who bore him five children, and died in 1898—and Justus, born in 1847, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Bishop located in Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he was recognized as an active and useful citizen, and where he resided up to the time of his death in the year 1865.

Justus Bishop (father) was born in Germany, in 1847, and when three years of age was brought to this country by his parents. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood of Archbald, and later entered into partnership with his brother George in the tinware business. This proved a lucrative means of livelihood, and their trade increased in proportion to the amount of energy expended. After a short period of time had elapsed they opened a branch store in Carbondale, which also prospered greatly from the beginning, both stores becoming in due course of time established hardware centers. This co-partnership was continued until 1884, in which year it was dissolved by mutual consent, George taking the store in Carbondale, and Justus the one in Archbald. Justus Bishop was one of the influential citizens of Archbald, standing high in the estimation of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social circles. For a number of years he held the office of borough treasurer, his administration being noted for integrity and efficiency. For eight years he served in the capacity of superintendent of the Archbald Water Company. He is a member of the Order of Hep-tasophs. In 1868 he married Dora Neimeyer, a native of Germany, who bore him six children, namely: William, Fred J., George, Arthur, Ruth, and Harry, deceased.

Dr. Bishop obtained his literary education in the common schools of his native town, Archbald, and the Mansfield State Normal School, from which he was graduated. In 1896, immediately

after his graduation, he entered the Chirurgical Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he opened an office in Scranton, where he has since put to a practical test the theoretical knowledge gained during his collegiate course. He has established an extensive practice, this being due to his skill in diagnosing carefully and treating successfully the various cases which have come before him. He keeps thoroughly in touch with medical thought and progress by membership in the Scranton Clinical and Pathological Society, the Lackawanna County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Bishop was united in marriage September 11, 1901, to Estella Vista Hunter, and they are the parents of one son, Bruce H. Bishop.

EMMETT HOUCK. Among the progressive business men of the younger generation whose enterprise contributes so largely to the financial prosperity of Lackawanna county, Emmett Houck, of Scranton, holds a foremost place. He is the grandson of George and Frances (Kurtz) Houck, residents of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Houck, son of George and Frances (Kurtz) Houck, was born in Monroe county, and was a well-to-do farmer and a man of influence in the township. He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Kintz) Newhart. The former was a prominent agriculturist of Monroe county, who died at the age of eighty-two years on the farm which had been his birthplace. Mr. and Mrs. Houck were the parents of the following children: Emmett, mentioned at length hereinafter; Martha, Nettie J., Joseph H., Elmer, who was a carpenter, met his death by falling from a building, October 25, 1904; Irvin, John S., and Samuel R., who is deceased.

Emmett Houck, son of Andrew and Catherine (Newhart) Houck, was born June 29, 1865, near Stroudsburg, Monroe county, where he was educated at the common schools. In early life he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and after his removal to Scranton, which took place March 3, 1887, completed his course of training. For seven years he worked for Frank Mayer, and in 1894 went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. In this enterprise he was very successful, owing in part to the thorough training which he had received and in part to mechanical

genius and executive ability. Not only is he a skilled mechanic, but also a master builder, who works from draughts and is capable of making those draughts himself. He has superintended the erection of nearly all the houses in his neighborhood, which is a new part of the city. In politics he is an advocate and supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Houck married, December 25, 1890, Mary C. Mackpeek, and the following children have been born to them: Verna C., Harry E., Hazel H., Orval W., Grace A., Walter E., who is deceased; Carl D. Mrs. Houck is a daughter of Horatio Mackpeek, born in New Jersey, of Scotch descent, and a stonemason by trade. More than forty-five years ago he came from New Jersey and settled in the Lackawanna valley. He married Mary E. Coss, of German descent, and their children were: Henry, who is deceased; Charles W., who is also deceased; Jerry B.; Malinda G., who is deceased; Loretta B.; Mary C., who was born September 29, 1873, in Scranton, and became the wife of Emmett Houck, as mentioned above; Minnie M.; and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Mackpeek, the parents of these children, are now residents of Peckville, Pennsylvania.

HON. LEMUEL AMERMAN, deceased, of Scranton, an accomplished lawyer, and an ideal citizen, who filled various important stations both in the line of his profession and in political life, and who bore an active and conspicuously useful part in promoting the highest interests of the community, was a native Pennsylvanian, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored Dutch families of the early colonial period.

The founder of the American family in America was his great-great-great-grandfather, Derick Amerman, who came from the vicinity of Amsterdam, Holland, to New York, before the country passed under English rule. In 1695 and for some years thereafter he owned and operated a ferry between the city of New York and Hoboken, New Jersey. His son Albert was reared in New Jersey, and was a farmer. Albert was an intense patriot, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war abandoned his farm, turning over to the continental authorities his horses and cattle for army use, and also enlisting as a soldier, participating in numerous engagements, including the famous battle of Monmouth, where he lost his knee-cap from a wound. In 1800 he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Northumberland county, where he lived until his death in 1821. His son Henry, who was a small lad when



Lemuel Amerman

His father came to the state, married Susanna Cook, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Jesse C. Amerman, son of Henry and Susanna (Cook) Amerman, was a farmer and merchant in Cooper township, Montour county. He was a man of sterling character and excellent business ability. He represented his county in the state legislature in 1873-74. December 2, 1845, he married Capoline Strohm, daughter of Abraham Strohm, whose ancestors came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania about 1765. She died April 19, 1869.

Lemuel Amerman, son of Jesse C. and Caroline (Strohm) Amerman, was born October 29, 1846, near Danville, Montour county, and was reared upon the paternal farm. He inherited a fine physique, and was trained to habits of industry and thrift. In his youth he was in turn a laborer and driver on the Pennsylvania canal and clerk in a store. During these years he was possessed of an ambition to enter upon a more active career, and to prepare himself therefor he bent every energy to the acquisition of a liberal education. Having laid a substantial foundation in the public school, he prepared for college at Danville Academy, after which he taught school for two years in order to earn the means for further instruction. In 1866, at the age of twenty years, he entered Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1870. The scope of his attainments is discerned in the fact that he was at once called to the professorship of ancient languages and English literature in the State Normal school at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and that he filled the place with acknowledged ability for a period of three years. It is to be here noted that he developed such an aptitude for educational work as to afford ample assurance that he would have risen to its higher walks had he devoted himself solely to it. He had other purposes, however.

After leaving the college lecture room Mr. Amerman engaged in the study of law in the office of the late Lewis C. Cassidy, ex-attorney general of Pennsylvania, and Pierce Archer, Jr., of Philadelphia, where he had for fellow-students Hon. Robert E. Pattison, who became governor of the commonwealth; Hon. James Gay Gordon, who became judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia; and Hon. William F. Harrity. He was admitted to the bar December 24, 1875. In the following year he located in Scranton, and entered upon a prac-

tice which became very extensive in all the courts of the district, and included some of the most important litigation connected with coal mine ownership and operation, and with large industrial and manufacturing interests, fields in which he was peculiarly well equipped and resourceful. A keenly analytical and scholarly mind, coupled with a remarkable intuitive knowledge of human nature, and the many other qualities which combine to make the successful lawyer, soon brought him to the front rank of the legal practitioners of Pennsylvania. He was recognized as a thorough student, an indefatigable worker, and unusually quick of application. Once he evolved an opinion, it was as good as law; once he prepared a case, he was ready to successfully defend it against any opposition, with incontrovertible knowledge of the applying law, and, withal, ingenuously and with entire avoidance of aught not justified by the most stringent standards of personal and professional honor.

Mr. Amerman was early called into public life. In 1878, two years after he had taken up his residence in Scranton, he was elected county solicitor of Lackawanna county for a term of two years, and on his retirement from the position he was (in 1881) elected to the house of representatives of the state. During his two year term he formulated various important laws relating to anthracite coal mining, and was primarily instrumental in effecting their passage. In 1886 Governor Pattison appointed him reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and he entered upon his duties with intelligence and enthusiasm which found their fruit in some most salutary innovations. Departing from the custom then in vogue of delaying reports until a year and more after the decisions were handed down from the bench, he made immediate issuance, to the great advantage of judges and lawyers alike, who gave cordial expression to their satisfaction with the new order which he had established. The encomiums from the bench were peculiarly appreciative. Said Chief Justice Mercur, "Your promptness is very commendable"; Justice Gordon, "Your work as a reporter is well done, and the dispatch with which you have published the reports is worthy of all commendation"; Justice Paxson, "Your promptness has not been excelled or equalled, and is entirely novel"; Justice Trunkey, "Your promptness must be pleasing and advantageous to the profession, and you have shown that the author-

ized reports of cases may be placed in the hands of the profession within less than three months after the decision"; Justice Green, "I appreciate highly the promptness with which the reports are printed under your supervision, and also the thoroughness with which the cases are prepared and arranged. You are certainly deserving of great credit for your work in these respects."

Mr. Amerman was elected controller of the city of Scranton in 1887, and during his two years term of office he inaugurated and successfully carried out many salutary reforms in the auditing of the public accounts and the distribution of the municipal funds. He was elected to a seat in the fifty-second congress, and in that body proved himself a most useful member, and took an active part in the enactment of legislative measures of unusual importance, among them being the act requiring railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers and air-brakes.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Amerman was a recognized power in the district, and his fine gifts as a public speaker were frequently displayed in support of the principles and policies of his party. He was a Baptist in religion, and for seven years was superintendent of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school. His personal qualities were such as mark the ideal citizen and christian gentleman. Possessed of ample means, he used them generously in the promotion of various important enterprises which contributed to the development of his home city and made its name celebrated as an industrial and commercial center. He was a prime factor in projecting, building and operating water-works and trolley lines. He was president of the Lackawanna Valley Traction Company and the Blossburg Water Company; and vice-president of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, the Scranton and Pittston Traction Company, the Brookside Coal Company, and the Mansfield Water Company. He had for an associate in various business enterprises ex-Lieutenant Governor L. A. Watres. The confidence reposed in him was evidenced by his choice as an executor of the immense estate of the late Judge Handley, and which trust passed to his wife after his death. He was an earnest supporter of and liberal contributor to many charitable and humanitarian institutions, while his personal benefactions were ever bestowed upon those individuals whose condition appealed to his deeply sympathetic nature.

Mr. Amerman married, September 24, 1879,

Miss Susan Wallaze, a daughter of Laurens Wallaze, and a member of an old Virginia family. Her death occurred only four months after her marriage. Mr. Amerman subsequently married Miss Mary C. Van Nort, daughter of Charles F. Van Nort, a native of Abington township, and then a resident of Scranton. She died February 7, 1886, leaving two children, Ralph and Mary. Her sister, Ella May Van Nort, became the wife of Mr. Amerman on July 2, 1890.

Mr. Amerman died suddenly, presumably from heart failure, October 7, 1897, at Blossburg, Tioga county, whither he had gone on a business engagement the day before. The remains were at once conveyed to Scranton by special car. Probably there never was a similar instance in the city where a death announcement occasioned such a general shock and such deep unfeigned regret. A meeting of the Lackawanna Bar Association (of which the deceased was a leading member) was called, and fervent tributes were paid to his memory by Judge Edwards, ex-Judge W. H. Jessup, ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, and others. Suitable resolutions were adopted, and the association attended the funeral in a body. Among other grieving mourners were the officers of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church and Sunday school, and the children of the Nay Aug Falls Mission, of whose welfare the deceased was deeply solicitous. The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dixon, pastor of the Penn Avenue Church, who referred in touching terms to the christian life of his beloved parishioner and friend. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that the last business which Mr. Amerman had transacted in the city prior to his death was the completion of the details of the plans which he had formulated for the enlargement of the mission of which he was the superintendent. This last labor of love which engaged the attention of Mr. Amerman was brought to a successful consummation by his widow, and is his most impressive memorial. Mr. Amerman became superintendent of the Nay Aug Falls Mission at its formation, May 27, 1897. He pressed the Penn Avenue Church to provide a mission chapel for it, and with such success that he was enabled to close a contract for a building site on October 6, the day previous to his death. Mrs. Amerman at once took up the uncompleted work of her husband. One week after his death (October 14) she was made co-trustee with William McClave in the



Chas a Burns

purchase of the site, and on October 18 ground was broken, Isaac Post and Mrs. Amerman removing the first earth. The corner stone was laid October 26, and November 3, the Penn Avenue Church, by unanimous vote, named the mission "The Amerman Memorial Tabernacle of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church." At the dedicatory services addresses were delivered by Deacon Fillmore, in behalf of the church; J. W. Browning, superintendent of the mission; ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, speaking for the business associates of the deceased; and Judge Edwards speaking for the bar. The pastor, the Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, D. D., delivered an in memoriam address, gathering up the life lessons of the deceased, and speaking of that for which the building stands. And the church records contain this minute: "In love for the beloved dead; with a large hearted munificence and a tender generosity; with a high purpose to glorify God and help men—Mrs. Ella May Amerman, the widow of our beloved brother, discharged every obligation, and the Tabernacle was dedicated free of debt."

The character of the lamented deceased was most touchingly summed up by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Dixon:

"To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God," is heaven's requirement. This he did. In his home he ever manifested a tender and self-denying affection. Those who were so fortunate as to come within its walls found a summer atmosphere. In his public life he was industrious, faithful, successful, reaping well-earned laurels. He was sought after as the steward of great trusts—universally esteemed, holding always to his clear perceptions of right and duty. Men of brains and men of genius sought his companionship as birds seek the hospitality of summer. He loved his church. He loved the children. Sunday school work was a passion with him, and his noble nature, his cordial and loving presence, his instructive and inspiring expositions, brought the children to his side as the flower brings the bee. He was the pastor's unfailing friend and helper. We shall miss you, brother; but you have triumphed; we still linger in the shadows.

"Something has gone from nature since he died, And summer is not summer, nor can be.

"God bless the dear wife and children—God bless the aged father, and help the church to be wise and pure and faithful."

CHARLES ALEXANDER BURR was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York, February 22, 1846. He was the son of a long line of sturdy stock, and of pre-revolutionary ancestry. His father, Alva, was the son of an Ebenezer Burr, who many years ago lived in Saugatuck, Connecticut, the earlier ancestors of whom it is believed were of the same line as that of Aaron Burr, the once brilliant lawyer, whose rare talents and extraordinary attainments secured for him a position of eminence among the distinguished men of his generation.

The mother of Mr. Burr was Esther Hurlbutt, a woman of admirable personality, who was of a line of highly respected forefathers. Her father was Daniel Hurlbutt, Jr., who was born in Wilton, Connecticut, 1740; was twice married; first, to Naomi Stuart, who died in 1764, and then to Esther Patrick, a daughter of one Captain John Patrick, who as a soldier of the Revolution achieved distinction. His father, Daniel Hurlbutt, was the son of a Thomas Hurlbutt, distinguished from others of the same name as "Thomas 4th," and who having married a Belden, lived at Wilton, Connecticut, after the year 1710, in the neighborhood of what has since been known as the "Old Hurlbutt Homestead." Going backward then comes his father, "Thomas 3rd," his grandfather "Thomas, Jr.," and his great-grandfather, Thomas. This last was the emigrant ancestor of Mr. Burr's mother. He came to the colonies in 1635, and from all accounts must have been a man of strong character. He was prominent among the Indian fighters of the day, and was associated with Lion Gardiner, of much renown as such, and who erected the fort at Saybrook. While there, in an engagement with the savages, in 1637, he was seriously wounded. He subsequently established himself in business at Wethersfield, where he seems to have grown prosperous. A man of good standing in the community, public-spirited, and of some education, he was clerk of the "Train Band" in 1640, and a deputy to the general court in 1644. He appears also to have been the owner of a considerable landed estate, having received various tracts in the several divisions of the town in 1647; and for his services in the Indian wars, was later, in 1671, voted a grant of one hundred and twenty acres.

Charles A. Burr, the subject of this sketch, was left fatherless in infancy. Reared, how-

ever, in the place of his birth, with painstaking attention to his moral and mental growth, he acquired a liberal education, fitting himself to become a student of medicine, for which profession he had a decided liking. This design, however, he was compelled to abandon; and a mere youth, at about the age of sixteen, he turned to mercantile pursuits. Finding his way to Scranton, he there obtained a position of minor importance in the general store of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. In this employment, by efficiency and fidelity, he soon won promotion, and while still in years a mere boy was placed in absolute charge of the company's store at Shickshinny. There he remained for three years, confining himself strictly and industriously to the development of the business under his care. But here ill-health came to him, and he was compelled to resign that he might find other employment, in which he could obtain physical exercise in the open air. For a time he managed the coal station at Mt. Hope, where he remained for awhile, acquiring a knowledge of and experience in the coal business which was in after years of much benefit and of great advantage to him. With his work finished at Mt. Hope, he returned to Scranton, and soon formed business relations with the late Mr. William T. Smith, then laying the foundation of the large fortune which he subsequently acquired by his successful coal operations. With that gentleman he conducted the stores of the Mt. Pleasant Coal Company, in which he had a substantial interest, acting as the general manager thereof until the mines passed into other hands and the stores were closed. Here he obtained the nucleus of an independent fortune, with which he was enabled to engage in the coal business on his own account. He, with Mr. D. J. Whiteford and some others, then organized the Bull's Head Coal Company, and for several years profitably operated that company's plant in Scranton. He was the active spirit of this enterprise, and the president of the corporation until the day of his death. In addition to his coal business he was a banker, a director of the North Scranton Bank, an institution which owed much of its exceptional success to his business knowledge, sound sense, and discriminating judgment. He invested also largely in other promising enterprises, some in this state and others in the south, in coal and timber lands; and in so doing necessarily formed intimate business relations with prominent and substantial citizens, whose respect, confidence and good-will he compelled by the rectitude of his conduct, his high moral standards, and his knowledge of men and affairs.

On October 10, 1876, Mr. Burr married Miss Emma J. Roberts, a daughter of Dan S. and Elmira (Lamereaux) Roberts. The mother, as her name would indicate, was of French descent. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and several of them are numbered with the victims of the Wyoming massacre.

On June 23, 1904, Mr. Burr died suddenly, in the very midst of a useful and prosperous career, at his beautiful suburban home in the city of Scranton, leaving behind him, well fixed in the memory of all who knew him, the record of a gentleman and a Christian. At the time of his death he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton.

With a pleasing personality Mr. Burr's conduct was always dignified and courtly. Unassuming in manner, he was free from obtrusive self-assertion, and in his intercourse with his friends and familiars was delightful in conversation; fond of anecdote, and possessing, with a rare store of information, a gentle humor that always bore testimony to his kindness of disposition, he was in his social life a most interesting and attractive companion. By such manners and qualities—by such a life, he made for himself an honorable career, and, dying, left no stain nor tarnish upon the imperishable monument which he himself, while living, erected to the memory of a just man.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. KELLY, of Archbald, Pennsylvania, is one of the young and popular educators of Lackawanna county. He is serving in the capacity of superintendent of the Archbald schools, which comprise six buildings, with a force of twenty-one teachers and one thousand pupils, besides the high school, which has thirty-one pupils enrolled and is taught by Miss Mary Mullen, principal.

He was born at Treverton, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1867, a son of John G. and Julia (Gaughan) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to this country when young and unmarried. John G. Kelly (father) is deceased, but his wife is living, a resident of Parsons, Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of ten children, three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. B. E. Ward, William A., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Dr. J. J. Kelly, who was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1858, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now the leading physician of Archbald. In 1893 Dr. Kelly married Annie Cowley, and their children are: John F., Mary, Anna, Julia, Robert, and Evelyn Kelly.



H. M. Hannah

Professor Kelly attended the public schools of his native town, Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1885, and the Mansfield State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1888 after completing the regular course. At the age of twenty-two years he began the work which he had chosen for his active career, the profession of teaching, and up to the year 1901 served as principal of the various leading schools of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. In that year he was chosen superintendent of the above mentioned schools, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of patrons, teachers and pupils. Along with the other accomplishments acquired and inherited by Professor Kelly is that of singing. His reputation as a baritone is widely known not only in his own, but in other states. He sang at the World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois; in the city of Baltimore, Maryland; and as a member of the Scranton Oratorio Society he took a conspicuous and prominent part. He is leader of the choir of the Church of St. Thomas the Divine, of Archibald, Pennsylvania. In the present year (1904) he received a distinction above his fellow professors in being the winner of a prize to the World's Fair at St. Louis, the same having been won by contest. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and he upholds the principles of Democracy. In 1901 Professor Kelly was united in marriage to Jennie O'Boyle.

HUGH M. HANNAH, who choosing the law as a profession has also extended his activities to various enterprises that have contributed to the upbuilding of the city as well as to his individual success, was born in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1842. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The grandfather, Walter Hannah, born in Scotland, removed thence to Ireland, settling upon a farm near Ballymoney, in county Antrim. He had a brother, Daniel Hannah, who was a member of the English army and for many years was stationed at Gibraltar.

Archibald Hannah, son of Walter Hannah, was born and reared upon the home farm in county Antrim, but the business opportunities of the new world attracted him in early manhood, and in 1836 he crossed the Atlantic. A short residence in Newburg, New York, was followed by removal to Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he made purchase of a tract of land, to the further development and improvement of which

he gave his attention for a number of years, his farm becoming one of the best cultivated in the district. In 1849 he purchased a farm at New Milford, Pennsylvania, whereon he resided until his death, which occurred in 1872, when he was seventy-eight years of age. In early manhood he wedded Mary Leslie, born near Coleraine, county Antrim, Ireland, a daughter of John Leslie, a farmer of that locality. She was of Scotch lineage, however, for her grandfather, Malcolm Leslie, was a highlander of Scotland. Mrs. Hannah departed this life in 1877, at the age of seventy-six years. Ten children were born to Archibald and Mary (Leslie) Hannah: William J., died in Plymouth, 1872; Margaret, married William Ross, and died at Newburg, New York; Alexander, a farmer of New Milford, Pennsylvania; Daniel, who engaged in the practice of law in Scranton from 1867 until 1884, and is now living retired at New Milford; Leslie, died in 1863; Hugh M., of whom later; Fannie, died at the age of eighteen years; Mary A., died at the age of fourteen years; James, departed this life at the age of fifteen years; and Elizabeth, wife of David McConnell, of New Milford.

Hugh M. Hannah, reared in his native township, was educated in the public schools of Harford and New Milford until 1863, when he attended the Millersville State Normal School, spending a portion of the three ensuing years in that institution. When not engaged in the pursuit of knowledge himself, his time was devoted to instruction in the schools of New Milford and Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and following his normal course he became principal at Schuylkill Haven, where he remained for five years. He regarded his educational labors, however, merely as an initial step toward the practice of law, and in 1869 he became a student in the office of Loomis and Hannah, well known attorneys at Scranton, the junior partner being his brother. Careful preparatory reading was followed by his admission to the bar at Wilkes-Barre in 1870, and immediately thereafter he joined his brother in the formation of the firm of D. and H. M. Hannah, with offices at 222 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton. Their business relationship was maintained until the retirement of the brother from active law practice in 1884, since which time Hugh M. Hannah has been alone. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice, and his careful preparation of cases is supplemented by a power of argument and a faithful presentation of his points in the courtroom, so that he

never fails to impress court or jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. He has more than local reputation as a lawyer, and although his devotion to his client's interest is proverbial he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. For three years he occupied the position of city attorney of Scranton, and he is connected with the Lackawanna County Law & Library Association. While the practice of law has been his real life work, he has also become identified with public enterprises having important bearing upon the substantial improvement of Scranton. He was one of the promoters of the movement resulting in the laying out of twenty acres on Washington avenue to be devoted to park and residence properties known as Richmond Park, and he has derived no personal benefit, but which have been of marked value to the city.

Mr. Hannah married, in Philadelphia, Elizabeth Hindman, born near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David Hindman, who followed the occupation of farming there, and who was of English and Scotch descent, while his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have two children: Fannie, educated in Wilson College at Chambersburg; and Fred, who is now attending Mercersburg Academy. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Hannah served as trustee for a number of years. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, but the demands of a large and constantly increasing law practice have left him little time for political activity.

SAMUEL G. BARKER, deceased, during a long and active career was widely known as a man of varied abilities and unusual enterprise. He was actively identified with some of the most important manufacturing interests of the valley, and was held in honor for his many excellencies of personal character.

Mr. Barker was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1821. He inherited mechanical tastes and abilities of a high order. His father, William Barker, was a pioneer scale maker, setting up shops in Kingston as early as the year 1800, and the son, as a lad, became interested in the operations which engaged the attention of the sire, and in his day (as did his own son after him) aided in making the family name synonymous with perfection in scales. Samuel G. Barker graduated from his father's shops an accomplished mechanic, and in 1847 was called to

Scranton to take charge of the machinery in the mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. The mills were of a primitive description, but Mr. Barker developed them into a condition of marked efficiency, by the introduction of new methods and the construction of machinery of his own designing for special purposes. He remained with the Lackawanna Company for several years, and on leaving it entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Dunmore, with which he remained for four years, ending in 1865, his retirement being for the purpose of giving his entire attention to scale manufacturing.

During his entire continuance with the two corporations before named, Mr. Barker maintained his connection with the scale manufactory at Kingston. After the death of his father he succeeded to the sole management, and removed the works to Scranton. For several years the Seventh street site was occupied, but the business expanded to such proportions that larger facilities were imperatively demanded, and as preliminary to the contemplated enlargement Mr. Barker brought into partnership with himself his son, Frank S. Barker, in the firm of S. G. Barker & Son. A new location was decided upon, at Carbon street, near its junction with the Providence road, and on the line of the Ontario & Western Railroad, and here was built up a plant covering about three acres of ground. The line of manufacture included coal screens and railroad track scales, and the latter soon came into almost exclusive use throughout the anthracite coal fields, besides extending into all parts of the country, and particularly in the mining regions. The management of Mr. Barker extended to every detail of the business, and he was continually seeking for improved methods of production, at various times designing machinery to facilitate its manufacture, and constantly adding to the life of the product by improvements of his own working out. The remainder of his life was occupied in this industry, and he gave to it his unabated interest and oversight until within a year of his death, when his waning powers admonished him to dismiss as a burden the pursuit which in his vigor he had regarded almost as a recreation, however heavy the burden of labor and responsibility may have been. October 18, 1890, he experienced a stroke of paralysis. His recovery in some degree quickly followed, and he resumed his duties in the office of the manufactory, but with diminished energy, and it was evident to his family and friends that his health had been per-

manently impaired. From this time he gradually failed, and his death occurred November 2, 1891, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. Barker was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was held in peculiar honor. He was one of the oldest members of Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar. He was held in high regard throughout the community, not alone for his excellent business abilities and stirring enterprise, but for those traits of personal character which win the confidence and esteem of all who come within reach. He was in all ways loyal to his city, and exerted himself earnestly in advocacy of whatever would add to its prestige and extend the range of its importance. In his home circle he was the model husband and parent, unwavering in his devotion, and unsparing in his solicitude for the comfort and happiness of wife and children.

In 1856 Mr. Barker married Miss Susan E. Kidder, of Wilkes-Barre, who, with two sons and two daughters survive the lamented head of the family. The children are: Mrs. William H. Taylor, Miss Alice Barker, Frank S. and Harry C. Barker. Mr. Barker had two brothers who were widely known clergymen: the late Rev. Abel Barker, whose ministrations extended to various portions of the Wyoming Valley; and the Rev. Thomas B. Barker, now both deceased.

FRANK S. BARKER. Young in years, Frank S. Barker is widely known as head of one of the most important industrial enterprises of the valley, and which is of note as having been founded by a member of his own family, in so early a day that its record covers a period of more than a century, without ever once passing out of the control of a Barker. Mr. Barker has not only proven himself a worthy successor to those who have gone before him, but he has developed such public spirit and business-like qualities that he has been for several years an important factor in the general affairs of the city of Scranton.

He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1863, son of Samuel G. and Susan E. (Kidder) Barker. He was a mere child when his parents removed to Scranton, and he there received his education in the public schools. He early gave evidence of having inherited the mechanical qualities which distinguished his grandparent, William Barker, founder of the Barker

Scale Works; and his father, Samuel G. Barker, who, following in the footsteps of his sire, pushed the enterprise into a larger field of usefulness. In his boyhood Frank S. Barker was employed for about three years in weighing coal for the Delaware & Hudson Company, but left this occupation when his father dropped other business engagements in order to devote himself entirely to the conduct of the Barker Scale Works. It was then that young Barker came into the shops, and under the skillful and sympathetic mastership of his father, (who was already regarding the youth as his own worthy successor) gained a thorough practical knowledge of every detail of the business, whether in the factory or office. There was entire accord and community of purpose between the two, and the son early proved himself a most efficient aid to the father, assisting him in the working out of his new designs, mechanical and managerial, and introducing innovations of his own, and whose practicability won for them immediate adoption. And so, in considerable degree, each was an aid to the other, and the younger man was in all practical regards a partner of the elder long before the name of S. G. Barker & Son became known to the business world, as it did when young Barker attained his majority. The two were equally concerned and labored with equal zeal and unanimity of purpose in the larger development of their manufacturing enterprise, including the erection of the new plant and the consequent extension of its manufacturing facilities. Since 1891, when occurred the death of the elder Barker, Frank S. Barker has borne the labors and responsibilities of the business, together with his brother, H. C. Barker, and has witnessed a continued expansion as the result of their efforts. Among the innovations of his own making was the adding of structural iron to the list of products of the Barker works, and which has already found a large and constantly increasing market.

Perhaps no better evidence could be adduced of the high standing of Mr. Barker among the men of affairs of the city of Scranton than the fact of his connection with its board of trade, a body to whom is due more than to all other concerted effort that stimulation of public spirit and local pride which has borne fruit in the inbringing of fresh capital and the upbuilding of new industrial and financial enterprises. Of this body Mr. Barker has been an honored and efficient member for several years past, and has served upon its manufacturers' committee, and also upon its committee on legislation and taxes—the two most important of all. Intensely interested in ed-

educational affairs, he has served continuously for nine years upon the board of school control, and only retired from that body when his selection for another place necessitated his resignation. While a member of the school board he was for several years chairman of the teachers' committee, and also served upon other important committees, including those on the training school and on the high school. His retirement from the school board was coincident with his appointment by Mayor W. L. Connell to the position of city treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of the late Edmund J. Robinson, and on its completion he was appointed for a full term of three years by Mayor A. T. Connell. So bright a record of useful and honorable service affords excellent promise of an everbroadening field of effort, and commensurate reward in the appreciation of his fellow-citizens.

JOSEPH M. GRIFFIN, a well known resident of Scranton, whose career has been characterized by the utmost integrity and uprightness, and who has been zealous in all good works for the promotion of the interests of the city and the welfare of the citizens, was born in Providence, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1855, a son of Levi and Betsey A. (Travis) Griffin, and grandson of Joseph Griffin, a native of Connecticut, who was the father of several children, among whom was Sarah and Levi.

Levi Griffin (father) was born in New York state in 1815. In 1829, when fourteen years of age, he removed to Clarks Green, Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade, and as a result of his extensive business as contractor and builder became the owner of considerable property in Clarks Green, where he was prominent in all enterprises which aided the moral, educational and social welfare of its citizens. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his marriage to Betsey A. Travis, a native of Clarks Green, Pennsylvania, several children were born, three of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Henry, deceased; Mary J., deceased; and Joseph M. Mr. Griffin died September 12, 1901, aged eighty-six years; his wife passed away in 1878, aged sixty years.

Joseph M. Griffin was reared and educated in his native town, Providence. He gained his first practical experience in business life by learning the trade of stationary engineering, which he followed for seven years, abandoning it for the trade of carpenter, and this in turn he gave up to take up his present work, general contracting and

rigging, in 1884. He is one of the progressive men in his line of business, which consists in removing buildings and erecting machinery of all kinds, electrical, steam and gasoline, which is well performed. His business takes him all over his native state, and he has also traveled over considerable of New York state. In 1899 he took up his residence in Scranton, erecting a beautiful and modernly constructed house at No. 1103 Amherst street.

November 4, 1877, Mr. Griffin married Miss Alice Philips, daughter of Aaron and Linda Philips, and a native of Benton Center, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Four children were the issue of this union, three of whom are living, namely: Harry, born September 20, 1878, engaged in business with his father; Theodore A., born September 11, 1881, a painter; and Arthur, born December 13, 1885, a clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are Spiritualists in their religious belief. They are worthy and conscientious people, who command the confidence and respect of the community in which they live.

RAYMOND A. BRINK. Prominent among the leading florists of Scranton is Raymond A. Brink. His grandfather, George W. Brink, was a farmer; he served three years in the army during the Civil war, and was wounded while facing the enemy in a terrific charge. He married Rosina Shephardson, and their children were: Arvine, Charles, deceased; Mate, and Otis D., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. and Mrs. Brink are both deceased, having passed away rich in the esteem and love of all who knew them.

Otis D. Brink, son of George W. and Rosina (Shephardson) Brink, was born in North Jackson, Susquehanna county. He was a farmer and a worthy citizen, possessing the sincere respect and full confidence of his neighbors. He married Eva S., born in Susquehanna county, daughter of Benjamin and Minerva (Percy) Baanker, the former a farmer and a man of influence. Their other children were Samuel, Colonel and Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. Brink were the parents of one child, Raymond A., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Brink died April 26, 1904, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. His decease was felt as a loss by all who knew him, but fell with peculiar severity upon his family to whom he was singularly devoted. His widow is still living.

Raymond A. Brink, son of Otis D. and Eva S. (Banker) Brink, was born February 4, 1878, at Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania,



John Flynn

and received his education in the common schools of his native town. He was a close student of nature, and in early life entered the service of G. R. Clark & Company, leading florists of Scranton, with whom he remained fourteen years, rising from the position of an ordinary hand to that of assistant foreman. In the course of time he became foreman, and has now for some time been senior partner in the firm of Brink & Company. In addition to being an expert florist Mr. Brink is an experienced and practical landscape gardener. He makes a specialty of vegetables, and also of carnations and bedding plants. The firm has ten thousand square feet under glass, and is conducting a flourishing business. Mr. Brink has thoroughly mastered every detail of his calling, to which he is enthusiastically devoted. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN FLYNN, well known in this section of the state as a man of large affairs, as well as for uprightness and benevolence, was a fine example of the Irish character. Possessing all the sterling traits of his ancestry, he readily adapted himself to the environments of his adopted country, and through his own unaided efforts, by industry, economy and wise judgment, attained a position of independence in life, and left to his family the priceless heritage of an honored name.

He was born in Crossmolina, county Mayo, Ireland, about the year 1836, came to the United States in his young manhood, and entered upon a mining career in the Lackawanna Valley. At one time he engaged in farming, but pastoral life was entirely unsuited to his active nature. Mr. Flynn was a man of great executive ability, strict integrity, unflinching devotion to the interests committed to him, and was for years the trusted foreman of leading anthracite coal companies. Subsequently he formed a partnership with John A. Mears, under the firm name of Mears & Flynn, taking contracts in railroad building. Under his personal supervision was constructed part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad extension from Binghamton to Buffalo, and also a section of the Erie & Wyoming Railroad, both pieces of work being pronounced by competent judges to be the most complete and perfect on either line. Later they engaged in the coal mining business, opening and operating the Old Forge collieries, and eventually secured the immense coal interests known as the Newton Coal Company, and were most successful in all their undertakings. As an authority on the subject of

coal mining, Mr. Flynn had no peer. Although his employees numbered several hundred, nearly every man was personally known to him, and so vigilant was he for their safety, knowing the dangers of the coal mines, that an accident of any kind or loss of life was a very rare occurrence. It was a saying among his men that "You could not be hurt and work for John Flynn."

He was also financially interested in various other enterprises, among them the West Side Bank, in which he was a stockholder. He acquired his property, which amounted to about half a million dollars, through strict attention to whatever business he was engaged in, and without a taint of dishonesty or duplicity attaching to it in the slightest degree. "His word was his bond," was always said of him, and none other was ever required. He stood for the best, and the very nobility of his own moral character had the effect of raising others to his standard; his presence, even, was a power for good.

Personally, he was warm-hearted and sympathetic. The poor and distressed always found in him a friend and father, whom they had no fear to approach, and who was ever ready to assist them by word and means. His benefactions were liberally bestowed upon those charitable institutions that have for their object the alleviation of human suffering and the care of the widow and the orphan, yet so unostentatious was he that few knew to whom they were indebted for assistance. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Pittston Hospital Association, and was most active in securing subscriptions to its building fund and in otherwise furthering its interests and adding to its usefulness. He steadfastly adhered to the religion of his forefathers and was a devout member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. A strictly temperate man himself, it always grieved him to see a fellow creature the victim of intemperance, and realizing the injury and loss it was to his workmen, in the hope of helping them and bettering their condition, he founded the Father Matthew Temperance Society. It grew from the beginning, became a great power and men were proud to belong to it. When it was well established Mr. Flynn withdrew from it, as he was no society man, but always interested himself in it by bringing in new members and helping and encouraging it in every way. There are many men in our midst, men of honor, who say they owe him a great debt of gratitude, for without his helping hand their lives would have been wrecked.

In was in his home, however, that one most felt his genial, kindly nature. To bring his

friends into this quiet sanctuary was his greatest pleasure. A few years after coming to this country he married Miss Mary Clark, also a native of county Mayo, Ireland, who was eminently worthy by qualities of mind and heart to be his helpmate. A devoted wife, a tender and loving mother, a friend to all, she ably assisted Mr. Flynn in all his interests. Eleven children blessed their union, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Mary, James, Matthew, Agnes, Edward, Nellie and Frank. The daughters were all liberally educated at St. Cecilia's Academy, Scranton, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, one of the finest teaching orders in the states. The eldest, Miss Mary, became a religieuse of this order and is now known as Sister Mary Salome, her vows being received by the late lamented and saintly Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara.

In the summer of 1892 Mr. Flynn, accompanied by his wife and two youngest children, Miss Nellie and Frank, left for a trip to Europe, and at the time of his departure was apparently in robust health. On reaching his native land, after an absence of thirty-nine years, he was stricken with a fatal illness. It was a dreadful shock when the family received a cablegram, reading: "Father dangerously ill," shortly followed by another, "Father dead," the date being July 17th. It was a sad termination to an intended pleasure trip, but, when informed by the attending physicians of his fast approaching end, with the firm faith and confidence that always characterized his noble soul, Mr. Flynn bowed his head in humble submission to the all-wise designs of Divine providence. In a spirit of perfect resignation, he requested that a priest be summoned and fearlessly prepared his soul to meet his God. Strengthened and consoled in his last hours by the grace of the sacraments of the religion he loved, and so faithfully practiced during life, and comforted by the presence of his devoted wife and children, he passed to his eternal reward. Though death overtook him in the home of his boyhood, his only request was to be brought home to be buried with his family. The remains arrived in Scranton, July 27, about 6:30 P. M., ten days after his death, and were at once conveyed to St. Patrick's Church, where they lay in state during the night. Hundreds of friends kept vigil in this hallowed place until the next morning, when a solemn high Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Whelan, the rector, and a life-long friend of the deceased. Rev. Father Enright was deacon and Rev. Father Mangan, subdeacon of the Mass. There were many priests

in the sanctuary. The funeral, which was the largest ever held in the city, included people from all walks of life and from all parts of the valley. Father Whelan delivered a glowing panegyric, in the course of which he said that Mr. Flynn's honesty, piety, and nobility of character were riches far greater than even his large possessions. It was a worthy tribute to one whom all considered a friend. The entire service and all connected with it was most touching, and the whole congregation were, for the loss of such a friend, in tears. The deepest sympathy was felt for the family so unexpectedly and sadly bereaved. While deprived of the companionship of husband and father, his family have a sweet consolation in the recollection of his tenderness in his home, his worth as a man and a Christian, and the constant prayerful intercession of the holy Sisterhood for their kind benefactor, and within whose hallowed circle is safely sheltered one whom he dearly loved.

THE SCRANTON FAMILY in America had for its progenitor John Scranton, who, with others, in all about twenty-five heads of families, made a settlement in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. They came from England, from the village of Guilford and the counties of Kent and Surrey, descended from a people who had their rise in the reign of "Bloody Queen Mary," under whose persecuting reign their meetings for religious worship without a liturgy were broken up, and some of them burned at the stake.

Seeking religious liberty, these early Puritans (as they came to be known) came to America, and among them was John Scranton. He was then probably under thirty years of age, and he lived until August 27, 1761, and died aged about sixty. As he was a free burgess, it is presumable that he was of the company which in Robert Newman's barn, in New Haven, June 4, 1639, laid the foundations of civil and religious policy by the adoption of an order of liberal government. That he was a man of prominence is attested by the fact that he was a member of the general court in 1669-70. He was twice married; (first) (probably in England) to Joanna, whose family name is unknown, and who died July 22, 1661, about ten years before her husband; and (second) to Ada (Adaline Hill), the widow of Robert Johnson. The children of John Scranton were by his first marriage and were: 1. John, Jr., born (probably 1641), died September 2, 1703, aetat sixty-two. 2. Thomas, born about 1643. 3. Sarah, born May 16, 1645; married John Bushnell.

John Scranton (2), eldest child of the immigrant John Scranton, was the first of the family

name born in Guilford, Connecticut. He was known as Captain John Scranton, and was nominated in 1669 to be made a burgess, and at the next general court he was privileged to take the freeman's oath. He was twice married; (first) March 12, 1673-74, to Mary Seward, born February 28, 1652, daughter of William Seward; and (second) December 10, 1691, to Elizabeth Clark, daughter of John Bishop. He died in 1703, aged sixty-two, and left a large estate to his children then living. His children were:

1. John, born about 1676, died March 21, 1723.
2. Mary, born about 1678; married Joseph Stone, July 9, 1699, who died February 2, 1743; they had eight children.
3. Mercy, born about 1680; married Samuel Cole (or Cowles), of Cheshire, December 27, 1717.
4. Mehitabel, born about 1682; whether of first or second wife is a question.
5. Elizabeth, born November 4, 1692, probably of second wife; was married to William Rowson, December 27, 1717.
6. Anne, born December 27, 1693; married Ebenezer Munger.
7. Ebenezer, born March 16, 1696.
8. Deborah, born December 3, 1697; married Abel Chittenden, July 5, 1721.

John Scranton (3), also known as Captain John Scranton, eldest child of Captain John Scranton, Jr., lived in East Guilford, Connecticut. He was a man of considerable property, and in his will made ample provision for the support of his negro man and his Indian slave, and privileged them to choose with which of his children they should live. He was three times married; (first) to Mary Morton, December 12, 1699; (second) to Mary (or Sarah) Evarts, daughter of John, and who died October 8, 1749; (third) to Mary, of Saybrook, daughter of Deacon Francis Bushnell, whose son's wife was Sarah Scranton. The children of John Scranton were:

1. Mary, born July 6, 1701; married Benjamin Bushnell, of Saybrook.
2. John, born April 14, 1703; drowned in Hammonasset river, in 1740; his father saw him drown, but was unable to rescue him.
3. Josiah, born July 19, 1705; died September 8, 1751, aetat forty-six.
4. Sarah, born November 25, 1707.
5. Submit, born June 18, 1712.
6. Noah, born January 20, 1714, died December 4, 1760, aetat forty-six.
7. Ichabod, born February 19, 1717; died December 1, 1760, aetat forty-three.

8. Hannah, born March 3, 1718.

9. Ann, born May 16, 1720.

10. Rebecca, born September 12, 1722.

Captain Ichabod Scranton (4), seventh child and fourth son of Captain John Scranton (3), was a farmer, and lived in Madison, Connecticut. He was a captain in the old French war, and served as such in the campaigns against Louisburg and Ticonderoga. On returning from the latter place he was seized with smallpox at Albany, New York, and died December 1, 1760, aged forty-three. He was a man of patriotism, enterprise and great personal courage, and his death was mourned as a public calamity. He married Chloe, born March 3, 1723, died December 3, 1791, aged sixty-nine years, daughter of Abraham Fowler, of Guilford. She was a convert under the preaching of the evangelist Whitefield. The children of Captain Ichabod and Chloe (Fowler) Scranton were: 1. Chloe, died May 26, 1788. 2. Elizabeth, died in Bergen, New York. 3. Theophilus, born December 1, 1751; died February 16, 1827. 4. Abraham, born September 10, 1754. 5. Ichabod, born December 10, 1757; died May 24, 1792; he was an officer of distinction in the troop of cavalry in the French and Indian war.

Theophilus Scranton (5), third child and eldest son of Captain Ichabod and Chloe (Fowler) Scranton, was a farmer. He married Abigail Lee, second daughter of Jonathan and Mary Lee, of Madison, born July 11, 1754, died December 23, 1840, aged eighty-five years and six months. Their children were: 1. Erastus, born August 1, 1777. 2. Parnel, born March 10, 1779. 3. Jonathan, born October 10, 1781. 4. Charlotte, born January 2, 1783. 5. Chloe, born October 2, 1784. 6. Theophilus, Jr., born April 13, 1786. 7. Hubbard, born May 4, 1788. 8. Lemon, born May 10, 1790, died August 20, 1791. 9. Ichabod Lee, born July 15, 1792. 10. Henry, born November 1, 1794. 11. Abigail, born May 15, 1797, died May 10, 1810.

Jonathan Scranton (6), third son and child of Theophilus and Abigail (Lee) Scranton, was a farmer and builder, a constructor of wharves and breakwaters. He was a leading member of the church in Madison. He died of dysentery, July 27, 1847. He was twice married. His first wife was Roxanna, daughter of Ashbel Crampton, born May 30, 1789, died December 27, 1833, aged forty-four years, and to whom he was married January 27, 1805. "In her life she exhibited the purity and excellency of the gospel." She was the mother of all the children of Jonathan Scranton. After her death he married, in October, 1834, Jemima, daughter of Daniel Platt, and after

the death of her husband she married Ebenezer Dudley, June 13, 1853. The children of Jonathan and Roxanna (Crampton) Scranton were: 1. Erastus Clark, born November 16, 1807. 2. Serenox Hamilton, born March 1, 1811. 3. Joseph Hand, born June 28, 1813. 4. Mary Roxanna, born June 8, 1815, died September 28, 1816. 5. Jonathan Cornelius, born in 1818, died September 15, 1841. 6. Mary Roxanna, born April 2, 1820. 7. Catharine Sarana, born April 1, 1822. 8. Samuel Richard, born July 7, 1824, died July 21, 1826.

Joseph Hand Scranton (7), third child and son of Jonathan and Roxanna (Crampton) Scranton, was in early life a merchant in Augusta, Georgia, and later came to Scranton, where he became partner and general manager of iron works. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married August 1, 1837, was Eliza Maria, daughter of Colonel J. Samuel Wilcox, of Madison. She was born February 22, 1823, and died August 3, 1841, at her father's residence in Madison, while paying him a visit. Her husband was ill at the time, and had no knowledge of her death until afterwards. She was the mother of two children: 1. Joseph Augustine, born in Madison, Connecticut, July 26, 1838. 2. Eliza, born in Madison, in August, 1841, died in infancy. Joseph Hand Scranton married (second), July 3, 1843, Cornelia, daughter of Judge William Walker, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and their children were: 1. William Walker, born in Augusta, Georgia, April 4, 1844. 2. Walter, born in Scranton, August 12, 1849. 3. Frances, born in Scranton November 20, 1851. 4. Alice, born in Scranton, in 1854. 5. Arthur. 6. Cornelia.

Theophilus Scranton (6), sixth child and fourth son of Theophilus and Abigail (Lee) Scranton, was owner of a line of mail and passenger stages between New Haven and Saybrook, Connecticut. He was twice married (first), July 2, 1810, to Elizabeth, born October 26, 1788, died July 11, 1845, aged forty-five years, daughter of Chapman Warner, of Guilford, Connecticut; (second) June 23, 1848, to Lucretia, daughter of Samuel Snow, and widow of Albert Nott. The children of Theophilus Scranton, all by his first marriage, were: 1. George Whitefield, born May 23, 1811. 2. Selden Theophilus, born October 13, 1814. 3. Amelia, born April 10, 1818, died March 11, 1839, aged twenty-one. 4. Caroline E., born February 11, 1820. 5. Charles, born June 23, 1822. 6. William-Lafayette, born April 19, 1824, died February 19, 1838. 7. Sarah Warner, born April 30, 1830, died November 10, 1845.

Colonel George W. Scranton (7), eldest son and child of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Warner) Scranton, first carried on an iron manufacturing business in Oxford, New Jersey. He later, with his brother, Selden T. Scranton, began iron manufacturing in Scranton, and they are accounted the originators of the great if not the most complete and extensive works in America. He married, January 21, 1835, Jane Hiles, born in 1811, a daughter of George and Jane Hiles, of Belvidere, New Jersey. The children of this marriage were: 1. Elizabeth Warner, born March 17, 1838. 2. William Henry, born June 13, 1840. 3. James Selden, born November 3, 1841. 4. Ellen, born May 19, 1845, died July 11, 1845.

Selden T. Scranton (7), second child and son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Warner) Scranton, was a co-partner with his brother, Colonel George W. Scranton, in the iron manufacturing business in Scranton. He married, September 3, 1839, Ellen Clarissa, born March 2, 1821, daughter of William Henry, of near Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

HON. JOSEPH AUGUSTINE SCRANTON, journalist, founder and proprietor of the *Scranton Republican*, member of Congress, etc., etc., was born at Madison, Connecticut, July 26, 1838, and is the eldest son of Joseph H. Scranton, one of the founders of the city bearing the family name.

When but nine years of age he became a resident of Pennsylvania. He received an academic education and at an early age became interested in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the responsible position of collector of internal revenue for the twelfth district of Pennsylvania, and held that office until 1866. In 1867 he founded the *Scranton Daily Republican*, of which he has since maintained the sole ownership and control. This journal, one of the most enterprising and liberally managed in the state, is energetically Republican in tone, but is also sufficiently broad in its views to include within the ranks of its readers a large number of citizens of opposite political faith, who admire and desire to sustain a fearlessly honest and on many points essentially independent newspaper. It is published every day in the year and a special weekly edition is issued in addition. The plant of the Republican office, which includes a complete general printing and binding establishment, and a five-story stone and brick building, forty by one hundred and fifty feet, is reputed to be worth upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1872 Mr. Scranton was a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia. Two years later he was appointed by President Grant, postmaster of the city of Scranton, re-appointed by President Hayes in 1878, and occupied that position nearly seven years, resigning after his election to the forty-seventh congress. In 1880 Mr. Scranton was nominated for the forty-seventh congress by the Republicans of the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna-Luzerne district, and was elected by a flattering majority, being the third Republican representing the old Luzerne district during a period of twenty years, and the first representative from the Lackawanna end of the district since 1860, when Colonel George W. Scranton, a cousin, was elected, and with the single exception of Judge Stanton, who served three months of the unexpired term of Hon. W. W. Ketcham. Soon after his election in 1880 Mr. Scranton conceived the project of a United States building for the city of Scranton, and during the year before he took his seat he carefully prepared the way for carrying his plans to a successful issue. At that time the government had not adopted the policy of erecting buildings in the smaller inland cities, and consequently the undertaking was attended with greater difficulties and uncertainties than now appear, when such buildings are being erected in many cities all over the country. Shortly after assuming his duties in Washington, Mr. Scranton introduced the bill providing for a postoffice building in Scranton, and by careful management and persistent labor secured its passage, thereby attracting considerable attention, both at home and elsewhere in the state and country, it being an unusual success for a new member at his first session. At the second session of the term he was successful in securing an appropriation for the purchase of a site, and never relaxed his perseverance until the purchase was made and title passed. Another notable success achieved by him during his first term was in securing an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the improvement of the Susquehanna river, between Wilkes-Barre and Pittston. He was also successful in securing the free mail delivery system for both Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

In 1882 he was nominated for Congress from the same district by the Republicans, but owing to the efforts of a faction in Wilkes-Barre, who appear to have been dissatisfied by a local appointment which Mr. Scranton was instrumental in having made, he was defeated. The value of his services was greatly appreciated, notwithstanding, and in 1884 the party rallied to his support for the

third time and again elected him by a large majority. In the forty-ninth congress he repeated his earlier successes. One of the most important local measures of which he secured the passage was that instituting sessions of the United States court at Scranton. In 1886 he received the Republican nomination for the fiftieth congress, but the jealousy of the faction in Wilkes-Barre, previously alluded to, which was probably founded in large part, if not wholly, upon the fact that the city of Scranton had won the government prizes named, operated to bring about his defeat. Nevertheless, he was so evidently the man for the place that in September, 1888, he was nominated by his party for the fifty-first congress from the new eleventh district, composed of Lackawanna county, and was elected, exceeding former majorities by a surprising vote. "It is a significant fact," says an observant local writer, in commenting upon Mr. Scranton's work, "that whenever this district has been represented in congress by others, the important projects conceived by Mr. Scranton for the interests of the city have been at a stand-still." Mr. Scranton was again Republican candidate for congress in 1890, but was defeated by Lemuel Amerman, who served in the fifty-second congress. Two years later, in 1892, Mr. Scranton defeated Mr. Amerman for the fifty-third congress and succeeded himself in the fifty-fourth congress, to which he was elected in 1894. It will thus be noticed that during a period of sixteen years Mr. Scranton led the Republican party continuously as its congressional candidate, having been elected five times and defeated three times, serving a period of ten years in congress.

But Mr. Scranton's usefulness in the national legislature was not confined to local success. A sincere "protectionist," he labored earnestly in the support of all measures that were calculated to uphold and defend American labor and American industries against every foreign encroachment and influence. In this he respected the wishes of his constituents and voiced his own earnest convictions, the result of long study, observation and experience on the subject. As a legislator Mr. Scranton has been loyal to his promises, his constituents and his country. His support at the polls has not been limited to members of his party, but has embraced thoughtful men of all shades of political opinion, who believe in being represented by a thoroughly honest, patriotic and energetic man, intelligent and broad-minded enough to stifle purely partisan feeling in his efforts to secure the common good. Mr. Scranton was a delegate to the Republican national convention at

Chicago (1888). He has repeatedly been a delegate to state and county conventions, and a successful chairman of county committees in both Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. As a journalist Mr. Scranton stands high among the profession throughout the state, and the success he has won for *The Republican* is widely known and appreciated. As a state leader in the Republican party he has achieved notable successes and enjoys an enviable position. His twenty-one years' devotion to his professional and political pursuits are admitted all over the state to have largely contributed toward wresting the naturally Democratic strongholds of northeastern Pennsylvania from their former affiliations and placing and holding the anthracite counties in the Republican column. Mr. Scranton was treasurer of Lackawanna county for the years 1901-'02-'03, having been elected for the term of three years upon the Republican ticket in 1900.

Mr. Scranton married, June 23, 1863, Ada, eldest daughter of General A. N. Meylert, of Scranton. Two children were born of this union: Robert Meylert, the eldest, is associated with his father in the publication of *The Republican*, and Lida, who made her debut in Washington society in 1885-86, during her father's second term in congress, subsequently became the wife of Captain D. L. Tate, of Third United States Cavalry.

FREDERICK MOESEL. That integrity of purpose coupled with energy and determination will enable a young man to make for himself a place of definite usefulness and prosperity is well exemplified in the career of the subject of this brief sketch. He came to America from a foreign land when a lad of eleven years, and through industry and good management, attained a success worthy the name and is numbered among the prosperous young business men of the south side of the city of Scranton, where he has a well equipped harness store and shop, the same being located at 433 Cedar avenue.

Mr. Moesel was born in the town of Neustadt-a-Kulm, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, February 24, 1879, being the elder of the two children of Adam and Catherine (Harberstroh) Moesel. The younger child, John C., is a baker by trade and vocation, being foreman in a leading establishment in New York City. The mother of our subject died when he was about three years of age, January 26, 1882, and his father subsequently married a second wife, who died without issue, while of his third marriage were born seven children, of whom four are living,

namely: Anna, George, Mary and Margaret. George is engaged in the bakery business in Scranton, and the other children also reside here. Adam Moesel (father) immigrated to America in 1885, and our subject was left in the care of his paternal grandfather in Germany until 1890, when, at the age of eleven years, he too came to the United States, having previously received excellent educational advantages in his native land, while he continued to attend school for some time after his arrival in the new world. He joined the other members of the family in Scranton, and here he has ever since made his home, with the exception of two years passed in the city of New York and six months spent on a visit to his fatherland. In Scranton he soon entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of harnessmaking under the direction of his maternal uncle, Lorenz Harberstroh, and in due time became a skilled artisan at the trade, with which he has ever since been identified. His ambition led him to engage in business for himself in 1902, when he established himself at his present location, opening a shop for the manufacturing and repairing of harness, while his success was such that he was soon able to put in a good stock of harness, saddlery, blankets, robes, whips and other supplies, and his well equipped store and shop constitute the headquarters for a profitable and constantly increasing business, while the proprietor has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings. He is a musician of considerable ability, and is a member of the Scranton German Singing Society and the Round X Club. He enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles.

HENRY F. ATHERTON. The life of Henry F. Atherton affords a conspicuous example of a noble character selfmade and an honorable and useful career selfwrought. Beginning life humbly, without capital, and unaided by influential friends he attained to a position of honor and usefulness solely through his own ability and the exercise of energy and unconquerable determination. At every stage of his effort he faithfully met every requirement with entire loyalty and trustworthy devotion, and his advancement from time to time came to him as the fruit of his own conduct. In all his business relations he was integrity personified, and in his personal character he was an ideal Christian gentleman.

Mr. Atherton came of an excellent ancestry. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Atherton, with

a brother, came from England and settled in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Jonathan Atherton died November 10, 1813, aged seventy-five years. One bearing the name was a captain in King Philip's war, and was killed in battle. Jonathan, a son of Jonathan the emigrant, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1770, and lived in Greenfield. He was a farmer, served in various public offices, and died September 1, 1857, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Huldah Chamberlain, a native of Durham, Connecticut, and they became the parents of the following named children: Susan, Martha, Alva, Almada, Ralph, who in 1830 settled in Wyoming (then Troy) Pennsylvania, and later removed to Illinois; Maria, Permelia, Jonathan A., and Zora.

Jonathan A. Atherton was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1810. He attended the primitive schools of that period, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a shoemaker, with whom he served a term of five years, and then worked as a journeyman. In Brattleboro, Vermont, he married Ellen S. Bennett, a native of that place. In 1835, with his wife and two children, John R. and Henry F. (the immediate subject of this narrative), Mr. Atherton journeyed in a one-horse covered wagon from Vermont to West Troy (now Wyoming), Pennsylvania, led to the last named place for the reason that Mr. Atherton's brother Frank had previously settled there. In 1838 Jonathan Atherton removed to Hyde Park, where he worked at his trade until 1846. In the latter year he bought coal land in the Keiser valley, occupying it until 1855, when he purchased a one hundred and fifty acre farm three miles south of Montrose, Susquehanna county. This property he greatly improved, and subsequently cultivated through tenants, making his home with his son, J. L. Atherton. Mrs. Atherton died in March, 1861, at the age of forty-six years, having borne to her husband nine children. Of this family the eldest, John R., was born in Vermont, was a wagonmaker by trade, and died in Hyde Park, in 1851; another child died in infancy; and Fred died in Susquehanna county, August 1, 1873, at the age of twenty-six years. The other children were: Henry F., to be further mentioned; J. L., who became a superintendent in the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; Rosella, wife of Hon. T. H. B. Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, an attorney, and ex-member of the legislature; Bicknell B., a coal mine superintendent in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies; Florence (Mrs. David Sherer), of Susquehanna county; and Sophia

(Mrs. H. T. Lake), of Binghamton, New York. Jonathan A. Atherton died in 1898, aged eighty-eight years.

Henry F. Atherton, second son of Jonathan A. and Ellen S. (Bennett) Atherton, was born in Bernardston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1834, and was a year old when his parents came to Susquehanna county. In his boyhood he attended school at Hyde Park. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the store of O. P. Clark, at that place, remaining three years. He then went to Honesdale, where he took a position with Foster Brothers, merchants. He attained his majority in 1855, and in that year went to Montrose, where he engaged in business in partnership with Frank B. Chandler, a brother-in-law of Judge Jessup. After three years he returned to Honesdale and resumed his former position with Foster Brothers. He was thus engaged when Pennsylvania was invaded by the rebel army under General Lee, and Governor Curtin called for a force to defend the state. Mr. Atherton responded with patriotic alacrity, repairing to Harrisburg and entering Judge Jessup's company, which was attached to the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, under Colonel Chamberlain. Mr. Atherton was elected second lieutenant, and with his company aided in guarding the pass at South Mountain, and afterward took part in the pursuit of the rebel army until it had crossed over into Maryland. The services of the regiment being no longer needed, it was mustered out, and Lieutenant Atherton returned home, having made an honorable record as soldier and officer. After returning from his military service Mr. Atherton resumed his position with Foster Brothers.

He was soon, however, to enter upon a more active and independent career. He had acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and his business capability was recognized throughout the community. Among others who regarded him with interest was E. W. Weston, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who invited him to serve in the capacity of private secretary. Mr. Atherton at once accepted, and took up his residence in Scranton. He subsequently became accountant and assistant paymaster of the company, and served as such until January 1, 1869, when he was promoted to the position of paymaster. His services in the latter capacity continued throughout his life, and only ended with his death, covering the long period of thirty years. His labors and responsibilities were discharged with the greatest efficiency, testifying to his splen-

did capabilities as a man of large affairs. His transactions influenced all the various departments of the company's business in railroad, coal, real estate, and sales, aggregating millions of dollars, requiring the most accurate scrutiny and methodism. In all, he was so thorough and painstaking that at no time did he incur for his company a single dollar of loss. Nor was his position not without its dangers. He had constantly in hand large sums of money, and there were occasions when deep-laid plans of robbery were devised against him, but in every case the purposes of the miscreants became known to him, and came to naught. To these large obligations of duty he added, for the past twenty-five years of his life, those of secretary and treasurer of the Providence Gas and Water Company. While thus bearing for so many years the burdens of tremendous responsibilities, Mr. Atherton did not permit himself to be overwhelmed. He bore a full share in the promotion of community interests and was a foremost agent in forwarding every material and moral interest. He labored efficiently to develop industrial and commercial enterprises, and was the ardent supporter of every educational and religious institution. He was among the most active members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder, giving his counsel for its good at all times, and aiding in its work. He was charitable in marked degree, but without ostentation. A man of peculiarly strong domestic traits, he was devoted to his home and family, and found his greatest pleasure at his own fireside.

Mr. Atherton married, at Honesdale, October 12, 1864, Miss Abbie Foster Roe, a native of that place, daughter of John F. and Ruth (Sayre) Roe, both of old Long Island families. Her father was for sixty years a leading merchant of Honesdale, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Atherton: Carrie Foster, Annie, John R., who became assistant paymaster of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; Thomas S., pay clerk in the same office; and Henry F. Atherton, Jr.

Mr. Atherton died at his residence in Scranton, April 3, 1899, after several months of patient suffering. The end had been expected for several days, yet there was poignant grief in many hearts when the sad intelligence reached the community, his passing away coming upon it as a public calamity. The funeral services took place at the family residence on the Thursday following, conducted by the Rev. George E. Guild, pastor of the church to which the bereaved family was connected. The minister chose as a fitting text for his remarks the passage, "Behold the

Upright Man, for the end of that man is peace." In his eulogium he but voiced the expression of all who knew the life of him to whom this application was made: His uprightness stands out clear and distinct amid the other virtues and graces of his life and character. He was genial and sunshiny by nature, full of vivacity and activities. He had a high sense of honor, was reverent and religious, but all these virtues and graces were embraced in and crowned with the Christian's virtue of strictest uprightness and integrity. These were recognized by the world of business in which Mr. Atherton moved, and were conspicuous. He leaves to his family an unsullied and exceptional record for strictest integrity and uprightness. He was liberal and gracious in his gifts to the church, to the worthy causes in which he was interested, and to the poor and needy. Oftentimes his greatest delight, apparently, was found in the unostentatious ways which were of his own choosing for relieving the worthy and distressed. These silent and unselfish ministries of his, and which oftentimes only accidentally became known to his friends, were like the sweet refreshing fragrance of good deeds which never lose their charm. Of his silent, thoughtful, tender, affectionate and unabating ministries in the little circle of his own family, the circle which for these later years has been for the most part the world in which he lived, these are too sacred to speak of. They are hallowed and fragrant memories for the comfort of the family. Living such a life, in death the departed voyager well might sing:

"For though from out our bourne of time, and place
The floods have borne me far—
I hope to meet my pilot, face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."

STILLWELL. The Stillwells of Lackawanna county are descended from one of the first and most important families which settled in the New Netherlands (New York), while it was yet under the Dutch rule, and many years before the English came into possession.

The family originated in Surrey, England, and its record is traceable from 1324, when surnames first came into vogue. The story of the life of Nicholas Stillwell, the progenitor of the family in America, rivals in interest and adventure that of Captain Miles Standish of Massachusetts, or Captain John Smith, of Virginia. To escape the persecutions in England he took refuge in Holland, and gave his services as a soldier to Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, in support of Protestantism under Frederick V, elector palatinate. After the defeat at Prague he was one of the

queen's escort in her flight to Breslau, and it is related by some chroniclers that he married one of her maids of honor, Abigail Hopton, but this the family records do not sustain. After the disbandment of the army, Nicholas Stillwell came to New Amsterdam, with his brothers, John and Jasper; his nephew, John Cooke, and his sons, Richard and Nicholas, both born in England, their mother being an English woman whose name is unknown. He located on Manhattan Island, at Turtle Bay, but was driven from there by the Indian uprising, taking refuge in Fort Amsterdam, and subsequently settling with the Lady Moody colonists at Gravesend, Long Island, where he commanded at the defense of the settlement against the Indians. He commanded a troop of horse against the Indians in Virginia, and after the enemy were defeated aided Governor Claybourne, in Maryland. He owned one of the original twenty-acre farms in Gravesend, there served as magistrate several terms, and was president of a court martial in Breuckelen (Brooklyn). He subsequently resided upon two hundred acres of land between New Utrecht and Gravesend. He was lieutenant and commander in charge of the expedition against the Indians in the Esopus war, and after quelling that disturbance returned to the defense of New Amsterdam, where he was the friend and close adherent of Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, until English supremacy was established. He resided on Staten Island when that momentous event occurred, and was there very active in public affairs. He died December 28, 1671. He married, at New Amsterdam (New York), an English woman, supposed to be Ann Baxter, by whom he had six children: William, Thomas, Daniel, Jeremiah, Anne, Abigail.

(II) Captain Nicholas Stillwell, second son of Richard (I), was born in England in 1636, and was brought to New Amsterdam by his father. He resided at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1648. He was appointed a justice in 1664 under the Duke of York; in 1668 was commissioned a justice under James II, and in 1689 received a similar commission under William and Mary. In 1675, as constable of Gravesend, he made up the assessment rolls; in 1689 was captain of the Gravesend militia, and member of a court martial. From 1691 to 1698 he was a member of the colonial assembly from Kings county, New York. February 20, 1693, in command of the Kings county contingent of fifty men, he joined the Fletcher expedition to Canada against the French and Indians, but was ordered home on the 27th. He was an able and popular man, was honored

with many offices, and had the advantage of a good education, which was an exception at that period. He married Rebecca Baylies; second, Catherine Hubbard; third, Elizabeth Corwin. In 1715 he died, leaving children: Nicholas, born April 25, 1673; Richard, May 11, 1677; Elias, December 13, 1685; Thomas, May 16, 1688; Rebecca, 1675; Anne C., May 15, 1681; Mary, 1683.

(III) Major Thomas Stillwell, fourth son of Captain Nicholas Stillwell, resided for some time at Gravesend. He was a farmer and a dealer in real estate. In 1715 he was captain of militia, in 1718 was made major, and was high sheriff of Kings county. In 1739 he established a ferry between Yellow Hook and Staten Island, which was quite noted, and was one of the main lines of travel between New York and Philadelphia. He removed from Gravesend to New Utrecht, settling on the shore of New York Bay, at the Narrows, on a farm now occupied by Fort Hamilton. He married Ann Hubbard, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hubbard, in 1709; she died soon after 1721, and between that date and 1723 he married Catherine Day. His children were by his first wife: Nicholas, Thomas, John, Christopher and Ann.

(IV) Nicholas, eldest son of Major Thomas Stillwell, was born on Long Island about 1712. He was living in New Utrecht, in 1742, removed to Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died about 1780, in Sussex county, that state. He was a wheelwright by trade. In New York he was a captain of militia. His children were: John, see forward; Samuel; Richard, born May 25, 1742, was a captain in the Revolutionary war; Ann, born 1743, married Peter Hendrickson; Martha, married Samuel Willetts; Charity, born 1746.

(V) John, eldest child of Nicholas Stillwell, was born on Long Island about 1735, and resided in Sussex and Morris counties, New Jersey. During the Revolution he served in Captain James Tucker's company, and also in the artillery of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. February 21, 1769, he married Mary, daughter of John Mulliner, of Kingwood, New Jersey. He died in 1799, leaving issue: Richard, see forward; Nicholas, born April 4, 1771; John, June 24, 1772; Joseph, about 1778; David, 1780, died in New York, 1814; Mary, Rebecca and Abigail.

(VI) Richard, eldest child of John Stillwell, was born in New York, January 30, 1771. He was a wheelwright early in life, and afterward a farmer. He resided at Succasunty Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, where his children were born. He removed to Cooper's Mills (now

Milldale), and thence to Chester, where he died June 15, 1847. At the time of the battle of Monmouth, in New Jersey, during the Revolution, with other boys he drove the farmers' cattle into the woods to save them from the British soldiers. He was a colonel of Morris county militia during the War of 1812. April 16, 1796, he married Charity, daughter of Cornelius Slaight, of Drakesville, New Jersey; she was born April 16, 1776, and died October 1, 1854, surviving her husband, and was buried at Belvidere, New Jersey, by his side. Their children were: Asa, born May 14, 1798, died young; John, born April 11, 1800; Joseph, April 21, 1802; Cath Marie, June 26, 1804; David Blakely, September 4, 1806; Eliza, July 20, 1808; Rebecca, July 12, 1810; Jerome E., August 27, 1812; Manning F., September 4, 1814; Susan, August 9, 1816; Margaret, October 29, 1818; Absalom, November 3, 1820. All died prior to 1894 except Margaret.

(VII) John, second child of Richard Stillwell, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, April 11, 1800. He resided at Hope, New Jersey, and Easton, Pennsylvania, where he operated a carriage manufactory until 1852, when he retired. He removed to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence to Frenchtown, New Jersey, where he died March 31, 1884, and was buried at Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a lieutenant of Morris county (New Jersey) cavalry in 1823. He married, March 4, 1824, Eliza, daughter of John and Clarissa Buckley, of Hope, New Jersey; she was born July 27, 1804, and died at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1859. He married (second) Sarah Stillwell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His children were by his first wife: Richard, born December 16, 1824; John H., October 31, 1834; Saron B., April 21, 1840; Eliza, October 16, 1844.

CAPT. RICHARD STILLWELL, recently deceased, was a typical representative of that earnest and courageous generation which faced the great problems of the Civil war period, and whose gallantry upon the field of battle found a counterpart in conscientious devotion to the duties of civil life. For a half century he was an honored resident of Scranton, bearing a full share in its upbuilding and development, and occupying various honorable stations. During this period he was actively and intimately associated with a splendid group of pioneers, among them the Scrantons—Colonel George W., Selden T. and Joseph H.; Charles F. Mattes, William W. Manness, and others—men who transformed a wilderness, making it a hive of industry and the abode

of a vast population; men who cleared away the forests, opened the mines, built the railroads, and erected the first homes, schools and churches of the now dense community. Among these men Captain Stillwell stood a figure honored for his sterling character, marked industry, great ability as a constructor, and genius as an inventor.

Captain Stillwell was born in Hope, New Jersey, December 16, 1824, eldest son of John and Eliza (Buckley) Stillwell, and his illustrious ancestry is the theme of a preceding narrative. When he was about six years old his parents removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he received a simple education in the common schools of that primitive day. However, he amply supplied his deficiencies by careful reading and close observation from his youth throughout his life, and in his mature years might well have passed for one who had been liberally endowed by teachers. On reaching manhood his father and himself purchased a large tract of timber land on the Pocono Mountain, near Tobyhanna, and engaged in a lumber business which they prosecuted with success for some years. Early in the fifties Captain Stillwell located in Scranton and took employment with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company as superintendent of construction. Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil war he built the old Oxford breaker for Selden T. and George W. Scranton, and, to provide for the ventilation of the headings driven from the bottom of the shaft, he designed, erected and put in operation, at the top of the shaft, an exhaust fan—this being a notable innovation, the first fan used for the ventilation of a mine. It is possible that the principle had been put in application elsewhere, but so far as Captain Stillwell was concerned the idea was purely of his own conception, as was its successful working out. Certainly it was entirely new in the Pennsylvania coal fields, and his device found instant recognition as an important adjunct to mining methods, and was put to general use.

Captain Stillwell's industrial career was accompanied with commensurate activity in community affairs, and he rendered efficient service as a member of the council in the early days of the city, and as chief of the fire department. He was particularly interested in military affairs from his seventeenth year and while a resident of Easton, when he enlisted as a private in Captain (afterward Governor) Reeder's company of state militia, and served therewith with fidelity until 1848, when he removed from that city, and when he was honor-

ably discharged was serving as orderly sergeant. In 1854 he organized the original Scranton Guard, a company attached to the Third Battalion, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He was the original captain of this company, and served as such until the company was mustered out of service in July, 1857. He brought it to a highly effective condition, and it was regarded as unexcelled in the military establishment of the state. In 1862 (August 18) he recruited Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months regiment, which during its period of service performed many deeds of distinguished gallantry, and suffered unusual loss—more than forty per cent of its rank and file—through death and wounds in battle. Its first engagement was the hard contested battle of Antietam, which saved the north from a rebel invasion, and in which Company K particularly distinguished itself, as did Company I, also of Scranton. Company K was of that splendid forlorn hope which stormed the deadly Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg, Virginia, charging across the open under an awful musketry and artillery fire from behind a stone wall, and in thirty minutes losing one-third of its numbers engaged, killed or wounded. In this assault Captain Stillwell received a very serious wound which incapacitated him for further service in the field, and necessitated his return home. After recovering to some degree he received the appointment of assistant provost marshal of the twelfth district, and during the remainder of the war performed service of great usefulness in aiding to enforce the various drafts, promote enlistments to fill up depleted regiments, and arrest deserters from the army.

After the war was ended Captain Stillwell became superintendent of coal breakers for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a position which he occupied until he had reached the age of seventy-five years, when he voluntarily retired, bearing with him the esteem of all with whom he had been in any way associated. He married Margaret Snyder, and to them were born three children who are now living: Harry E., Lewis B. and Colonel Frederick W. Stillwell. Mrs. Stillwell was a representative of one of the most prominent German families of the colonial period. Her grandfather, General Peter Kichlein, born 1722, died 1789, was a member of the committee of safety, 1774-76; he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Long Island, and fought on the

ground now occupied by the city of Brooklyn, where he commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania riflemen, which at the cost of nearly one-half its numbers held its position until the American line was broken elsewhere, when practically the entire remnant of the regiment, including its commander, was captured.

Captain Stillwell became a member of the First Presbyterian Church on June 6, 1858, and in 1873 he and his wife withdrew therefrom to form, with others, the nucleus of the now prosperous and influential Second Church. Captain Stillwell passed away February 17, 1905, universally loved and honored. Among the mourners at his funeral were few who had known him in the early days—in great number they had preceded him to the great beyond. But the entire community was aware of his active and useful life through all his years, of his beauty of personal character, and mourned his departure as that of "mine own familiar friend in whom I trusted." His heart was ever warm with human sympathy for sorrow and distress, and his aid was freely extended to all whose needs came to his knowledge. He took a genuine pride in the city with which he had been identified for so many years, and among its many ardent and active supporters he was ever accounted one of the most useful and dependable. In all the relations of life he shed lustre upon the name he bore—that of a family which in all its generations held steadfast to the principles of true manhood and ideal citizenship.

COLONEL FREDERICK W. STILLWELL, of Scranton, who has made a most brilliant military record, and enjoys wide acquaintance in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, among whom he is regarded with peculiar admiration for his fine soldierly qualities and his valuable services in the field, was born in Scranton, June 14, 1865, a son of the late Captain Richard Stillwell, whose life record appears on a foregoing page of this work.

Colonel Stillwell was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen years entered the First National Bank in the capacity of messenger. He acquitted himself with marked fidelity, and in 1893 was advanced to the position of receiving teller, and in which he has continuously served to the present time. It is, however, principally with his military record that this narrative has to deal. In his case the doctrine of heredity would seem to find an ample illustration, for each of his ancestors in

the male line, beginning with the immigrant progenitor of the family in America, was a soldier of approved courage and worth, and the greater number of them performed deeds of genuine valor. January 12, 1885, at the age of twenty years, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment National Guard Pennsylvania, was promoted to corporal, July 5, 1886, and to sergeant, January 22, 1888. He was commissioned second lieutenant January 14, 1889, and in July, 1892, Lieutenant Stillwell, with his company, performed eighteen days duty at the scene of the Homestead riots. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company, January 22, 1894. He was again promoted, April 9, 1897, to the rank of major, and in September of that year performed duty as such for seventeen days in the coal fields during the Lattimer riots. When the Spanish-American war was precipitated by the explosion of the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, six companies from Scranton (A, B, C, D, F and H, of the Thirteenth Regiment) volunteered in response to President McKinley's call for troops, and with them Major Stillwell. The regiment, under command of Colonel H. A. Courson, was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Hastings, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1898, and was transported to Camp Alger, Virginia, reaching there May 19, and remaining until August 30, 1898. The regiment was then moved to Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, where, on October 21, Major Stillwell was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. November 14, 1898, the regiment removed to Camp McKenzie, at Augusta, Georgia, there to make preparations for a campaign in Cuba. The war, however, came to an abrupt close, and Lieutenant Colonel Stillwell was mustered out of the service of the United States with his regiment March 11, 1899. During its term of service the command suffered severely from disease, losing by death nineteen men, and twelve officers out of thirty-six were in hospital at one time. Officers and men, whatever their disappointment in not being participants in the active operations in Cuba, had the proud satisfaction that comes of doing all that a soldier may—obey the call of their country, and perform such service as might be demanded of them. The Thirteenth Regiment returned to its place in the National Guard establishment, Lieutenant Colonel Stillwell retaining his rank therein. In 1902, during the coal strike, he served for forty days at Olyphant, taking the regiment to that point and commanding it until the arrival of Colonel

L. A. Watres. He was commissioned colonel, August 25, 1904.

The foregoing presents an unusual record of service, long and honorable, without a tinge of personal vainglory. Colonel Stillwell takes a laudable pride in the splendid body of citizen soldiery with which he has been so long identified, and it is the consensus of opinion of both officers and men that his excellent condition and esprit de corps is in very large degree due to his military ability and the enthusiasm which he has awakened. Within six months after he assumed command the regiment had attained such a degree of efficiency that it passed from the ninth to the third place among the regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and it is confidently predicted of it that it will before long be awarded the first place. It now stands first in point of marksmanship, the last record (that of 1904) being eighty-two and eighty-five one-hundredths as compared with that of the next highest regiment of seventy-three and twenty-six one-hundredths. Of Colonel Stillwell personally, it is to be said that throughout his career his various promotions have been solely upon merit, and he holds his subordinates to the same lofty standards which at the beginning he set up for himself, and all appointments and promotions recommended by him are based only upon demonstrated ability and deservingness, his judgment uncolored by aught of a personal or political nature. With a well selected corps of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, constituted through his unyielding adherence to these tenets, his ample technical knowledge, and his strict disciplinarianism, the Thirteenth stands forth as a regiment not to be surpassed in the National Guard establishment of any state in the Union.

SARON B. STILLWELL, deceased, was during a long and intensely active career one of the most useful and honored citizens of Scranton. For forty years he held the highly responsible position of claim agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He was frequently solicited to enter upon a public career, but his devotion to his work with the railway company forbade his dividing his attention between private and public duties. To this rule of his life he made but one exception, serving long and efficiently as a member of the State Fisheries Commission, of which body he was chairman at the time of his death.

Mr. Stillwell was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1840, a son of John and Eliza

(Buckley) Stillwell. He came of an excellent ancestry, as outlined in a preceding narrative, largely drawn from a valuable work prepared by Mr. Stillwell—"The Stillwell Family in England and America," a most interesting volume of two hundred pages, dedicated to his grandson, Saron B. Warman, Christmas, 1899. Mr. Stillwell was reared in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a thorough practical education. There he married Mrs. Catherine J. Edinger (nee Tropp), a daughter of John and Julia E. Edinger. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Scranton and entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and a few years later was appointed claim agent of the same, a position in which he acquitted himself with masterly ability for a period of forty years, and his service, acceptable and highly appreciated, terminated only with his death. He was a marked figure in the life of the community, and left his impress upon all with whom he was in any way associated. He accomplished much for the adequate organization and efficiency of the fire department. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Noy Aug Hose Company, of which he was the first foreman; and his efficiency in its management and equipment led to his appointment as the first chief of the Scranton Fire Department. This place he adorned for a period of fifteen years, and many of its most useful features and its admirable esprit de corps were due to his effort and his strong personality. In 1893 he was appointed by the governor to membership on the State Fisheries Commission, and was its chairman during the last six years of his life. To his duties with this body he brought lofty conceptions of right, seeking conservation of the interests entrusted to him, not only upon economic grounds, but also upon esthetic ideas based in his love of nature. He was of broad, sturdy physique, and heart and mind were in entire harmony with his splendid physical personality. To those on intimate terms with him he was affectionately known as "Sandy," the term implying no undignified familiarity, but that brotherly companionship having its foundation in lovable traits of character. To do a favor to another was with him a principal joy; to do right in all things was with him a religious principle; and his broad humane sympathy for the needy and unfortunate found expression in countless benefactions, of which he took no note save performance of the kindly deed and bestowal of the needed gratuity. Eminently domes-

tic in his tastes, he found his principal happiness in his home, and in contributing to the happiness of those of his household. Death came to him when he was in the fullness of his physical and mental powers, and when it seemed as though there were yet for him many more years of useful and honored life. He had been slightly ill for about six months, but nothing to create alarm. A month prior to his death, he was apparently all but entirely recovered, and went to Stroudsburg to attend to legal business in his official capacity. He suffered a relapse, and a month later passed away, May 30, 1903. The sad event came as a personal bereavement to the entire community, and with particular weight upon the older class of citizens, who had been his friends and associates during a period which witnessed the creation of the city in which they all took a genuine pride.

Mr. Stillwell left to survive him the woman who was the bride of his youth, and their only child, Mrs. A. B. Warman.

REV. A. S. CERRUTI. For many years Italy has been sending her sons and daughters to this country, which grants them many privileges denied them in their own sunny land. Many of the thousands who emigrate find their way into the coal belt of Pennsylvania, where they turn their attention to mining and other vocations where skilled labor is not an essential requisite. A large colony of these people have settled in and around Carbondale, where for many years they have been deprived of that spiritual care and instruction which the mother church bestowed on them in their own country. Occasionally a priest would visit them and in a temporary way look after their spiritual necessities. During those visitations a committee was formed to look forward to the erection of an edifice in which to worship. Prior to 1900 an excavation was made for a foundation under the direction of Reverend Father Dominick Landro, then parish priest in Scranton, but nothing was begun until the Rev. A. S. Cerruti was sent to them in the year 1900. Since that time he has erected a beautiful house of worship at a cost of eight thousand dollars that now, with all the furniture and many inside and outside improvements, can be estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. His parish extends over Carbondale, Forest City, Mayfield, Jermyn and Edgerton. In this extensive parish there are two hundred and fifty families, embracing fifteen

hundred souls. This gives the reader some idea of the responsibility which rests on Father Cerruti.

Father Cerruti is a native of Campagna, Italy, born in the year 1853, this town being the residence of the archbishop of that diocese. His education was acquired in the common schools and a seminary of prominence in his native town. In 1875 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. He spent the first fifteen years of his pastorate in his own country, during which time he served his church and people most acceptably, and at the expiration of this period of time emigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, where he spent three years in mastering the English language and preparing himself for a life of usefulness in his new home and country. His first appointment was at Bangor, Pennsylvania, but after a residence of one year there he was sent to Hammonton, New Jersey, where he remained until 1900, when he came to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and after four months to Carbondale, where he has endeared himself to his people and built for them the beautiful church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. His work has required patience and persistence, and through the exercise of these qualities he has attained commendable success. As a preacher, his sermons show painstaking thought and his illustrations are always to the point.

MICHAEL GOLDEN. Scranton has no more enterprising citizen than Michael Golden. Mr. Golden belongs to a family which has been resident in Scranton more than forty years, and is the bearer of a name which during all that period has ever been regarded with respect.

Patrick Golden was born in Ireland, and in 1861 located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he built Golden's Hotel, which he conducted in a creditable manner for eighteen years. He also erected several other buildings in different parts of the city. He was an active man both in business and politics. For eight years he was a member of the police force, was thrice elected councilman and served two years as school controller. He was a staunch supporter of the platform and principles of the Democratic party. His wife was Anna Lyons, and seven children were born to them: Michael, mentioned at length hereinafter; John, Patrick, Mary, Thomas (deceased), Annie and Martin. The death of Mr. Golden, the father of the family, occurred February 21, 1902. He is survived by his widow.

Michael Golden, son of Patrick and Anna (Lyons) Golden, was born in 1879, in Scranton, and now conducts the hotel founded by his father. He is assisted in his duties by the other members of his family, but it is upon him, as the eldest, that the burden of responsibility falls. The plans for the management of the hotel which were laid down and executed by the founder are still followed by his successor, in whose skillful hands the establishment has suffered no diminution of patronage. Mr. Golden bids fair to rival his father's popularity as a citizen. In 1904 he was elected a member of the common council of the Sixth ward, an office which he fills with entire satisfaction to those whose votes placed him there and also to that of his fellow-citizens of the opposite party.

CHARLES P. MATTHEWS, a leading man of affairs in Scranton, prominently identified with many of its most important commercial and financial interests, is a native of England, born in Penzance, Cornwall, May 22, 1836.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas Matthews, was a native of the same place, where he passed his entire life, following the occupation of a farmer. His family comprised three children: 1. Robert, to be further mentioned. 2. Martin, who remained in Cornwall. 3. A sister who married a Mr. Stevens, of Cornwall, and came to Wayne county, Pennsylvania; they reared a large family.

Robert Matthews, eldest son of Thomas Matthews, was born in the western part of Cornwall, England, where he married, and where his wife died. He married (second) Anna Henwood, a native of the same county, a daughter of William Henwood, and they emigrated to America with his four children born of his first marriage, as follows: 1. Thomas, married Miss Pasco; and they resided in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. 2. Robert, single, who died in Providence, Lackawanna county. 3. Priscilla, married John Sturgis, and lived in Providence. 4. Elizabeth, married Edward Pierce, and resided in Scranton. The children of Robert Matthews by his second wife were: 1. William, who was four times married. His first wife was Lottie Winton, of Honesdale, who bore him one child, Charles W., of the firm of Matthews Brothers, druggists, of Scranton. His second wife was Emma Birdsell, whose only child was Louise. His third wife, Alice Bailey, had children, Robert and William. His fourth and present wife was Mary Howell. William was a member of the firm of Matthews



Chas. P. Matthews

Brothers. 2. Charles P., to be further mentioned. 3. Richard J., married Imogene Leach, and they were the parents of six children: Anna, Flora, Mary, Helen, Alice married W. H. Storrs; Burton, and Imogene, died in infancy.

Robert Matthews was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of most exemplary character, and a devout churchman of the Episcopal faith. His second wife, Anna Henwood, born October 29, 1809, died October 23, 1854, at Scranton. In her later years she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Pooley Matthews, second child of Robert Matthews by his second marriage, whose birth is above given, was five years old when his parents came to Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He received but a meagre education in the common schools, and when sixteen years of age became a clerk in a store in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. He subsequently served an apprenticeship to a druggist, and in 1857, having just attained his majority, came to Scranton to take charge of a drug store. The following year he purchased the business, which he made a most successful one. Later he associated with himself his brothers, under the firm name of Matthews Brothers, and which style has been maintained to the present day, although Mr. Matthews retired from it in 1880. In that year he established a wholesale flour and grain business, later taking into partnership his two sons, under the corporate name of C. P. Matthews & Sons. The foundation and firm establishment of these enterprises did not bound his activities, and he extended his operations into various fields in which he achieved a high degree of success, not alone to the advancement of his personal fortunes, but to the welfare and development of the business of the city. Blessed with a fine physique and indomitable energy, and with all the instincts and habits of the man of large affairs, he has continued his active employment much beyond the age when many retire from active pursuits. He is president of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company, manufacturers of chewing and smoking tobacco, the establishment employing one hundred people and transacting an extensive business; president of the Interstate Brick Company; a director in the 'Traders' National Bank and the Title Guaranty Trust Company; and holds valuable interests in the Hoosic Mountain and Mount Jessup collieries, the Austin Coal Company, the Scranton Splint Coal Company; and is also interested in various other enterprises of a commercial and financial character. He is a member of Grace Reformed

Church, and is affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Matthews married, July 10, 1860, Miss Mary Jane Phinney, a daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Hodge) Phinney. (See sketch of Elisha Phinney, following.) Of this marriage were born four children: 1. William, died at the age of two and a half years. 2. Walter, a member of the firm of Matthews & Sons, and is actively concerned in the conduct of the business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Commandery degrees. He married Miss Jessie Davis, a daughter of the late John R. Davis, who was a prominent coal operator of Scranton. Of this marriage were born five children—Marion, Evelyn, Ellenor, Hilda and Walter L. 3. Edward. 4. Willard, is also a member of the firm of C. P. Matthews & Sons. He married Miss Cora, daughter of Reese G. Brooks, a leading citizen of Scranton.

The Matthews family, father and sons, contribute in large degree to the commercial and financial importance of Scranton, through the varied industries and other enterprises with which they are intimately connected. They are at the same time effective factors in all relating to the life of the community along all lines which go to the making of a foremost city, and are held in esteem for their usefulness and their excellence of personal character.

GENERAL ELISHA PHINNEY, deceased, through a long and active career known as one of the most enterprising spirits and foremost leaders in the development of the industrial and commercial interests of the Wyoming Valley, and held in high honor for his nobility of personal character, is descended from Irish ancestry. Elisha Phinney, grandfather of General Phinney, emigrated from Ireland in colonial days, and settled in Connecticut, where he engaged in farming. He subsequently removed to New Jersey, where he died. He was the founder of the American branch of the Phinney family, to whom he transmitted the sterling traits of character peculiar to the parent stock.

Gould Phinney, son of Elisha the immigrant, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, about 1790, and became one of the most enterprising and useful men of his day. He was a man of fine personal appearance and possessed excellent business qualifications as well as culture and natural refinement. In early life he was a manufacturer in Elizabeth, New Jersey. During the war embargo of 1812-14 he succeeded in cornering the tinplate

market of New York, and manufactured tinware on an extensive scale. He had agents or peddlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia selling the product of his factory, and built up a mammoth business for that day. In the early '20's he opened a general store in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the east side of the public square, which was afterward called "the old steam mill property." In 1823 he established a store at a place which in his honor was called Phinneytown, and not long afterward he transferred his business to Dundaff, where he conducted general merchandising, also operating a glass factory and wagon making and blacksmithing shops, thus being closely identified with the commercial and industrial beginnings of the town. He also conducted a hotel and operated a stage line, and through his various enterprises afforded employment to many people. In 1822 he purchased several farms near Dundaff, in Susquehanna county, and established the Northern Bank there in 1825. He subsequently bought a plantation near Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he passed his closing days. He died at the age of fifty-five years, while on a visit to New York city. He married Jane Price, a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who died in Dundaff, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-five years, having long survived her husband. Her father, Thomas Price, was also a native of New Jersey, and was a farmer and fisherman. During the Revolutionary war he served in the patriot army, and was captured by the British, who held him prisoner on a prison ship in New York harbor. Gould and Jane Phinney were the parents of five children, all of whom are now deceased, Elisha, the eldest, having survived all the others. Rachel Badgely, the second child, was married about 1835 to John J. Phelps, and of their five children one was William Walter Phelps, who became United States minister to Germany. Mary, the third child, died unmarried, and there is no account of the fourth, a daughter. The youngest child was Thomas P., who married Elizabeth Howell, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Elisha Phinney was born April 3, 1814. His childhood years were passed at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, and at an early age he began to assist in his father's store, remaining with him until he was of age, when he succeeded to the management. At the first he gave his sole attention to that business, but after a time began the manufacture of window glass. The destruction of his glass works by fire led him to abandon that enterprise, and for some years he operated a tannery. In 1856 he took up his residence in Scranton,

where he engaged in a wholesale flour and feed business on Franklin avenue. He was one of the projectors and first stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and under Colonel George Scranton served as assistant superintendent of construction between Scranton and Grear Bend. After its completion he contracted to complete for the same road the tunnel at Factoryville, twenty-two hundred and fifty feet, which herculean task he successfully accomplished. He next engaged in operating the Greenwood coal mines, below Scranton, in partnership with E. C. Schott, under the corporate title of the Greenwood Coal Company, and continued in the coal interest for a period of ten years. He then became interested in real estate transactions, and in various financial institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Second National Bank, in which he was a director, and for five years he was president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank. His excellent judgment and keen sagacity were well rewarded, and he amassed ample means, but lost the greater part of his fortune through misplaced confidence, without, however, a stain being left upon his honor. During his later years he passed much of his time in Georgia, where he owned mining interests of considerable value.

General Phinney gained his military title from his service in connection with the Pennsylvania militia, having entered the service at the age of sixteen, and continuing therein until 1863. He rose from the ranks and passed through all the grades from lieutenant to brigadier-general, and serving with honor and soldierlike ability in every station. In politics he was a Republican, identified with the party from its organization, and an ardent advocate of its principles and policies, yet caring nothing for political honors, and at various times declining overtures to become a candidate for important position. He was affiliated with various bodies of Free Masons and Odd Fellows. But above all other interests he placed those pertaining to Scranton, to the advancement of which, along all lines, material, intellectual, moral and social, he devoted his most earnest effort, at the same time contributing liberally of his means. His long life of earnest and useful endeavor closed June 19, 1897.

General Phinney married, in early manhood, Miss Hannah Hodge, born June, 1817, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Littell) Hodge, born Elizabeth, New Jersey. Of this union were born two children—Robert and Mary J. Phinney. Robert became superintendent of the mill of



John D. Atherton

Charles P. Matthews & Sons. Mary J. Phinney became the wife of Charles P. Matthews. The mother of these children died August 21, 1858, and General Phinney subsequently married Miss Eunice C. Needham, who was born in Kingston, and educated at Wyoming Seminary. Her father, Benjamin Needham, was a native of Connecticut, a geologist and mining engineer by profession, engaged in those lines of prominence in the Lackawanna Valley.

ATHERTON FAMILY. Among the early representative citizens of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys are the members of the Atherton family, the pioneer American ancestor of which was Col. Humphrey Atherton, a native of Dorchester, England, who early in the seventeenth century was made a member of artillery and afterward became captain of his company. On the breaking out of the Indian war, about 1637, he emigrated to America, where he was colonial representative for nine years and major-general in charge of the colonial forces. His family consisted of ten children, who subsequently became heads and founders of the various branches of the family. His death occurred in 1661.

Cornelius Atherton, the second lineal descendant of Humphrey Atherton, was born in Massachusetts in 1736 and resided near Boston, where he worked in an armory belonging to Samuel Adams, who made guns to be used in the war of the Revolution. Later he moved to West Point, New York, and while a resident of that place the "Vulture," a British man-of-war, anchored near by for the purpose of receiving the American garrison which Arnold, the traitor, had designed to deliver to Major Andre for the sum of ten thousand pounds and a commission as general. While the "Vulture" lay in wait for the return of Major Andre, Cornelius Atherton, knowing it to be an enemy's vessel, procured an old cannon, drew it up a prominence overlooking the river and fired on the ship. The result was the departure of the "Vulture," the capture of Major Andre and the establishment of the United States. From West Point Mr. Atherton moved to New Jersey, and from thence to Shawnee, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where he resided at the time of the massacre of 1778. As the time for the conflict with the Indians approached his eldest son, Jabez, then eighteen years of age, begged to be let go in his place, and accordingly he went, was slain, and his name

now heads the list of killed on the Wyoming monument.

When the news of the defeat reached the settlement, Cornelius Atherton tore up the floors of his log house and out of the material made a raft. Upon this frail craft he placed the women and children, also a few necessities, and they floated down the Susquehanna river to Nanticoke, while his two sons, John and Eleazer, drove the horses and cattle to a place of safety. At Nanticoke they were met by other refugees, and they at once formed themselves into an organized company. They fled through the wildest regions of Pennsylvania into New Jersey for safety, and their sufferings throughout this retreat were heart-rending. They camped at night in the woods and subsisted on berries, with rye flour made into mush and eaten with milk obtained from the cows they were driving. When peace was declared Mr. Atherton, with his two sons, returned and purchased five hundred acres of land, where now stands the borough of Taylor, and on this the two sons settled, Cornelius, their father, removing to Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York. It is stated on good authority that he made the first pair of clothier's shears ever made in America. He discovered the secret of making steel and entered into a contract with Messrs. Reed, iron manufacturers of New York, but the failure of the manufacturers prevented him from carrying out his contract. He was a man of strong traits of character, possessed a remarkable genius, was a very religious man, often reading sermons and exhorting the people to do better. In 1761 Cornelius Atherton married Mary Delano, who bore him nine children, and died in 1774. In 1786 he married a Miss Johnson, who bore him seven children. Mr. Atherton died December 4, 1809.

Eleazer Atherton, son of Cornelius and Mary (Delano) Atherton, was born in 1764. About 1784 he began to clear the land purchased by his father in Lackawanna county, and for three years resided in the woods alone. He opened the first vein of coal along the Lackawanna river and shipped it by sled to Binghamton, New York. Accumulating a valuable property, he built a large mansion, which is still standing in good repair. He was strongly opposed to the drink habit and the use of tobacco. In early life he was inclined to Universalism, but later united with the Presbyterian Church. In 1790 Mr. Atherton married Martha Kanaan, who was born in New Jersey, in March, 1773. He brought his

wife to his farm on the back of a horse, he walking by her side. She was a consistent Christian, faithful in the performance of her duties, and she was the teacher of the first Sunday school in Lackawanna county, the session being always opened with prayer. Their family consisted of nine children: Martha, Mary, Thomas, Margaret, Elisha, Sarah, Joseph, John and Eleazer A. Mr. Atherton, father of this family, died March 3, 1852, aged eighty-seven years and three months, and his remains were interred in Taylor. His wife passed away May 31, 1859, at the age of eighty-seven, and was buried by the side of her husband.

John Atherton, son of Eleazer and Martha (Kanaan) Atherton, was born in Taylor, Pennsylvania, late in the eighteenth century, probably in the year 1790. He was a prominent and well-to-do farmer, and was respected and honored by all with whom he was brought in contact. By his marriage to Catherine Ward the following named children were born: Phœbe, Boyd, Caroline, Sarah, James and Ira C.

Ira C. Atherton, son of John and Catherine (Ward) Atherton, was born in Taylor, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1819. He was educated at the common schools and acquired a fair education for the facilities afforded him. When twenty-one years of age he began to work at the trade of carpenter, and this he followed for several years, later turning his attention to teaming and farming. He took a deep interest in the schools of Lackawanna township and was elected to the office of school director. He also served in the capacity of poor director. He attended the Presbyterian Church, was a staunch Republican in politics, and was one of the upright men who give prominence to a community. On November 28, 1846, Mr. Atherton married Mary J. Pulver, deceased, December 21, 1895, who bore him the following named children: George C., born in 1846; Mary E., born in 1848, now deceased, was a successful teacher for thirty years; Kate L., born in 1851, now the wife of C. H. Van Horn; Helen, born in 1854, now the wife of T. R. Bowen and mother of two children; Atherton and Louise Bowen. Georgiana, born in 1857, is the wife of the Rev. E. L. Santee, a member of the Wyoming conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they are the parents of one son, Ira A. Santee, John D., mentioned at length hereinafter. Willard, born in 1864, who married Margaret Whiteford; he has served as assessor and is now vice-president of the Taylor Bank. He is a member of

Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Atherton surrounded his family with all the comforts of life and his children were given the best educational advantages procurable. His death occurred June 25, 1897, at Taylor, Pennsylvania.

John D. Atherton, son of Ira C. and Mary J. (Pulver) Atherton, was born in Taylor, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1860. In 1881, upon attaining his majority, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and from a small beginning he enlarged from time to time until now his store is one of the leading ones in the richest borough in the state. In 1891, after making some needed and desired changes in the firm, his brother Willard was admitted into partnership, and now the firm of Atherton Brothers of Taylor is well known throughout that section of the county. They carry a large line of goods, which are of the best quality and sold at reasonable prices, and their motto is and has been "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Their efforts have been deservedly crowned with success, and they have gained an enviable reputation among their business associates. As poor director Mr. Atherton rendered his township faithful and effective work. He is an honored member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Heptasophs.

Mr. Atherton was united in marriage to Ruth B. Ward, and their children are: Mary M., born December 15, 1895; J. Carlton, born January 17, 1900, and Willard F., born December 21, 1904.

JAMES NELSON WARNER, D. D. S., a well known dental surgeon of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry back to John Warner, of Hatfield, Gloucestershire, England, who lived in the reign of Charles I, one of the most eventful in English history.

I. Andrew Warner was a son of John Warner, above named. He emigrated to America 1630 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman 1632. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, 1635. He was a member of the Troop of Horse under Maj. John Mason, of Connecticut, 1657-58; was a member of the first church in Hartford, with his son Daniel. Andrew owned land in Hartford 1639. His estate was distributed there March 22, 1754. He appears to have sold fifteen pieces of land there from 1639 to 1679. He was also a trooper from Hadley in Capt.



J. H. Hamner

John Pyncheon's company, March, 1663. He returned to Massachusetts with his son, Daniel Warner, 1659, was selectman of Hadley 1660, 1668, 1674, and settled in the town of Hadley. There he died December 18, 1684, leaving six sons—Andrew, Robert, John, Daniel, of whom later; Jacob and Isaac.

II. Lieut. Daniel Warner, son of Andrew Warner, born about 1643, settled in Hadley, in that part of the town which subsequently became Hatfield. He married (first) Mary ———, died September 19, 1672. He married (second), April 1, 1674, Martha Boltwood, daughter of Robert Boltwood. Lieutenant Warner was a farmer and owned much estate. He was selectman Hadley, 1667, and ensign Hadley foot company, October 7, 1674. He died April 30, 1692. His wife, Martha, died September 22, 1710. They had seven sons, of whom the second son was

III. Andrew Warner, second son of Lieut. Daniel and Mary Warner, was born June 24, 1667, in Hadley, where he resided a number of years and became a large land owner. In 1696, in company with Joseph Selden and John Church, he went to Connecticut, and together they purchased Twelve Miles Island Farm, situate on the banks of the Connecticut river, in the towns of Saybrook and Lyne. In February, 1695, John Leverett, of Boston (Cambridge), conveyed above lands to Joseph Selden, who on June 22, 1697, transferred a part of same to Andrew Warner, which lands remained in the Warner family a number of generations. Andrew Warner married (first) Ruth Clarke, by whom he had three children. She died about the year 1704, and Andrew Warner married (second), April 4, 1706, Hannah Stannard. He died in Saybrook (now Chester) and rests in Parker's Point burying ground, about half a mile above Warner's Ferry, on the Connecticut river. The house in which he lived stood on the old road, about a quarter of a mile northwest of where the Middlesex turnpike crosses the Warner Ferry road.

IV. Andrew Warner, son of Andrew and Ruth (Clarke) Warner, born Saybrook, January 25, 1703, married Sarah Graves. Andrew Warner was a farmer. He died September 23, 1751. His wife died February 10, 1756. They both sleep in the old Chester burying ground.

V. David Warner, son of Lieut. Andrew and Sarah (Graves) Warner, born August 7, 1730, died 1805, married, 1748, Sarah Ward, of Saybrook, who died February 20, 1793. David Warner was a soldier in the Revolutionary war

and served his country faithfully. He enlisted as a private in Captain Ely's company, of the Sixth Connecticut Continental Regiment, May 8, 1775, and was mustered out December 18, 1775. He re-enlisted in Major Skinner's troop of Connecticut light horse, June 10, 1776, and was discharged August 3, 1776, and on August 13, 1776, he again enlisted in Capt. Seth Warner's company and served as a seaman on board the galley "Trumbull," of the Lake Champlain flotilla, and was discharged November 25, 1776.

VI. Phineas Warner, son of David and Sarah (Ward) Warner, born Saybrook, 1749, died Chester, 1812; married Eunice Church, and they had six children: Wealthy, John, David, Samuel, Timothy and Phineas.

VII. Phineas Warner, son of Phineas and Eunice (Church) Warner, born Saybrook, 1777, married Lydia Clarke, of Chester, October 17, 1799. Phineas Warner, accompanied by his wife and children, with his brothers, Samuel and Timothy Warner, and their families, removed to the wilds of northern Pennsylvania in 1809. These sturdy descendants of Puritan ancestors from the banks of the Connecticut came with their ox teams, wagons, droves of cattle and household goods, through a primeval forest, to the log house of Elder Davis Dimock, a famous Baptist preacher, in Bridgewater township, where, after the gloom of night had again settled upon the Susquehanna county wilderness, the tired and hungry pioneers were welcomed with thanksgiving and prayer that preceded a supper, the memory of which tradition has kept alive to this day and generation. The day after the arrival of the new settlers they left the hospitable home of Elder Dimock, and with their axes commenced to clear up farms, which are still in the possession of their thrifty and prosperous descendants. Phineas Warner died 1824, and his wife, Lydia, in 1840. They sleep side by side in Montrose cemetery.

At the Elder Dimock supper there were present these three sons of Phineas and Lydia Warner, Davis Dimock Warner, Nelson Clarke Warner, and Sidney Haswell Warner, of all of whom later. These brothers and many of their descendants afterwards became prominent in civil, military, professional and business life, which is worthy of mention.

VIII. Gen. Davis Dimock Warner, son of Phineas and Lydia (Clarke) Warner, became a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania state militia, member of the house of representatives of

Pennsylvania, and associate judge of Susquehanna county. He had Edward R. and Frederick R.

Gen. Edward Raynsford Warner graduated from the West Point Military Academy, class of 1857. He was an officer in the Civil war, and served in the Third Artillery and First New York Light Artillery Volunteers. He was breveted "Captain, July 3, 1863, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Brevetted "Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, August 1, 1864, for Distinguished and Gallant Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, and in the Operations before Petersburg." Brevetted "Major, March 13, 1865, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Siege of Petersburg, Va." Brevetted "Lieut. Colonel, March 13, 1865, for Good Conduct and Gallant Services during the Rebellion." And also brevetted "Brig.-General, U. S. Volunteers, April 9, 1865, for Faithful and Meritorious Services during the Operations resulting in the Fall of Richmond, Va., and the Surrender of the Insurgent Army under General R. E. Lee." General Warner, after a military service of more than thirty years, retired to his old home in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He died in New York city, January 2, 1905, respected and sincerely mourned by comrades and friends, and now sleeps in Montrose cemetery. Under his last will and testament he left a large sum of money to found a public library and to erect a public building at Montrose, the place of his birth, a lasting monument to the memory of a brave and gallant soldier who fought in the armies of the Union.

Frederick Raynsford Warner, U. S. V., son of Davis Dimock Warner, served as a first lieutenant in Captain Telford's company, Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He is now a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and a successful broker and grain dealer.

VIII. Nelson Clarke Warner, son of Phineas and Lydia (Clarke) Warner, became a prominent citizen of Susquehanna county of which he was elected sheriff in the year 1845. He had four children.

Capt. Charles Nelson Warner, U. S. V., son of Nelson Clarke Warner, graduated from the West Point Military Academy, class of 1862. In the Civil war he served in the Second and Fourth Artillery. He was brevetted "First Lieut. July 3, 1863, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa." and also brevetted "Captain, April 2, 1865, for Gallant and Mer-

itorious Services at the Capture of Selma, Alabama." Captain Warner resides at Montrose. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Susquehanna bar.

Fletcher Gustavus Warner, U. S. V., son of Nelson Clarke Warner, served as a private in Company G, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, and fought in the battles of Second Bull Run (Manassas), Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, Sharpsburg (Missouri), where he was dangerously wounded. After recovering from his wounds he received an honorable discharge from the army. He is a resident of Montrose, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Capt. Edson Scott Warner, U. S. V., son of Nelson Clarke Warner, served as captain of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which fired the first volley at Gettysburg. Since the close of the Civil war he has held the office of postmaster at Montrose.

IX. Sidney Haswell Warner, M. D., son of Phineas and Lydia (Clarke) Warner, born Saybrook, Connecticut, January 26, 1806, came to Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, 1809. In his boyhood he helped his father clear up the land on the North road, adjoining the Elder Davis Dimock clearing. In early pioneer times the schoolmaster followed the vanguard of civilization, and soon log school houses were erected here and there in the new settlements. Sidney Haswell Warner early became a teacher, and achieved a lasting reputation for learning and literary ability among those who were fortunate to become his scholars. While engaged in the honorable calling of a school teacher among the rugged hills of Susquehanna county he commenced the study of medicine. He was married to Hannah Loomis, of Springville, Susquehanna county, October 1, 1835, a daughter of Horatio Porter Loomis, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 8, 1808.

Sidney Haswell Warner completed his medical studies in 1836; passed his examination before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1836, and was licensed by this society as a "practitioner of medicine," in Lenox, Massachusetts, November 5, 1836. He soon afterwards removed to Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in his profession. His certificate is still preserved. He had five children as follows: Geraldine, Theodosia, Adelaide, Hannah and Jared Dimock Warner. Hannah (Loomis) Warner died April 13, 1844. She was a faithful wife, an affectionate



J. Atkins Robertson

mother and a true friend. She died respected and loved by all who knew her, and is buried in the Warner family plot in Pine Grove cemetery, Huntington township. Dr. Sidney Haswell Warner was married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1845, to Cornelia Machette, born June 10, 1810, and soon afterwards, accompanied by his wife, returned to his home in Huntington township. Mrs. Warner was of French ancestry, a daughter of Samuel T. Machette, and his wife, Susan Nice, of Trenton, New Jersey, whose father was the founder of Nicetown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. Samuel T. Machette was born November 8, 1786, and died December 28, 1827. Susan (Nice) Machette was born October 27, 1786, and died December 18, 1859. Paymaster Henry C. Machette, United States Navy, was a grandson of Samuel T. and Susan (Nice) Machette. He was paymaster United States Navy 1864-1869. He was retired, and died October 23, 1903. Dr. and Mrs. Warner were members of the Baptist Church, Huntington township, and lived happily together until January 19, 1881, when, after a successful professional career, he passed to his final reward. Mrs. Warner survived her husband until her death, May 9, 1897. She now rests in Pine Grove cemetery.

X. James Nelson Warner, D. D. S., son of Dr. Sidney Haswell and Cornelia (Machette) Warner, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1845. After receiving an academical education he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, and graduated D. D. S. with honors in the class of 1873. After leaving college Dr. Warner located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession until the year 1875, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where his reputation became so well established that patrons came to him from Bradford, Columbia, Susquehanna, Wyoming and other counties of Pennsylvania. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Dental Association and the Susquehanna County Dental Association, was a prominent member and took an active part in the annual conventions of both societies. He was married by the Rev. Young C. Smith, D. D., November 7, 1883, to Jennie Edith Stark, daughter of John Michael and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. She was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1877. She is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre. Dr. James Nelson and Jennie Edith (Stark) Warner had three sons: Sidney

S., a graduate of Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, class of 1905, now a student in the University of Pennsylvania; Benjamin S., born November 21, 1889, died January 25, 1891; and James Stark Warner, now a student in the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre. (See John M. Stark.)

Dr. James Nelson Warner was a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and in society a favorite with all who had the privilege of knowing him. He was a popular member of the Westmoreland Club, upon whose roll of membership there are many of the prominent business and professional men of the Wyoming valley. For years he was a regular communicant of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and won the friendship, respect and esteem of his pastor and congregation. In the Masonic fraternity he was prominent, being a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., Wilkes-Barre; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, K. T., Wilkes-Barre, and an illustrious noble of Irem Temple (Mystic Shrine), A. A. O. N. M. S., Wilkes-Barre.

He was a member of the Republican party, and its principles as enunciated by Lincoln and eloquently expounded by Blaine and other great statesmen received his approval and loyal support. He never allowed politics to interfere with the practice of the profession, to which he applied his time with energy and ability. In life's battle he was an active participant. His knowledge and surgical skill brought relief and comfort to thousands of his fellow-men. The time that comes to all men to stand alone upon the threshold of eternity at last came to him. On Saturday, March 4, 1905, he was stricken with pleuro-pneumonia, and for weeks bravely fought death and stayed the Omnipotent decree just long enough to receive the sincere congratulations of friends who hoped he would remain with them for a number of years to come. After he had partially regained his health, under the advice of physicians, he went to New York, and upon arriving there again became prostrated with pneumonia. An illness of three weeks duration followed, until April 28, 1905, when he peacefully passed away, and Wilkes-Barre, the home of his adoption, mourned the loss of one of its foremost professional men and prominent citizens.

JOHN ATTICUS ROBERTSON, deceased, lived a conspicuously useful life, and his lofty character found witness in the high measure of honor paid him by the first citizens of Scranton.

A biographer said of him: "Probably no man with his limited means, as the world now estimates wealth, ever did more for the good of others, ever accomplished more with the means and instrumentalities at his command, than did this man. His life bore witness to the truth that there are those who amass great wealth or who win fame and power; yet are themselves the poorer for it, and whose loss brings little or no regret; and there are those who, not making wealth or fame or power their first object, so live that the world is richer for their lives and poorer in their loss—men and women, like this one, for whom the 'Well Done' of the Master finds an echo in every heart about them."

Mr. Robertson came of a distinguished Scottish ancestry, the Robertsons of Struan, in the Highlands of Perth, who were descended from the ancient Celtic Earls of Atholl. The Clan Robertson (or Dinnochie) were a powerful family before Bruce was king, fought under the patriot king in the war that secured the independence of Scotland, and were noted for their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Stuart dynasty. The name of Robertson was derived from Robert, son of Duncan (de Atholia), who captured two of the murderers of James I, and for that service received a royal charter erecting his lands into a free barony, A. D., 1451. His son adopted the surname of Robertson, which the family has since retained. The coat-of-arms of the family is preserved by both the northern and southern branches of the family in America, and the motto, "Virtutis gloria merces," applies well to the life work of the subject of this sketch. In the rebellion of 1715 and 1745 the Clan Robertson turned out seven hundred claymores under their most noted chief, Alaster Robertson, who, famed for his learning, chivalrous heroism and political abilities, became the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardin in Scott's "Waverly." The *Clach na Bratach*, or Stone of the Standard, famous heirloom in the family, was found in the twelfth century. This talisman, or rather palladium of the Clan, has been worn in battle by its chief for more than six hundred years, and is yet in the possession of the present Robertson of Struan. The last lineal chief, Alexander Robertson, died without issue in 1749, and the estates and title went to Duncan Robertson, of Drumachune. For political reasons he left the country and took refuge in France. His son, Colonel Alexander Robertson, obtained a restitution of the Struan estates and died unmarried in 1822.

Patrick, youngest son of the above-named

Duncan Robertson, came to America, and died in 1775. One of his sons, Arthur, was killed under Paul Jones in the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Scrapis*. Another son, John, settled in New York, and became a man of prominence. At the age of seventeen he became a midshipman in the United States navy during the Revolutionary war, and after five years of gallant service was captured in the ship-of-war *Confederacy*, and was held prisoner on board the Jersey prison-ship in the Wallabout for two years. He attracted the favorable attention of the British officers, and was enabled to greatly alleviate the sufferings of his companions in misfortune. After the war he became a ship-master, sailing from New York, and subsequently was a merchant there. He died December 28, 1836, leaving a fortune to his children, and as recorded in his obituary, "unstained by a single act that they might blush for." He was twice married. First to Maria Sperry, a native of Switzerland, and second to Catherine Prentiss, of New London, Connecticut.

The Rev. John Jacob Robertson, son of Patrick and Maria (Sperry) Robertson, was born March 6, 1797. He graduated from Columbia College, New York, at the age of sixteen years, and afterward made two voyages abroad for the benefit of his health, and made the enduring friendship of many of the leading men in church and science. He was ordained in the ministry in 1818, and was in charge of a parish in Winchester, Virginia, until 1824, when he was appointed professor of languages in the University of Vermont. He served in that capacity for a year, during which time he drew together each Sunday for divine worship, at a private house, a few of the students and townspeople, and thus laid the foundation of the present flourishing parish of St. Paul's in Middlebury, Vermont. Ill health demanding his removal to a warmer climate, in 1826 he located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he opened a school. In 1827 he was appointed by the Episcopal Missionary and Education Society a missionary to Greece, and in 1828 by the Church Missionary Society of the United States a "missionary to the shores of the Mediterranean sea." In 1829 he made a tour of exploration through Greece, and on his return made a report to the societies, whereupon he and, at his own request, the Rev. J. M. Hills, of Baltimore, were appointed to the direction of the "Mission of the American Episcopal Church in Greece." He was thus the first foreign missionary of the Episcopal Church in America, though

he disliked the term "missionary," considering himself simply as an envoy to the Eastern or Greek Church. He had previously married (June 10, 1821), Julia Ann Henshaw, and Mr. Robertson and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Hills sailed in 1830 for Athens, where they began their work in August of the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson occupied the lower rooms of the old Venetian Tower in the ancient city, then partially ruined, but since restored. It was here that John Atticus Robertson was born, December 25, 1831. Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Hills organized the girls' school in Athens, which has become notably useful, and in the island of Syra instructed the Greek children in home duties as well as ordinary studies.

Mrs. Robertson also came of an ancient and honored family. The Henshaws from whom the American branch of the family is descended, came from the English family of Heronshaw, or Hernshaw—Thomas Henshaw, of Cheshire. He was a captain in the service of James I, who for "his faithful and able service" granted him the arms previously borne by the family, and added a crest. Thomas Henshaw died in 1639, leaving a large fortune. From him was descended Benjamin Henshaw, died in 1781, who was a lieutenant in the Connecticut line during the Revolution, fought in the battle of Bennington, and whose report of the capture of prisoners and munitions of war is still extant. He married (first) Elizabeth Lord, and (second) Huldah Sumner, of Middletown, and had two children by his first wife and six by his second. Daniel, son of Benjamin Henshaw by his second marriage, was born March 26, 1762. He was a merchant in Middletown, but removed to Middlebury, Vermont. He married Sarah Esther Prentiss, of New London, Connecticut. Their third child, Julia Ann, became the wife of the Rev. John Jacob Robertson. She accompanied her husband on his foreign mission, and through all the trials of a life of more than usual vicissitude was his wise counsellor and loving assistant. Bishop Southgate wrote of "her genial, courteous, open disposition, her practical sagacity, her contentment with solid unshowy usefulness, her kindness to all, her unsuspiciousness, her charity which could think of no one with enmity," and adds that "she died as she had lived, calmly, with patient faith and cloudless serenity."

From such excellent lineage and parentage came John Atticus Robertson. During his first twelve years he lived with his parents in Athens, the Island of Syra, and Constantinople, taking

even at that early age a deep interest in the wonders of the past as well as present, and receiving careful instruction from his parents. The family returning to the United States in 1843, he was shortly afterward sent to Dr. Ten Broeck's school in Georgetown, D. C. At the age of nineteen he entered Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated in 1854. During these years he had taken great interest in engineering, spending some of his vacations in field work with his cousin, McRee Swift, a noted civil engineer, and a few months on the Hartford water works. After his graduation he made engineering his profession, and followed it for the next fourteen years of his life. In 1854-55 he was engaged in the survey of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, and while in Florida his feet were severely poisoned, from which he suffered more or less for some years. He was next employed by some capitalists, among them his cousin, William Goodrich, of New Orleans, Louisiana, to make an exploration up Red river into Texas, in search of petroleum fields, from which he derived an experience which was of after use. June 1, 1855, he engaged with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, with which he continued until July, 1856. November 1, 1855, occurred the dreadful Gasconade disaster, in which a special train loaded with many of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, making an excursion to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, to celebrate the opening of the road to that point, was precipitated into the Gasconade river by the breaking down of the bridge over the Gasconade river, resulting in the death of forty people, and serious injuries to about one hundred and thirty more. Mr. Robertson, who had been ill at the east, had journeyed for St. Louis, against the advice of his physician, but on account of a delay en route did not reach the city until the excursion train had left. But for this delay he would have been on the ill-fated train, and might have shared the fate of his chief (Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, the engineer of the road), who was killed. His uncle, the Rev. Truman Marcellus Post, pastor of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, escaped with his life, but was much cut and bruised.

From July, 1856, to March, 1858, Mr. Robertson was actively engaged, largely in the construction of waterworks, and on the latter date became assistant engineer of the Brooklyn (New York) waterworks. In April, 1859, he became assistant to Frederick Law Olmstead in the laying out and direction of work on the great Central Park, in New York City—a most congenial occu-

pation—and resided near the park. The work on the park being suspended on account of the Civil war, in February, 1863, he was engaged on the harbor defences of New York, mainly at Castle William, on Governor's Island, and was subsequently appointed by General Totten to the position of government inspector of engineering. In January, 1865, he was connected with the Duck Creek Petroleum Company, and in the fall of the same year with the Texas Coal Oil and Petroleum Company. In May, 1866, he opened an office as consulting engineer in New York, but in February, 1867, accepted a position with the Union Coal Company and surveyed and built the road between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, now owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. On the completion of this work he was appointed superintendent, and served in that position until 1871, when he resigned to take charge of the Forest Hill cemetery at Scranton, completing the work of laying out which had been begun by J. Gardner Sanderson, and becoming superintendent, a position in which he rendered efficient service during the remainder of his life. About the same time he made the survey for the Ridge Turnpike, now known as the Boulevard, between Green Ridge and Priceburg. He had also taken up his residence in Green Ridge, and become interested in a real estate business. In 1872 he was associated with the Georgia Manufacturing and Mining Company, and spent some time at Gainesville, near Atlanta, an experience he always spoke of with pleasure. In 1881 he formed a real estate and insurance partnership with Colonel Frederick L. Hitchcock, which continued until the time of his death. For years the firm of Robertson & Hitchcock were agents for the Barber Asphalt Company, and were instrumental in having the first asphalt pavements laid in the city.

Active and energetic as he was in all that brain and hand found to do in his ordinary business, there was another side of his life work in which he was more deeply interested and to which he gave unsparingly of his time, his ability and his means. This was his work for the church he loved. During his residence in New York he attended the Church of the Redeemer (Protestant Episcopal), in which he served as warden. On first coming to Scranton he attended St. Luke's, which was within the city proper, and he and others conceived the idea that there was place for a new parish at Green Ridge. June 12, 1868, a service was held in the dining room of his residence, Rev. John Long officiating. Later the same month a service was held in the station of

what is now the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railway, of which Mr. Robertson was then superintendent. A third service was held in a passenger car drawn up in front of the station, and in the afternoon a Sunday school was organized. Later a new carriage house belonging to J. Gardner Sanderson was utilized as a chapel. November 29, 1868, the parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd was organized, and in the following year, on August 26, the corner stone of a chapel was laid. Services were first held therein on June 5, 1870. In 1891 a stone church built by the Presbyterians at Green Ridge was purchased, and its renovation was made under the personal direction of Mr. Robertson. He was a foremost factor in all the work of parish development and church improvement, serving as warden and treasurer from the organization of the parish to the time of his death, and was a standing delegate to the diocesan convention of Central Pennsylvania from the time it was formed. He also took an active part in forwarding the general interests of the community, and was a member of the Board of Trade and the Scranton Underwriters. He cherished a loyal pride in his ancestry, and made a close study of the history of his Clan, as attested by the construction of the genealogical tree, showing without a single break his descent from Duncan, in the twelfth century, and justifying the claim that he was the real Struan Robertson, and Chief of the Clan Dinnochie. He was married, in St. Thomas Church, New York City, on December 29, 1858, to Margaret Schenck, of an old family of that state, whose ancestors came from Holland and France early in the seventeenth century.

In the midst of his activities, Mr. Robertson was stricken down with an attack of pneumonia on December 23, 1896, from which he recovered in some degree, and in March following was taken to Florida, whence he returned two months afterward, little if any benefitted by the trip. His life was henceforth one of constant pain, though his iron will enabled him to resume his business and church duties. In October he became worse, and late in the month suffered a severe hemorrhage. He again rallied, but on November 9 the sad end came. He had passed the morning in pleasant converse with his family, his principal interest being in the special convention then being held in South Bethlehem for the election of a successor to his own beloved Bishop Rulison, who had passed away not long before. The same night he was seized with another hemorrhage, and passed into the infinite future. The sad news



Ezra H. Ripple

was wired to the sacred gathering in South Bethlehem, and upon its receipt all business was suspended, and every one rose in reverential silence while the prayers for the dead were said. Two days later the church for which the lamented deceased had so earnestly labored and which he so truly loved received him for the last time, and the funeral office was most touchingly conducted by the rector, Rev. Frank S. Ballantine, and Rev. Rogers Israel, of St. Luke's. The local press, personal friends, and various organized bodies paid fervent tribute to the dead, but all said of him was exceedingly well epitomized in the resolutions adopted by the rector and vestry of the Church of the Good Shepherd, closing with the following:

"In the activities of the life of the church he was ever a leader and ever a safe one. Acquainted to an unusual degree with the history of the church, his opinions, both in conventions and in the smaller circles at home, were always regarded as being based not only upon good motives, but also upon sound learning and intelligence. Public-spirited, careful to perform every civic duty, rejoicing in the welfare of his neighbor, and sympathizing in his misfortune, he filled the full measure of good citizenship. Of the gentler qualities that radiated from his Christian nature, few who knew him are ignorant, and not the least of these was charity. He loved children and they loved him. When friends were merry, he was merry; and when grief darkened the threshold how many have felt their load lightened through his kindly sympathy and activity.

"In recording this inadequate appreciation of our departed friend, we thank God for the example that his life has been to us, and pray Him that our lives may be the better for it. If they shall so prove, it will be a fitting memorial."

COLONEL EZRA H. RIPPLE, receiving the respect which the world instinctively pays to the successful man whose prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable private life than of accomplishment in the business world, presents in his history several chapters well worthy of thoughtful consideration. The Ripple family came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, prior to the Revolution, and located at Lazarus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The name was originally spelled Ruppel. The original Ripple served in the Revolution as shown in the Pennsylvania archives. Peter Ripple, the grandfather, engaged in lumbering along the Susquehanna river, lost his life by accident, or result of a strain,

while thus engaged. He was the father of fourteen children, among whom were: Phoebe, John, Lazarus, Abraham, Isaac, William, Peter, Elizabeth, Nancy and Silas.

Silas Ripple, the father, was born in Hanover, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in 1857 came to Scranton settling in that district known as Hyde Park. As proprietor of the White Hotel, which stood at the corner of Main and Jackson streets, he continued in business until his death, which occurred December 4, 1861. His early political support was given the Whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the newly organized Republican party. He was married, in early manhood, to Elizabeth Harris, a daughter of Abraham Harris, a native of England, who in his boyhood became a resident of the Lehigh valley, where he afterward conducted a meat market and also engaged in the hotel business. His daughter Elizabeth, who was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Free Methodist Church, lived a consistent Christian life and died in Allentown, in October, 1894. Silas and Elizabeth Ripple were the parents of three children, but only two reached adult age, the daughter being Mrs. Mary M. Doster, of Scranton.

Ezra H. Ripple, the son, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1842, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Buck Mountain, where he attended the common schools and continued his studies in Wyoming Seminary, completing his course in 1857. In that year his parents removed to Scranton, and after putting aside his text books he assisted his father in the hotel until the latter's death, when he turned his attention to the drug business, wherein he continued until he enlisted for service with the Union army as a private of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, having assisted in raising Company H. This command did good service in the Antietam campaign. In 1863 he joined the Thirtieth Emergency Regiment, and in March, 1864, he became a member of Company K, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, serving on Morris Island, in the Department of the South. Being captured in a night assault on Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864, he was taken to Charleston, and afterward incarcerated in the military prisons at Andersonville, where he remained for two and a half months. He was then returned to Charleston and afterward sent to Florence, where he remained until March 1, 1865, when he was paroled after having suffered all the horrors of southern prisons for eight months. At Florence

he was successful in making his escape, but his absence was noted and bloodhounds were put upon the scent, tracking him to a swamp three or four miles from the prison. He was badly bitten by the dogs, and was sent home to recover from the wounds when prison fever developed. After being paroled he went to the camp at Annapolis, where he was honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

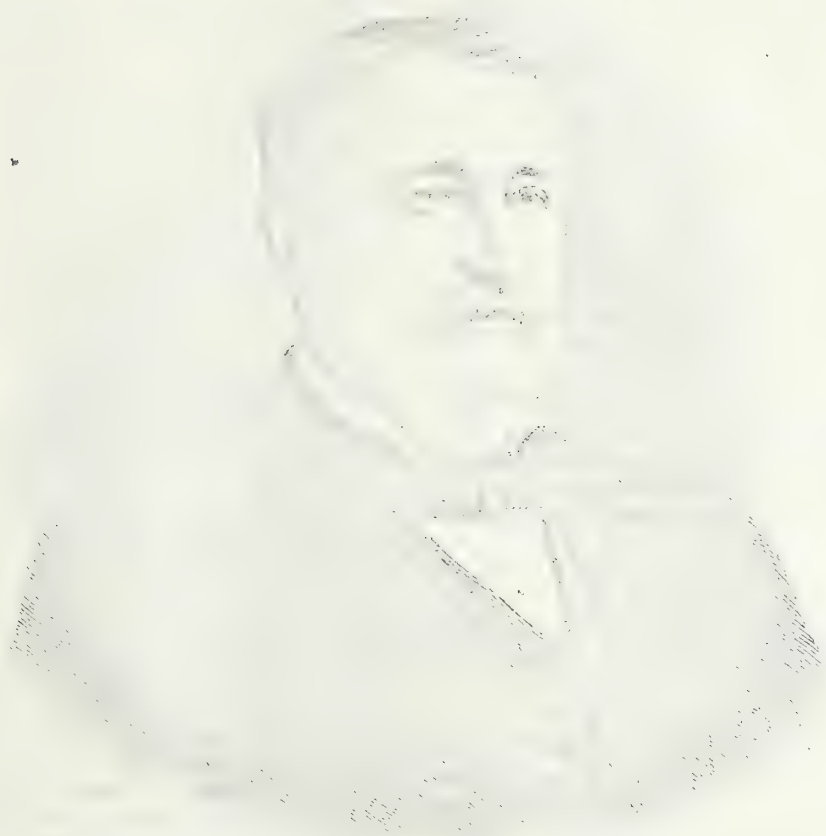
Colonel Ripple at once returned to his home. He had gone to the front a boy and returned a man, with experiences and views of life that broadened his mind and made him a man with all the qualities of endurance, self-reliance and determination. Imbued with a desire for a better education, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1869 he entered a firm of crockery dealers, with whom he continued until 1873, when he withdrew from that house to become the business associate of William Connell in the organization of the firm of William Connell & Company, with whom he has since been associated in coal operations. He is also a director in the Scranton Axle Works and the Tribune Publishing Company, and while controlling important and successful business enterprises he has at the same time maintained an active interest in public concerns that have had direct bearing upon the development of the city and state.

Some years after the war internal disturbances led him into the National Guard of Pennsylvania and he was elected captain of Company D upon the organization of the Scranton City Guard in 1877. In 1878 he was chosen major of the Thirteenth Regiment, was elected lieutenant-colonel in 1883 and colonel in 1888, while in 1893 he was re-elected to the same position, serving until 1896, when Governor Hastings appointed him commissary general, with the rank of colonel. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Stone and is serving at the present time in a similar capacity on the staff of Governor Pennypacker.

In political circles in Scranton, Colonel Ripple has been no less prominent, being recognized as a local leader of the Republican party. He has been president of the Central Republican club and served as chairman of the county committee in 1894. In 1888 he was state elector, receiving the highest vote of any elector in the state and casting his ballot for Harrison and Morton. His fellow-citizens, not unmindful or unappreciative of his efforts in behalf of his party and also his efforts, when setting partisanship aside he has stood as the champion of progressive and bene-

ficial measures, have several times chosen him to positions of public trust and responsibility. When Lackawanna county was formed he was elected, on the Republican ticket in 1879, the first county treasurer and served for three years. In 1886 he was the mayoralty candidate on the Republican ticket and was the only mayor who filled the office for a single term of four years. In 1896 he was again a candidate for the position, but dissensions in the local party ranks led to his defeat by a few votes. During his service as the city's chief executive he received a salary of six thousand dollars, and the receipts of his office turned over were nine thousand dollars, an amount far larger than received in any previous administration. He gave his official support to every measure which he believed practical and progressive, and it was during his incumbency that the city was lighted by electricity, the electric car system established and the asphalt-street paving was inaugurated. In 1878 he was elected to the select council, but after eight months resigned on account of the pressure of private business interests. He was a member of the board of health for several years and has filled official positions outside the strict path of political preferment, having been president of the Associated Charities of Scranton, a member of the advisory committee of the Home for the Friendless, a member of the board of park commissioners and a member of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania. In these relations he has made a study of conditions of life among unfortunate classes, with a view to their amelioration, and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. His present service in behalf of the public is that which devolves upon him in the office of postmaster, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897, and reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1901.

Colonel Ripple was married in Scranton, in 1874, to Miss Sarah H. Hackett, born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Richard Hackett, mine foreman for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. They are the parents of four children: Hannah, Jessie, Susan, deceased; and Ezra H.; communicants of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Colonel Ripple has long been an influential member and for a number of years has served as vestryman. He has attained high rank in Masonry, affiliated with the local lodge: Lackawanna Chapter, R. A. M.; Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; and Cerneau Consistory, at Scranton, thirty-third degree Scottish rite. He stands as a representative of a high type of American manhood, com-



Frank C. Mayer.

bining energy and determination with lofty principles and exalted patriotism, so that his career in business, political, military and social circles has been characterized by laudable ambition and honorable effort, resulting in successful accomplishment.

FRANK C. MOSIER, prominently identified with the professional, progressive and business interests of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is a son of Daniel Dimmick Mosier, deceased, and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier; a grandson of John Mosier and Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and great-grandson of Johannes Moeser, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, before the war clouds of the Revolution commenced to darken the political horizon of the mother country's American colonies on this side of the Atlantic.

John Moeser, paternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, enlisted in Capt. Abraham Miller's company, Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, with Luke Brodhead (who became a captain in the Sixth Regiment), and others. (See Mathew's "History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania," p. 75). These troops were the first to arrive at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the first to salute George Washington, the young Virginian, under whom many of them had fought years before, on the banks of the Monongahela, when Braddock's army, surrounded on every side by savage red men, would have been slaughtered entire on that horrid field of blood and carnage, but for the courageous soldier whom God had destined to again become their leader. They were backwoodsmen, scouts and Indian fighters of the border, and subsequently became the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, and participated in the siege of Boston, which was raised by the British on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, 1776. The campaign in the East having come to a successful close, Washington marched his forces through Connecticut to Long Island, and soon the soil of New York became the zone of military operations. While encamped on Long Island the term of the enlistment of Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen was about to expire. Gen. Washington, on April 22, 1776, addressed a letter to the Continental Congress, recommending that some method be instituted to induce Col. Thompson's Battalion to re-enlist, as the "loss of such a valuable and brave body of men would be of great injury to the service." On July 1, 1776, at Utrecht, Long Island, Col. Thompson's command reenlisted in the Pennsylvania Line, and with other Pennsylvania

troops were formed into a division which was the Old Guard of Washington's army, noted for its steadiness under fire, and for its invincible bravery when it swept across the ice-running channel of the Delaware and surprised the Hessians at Trenton, and then onward to Princeton, where it again defeated the war trained battalions of Britain. On June 28, 1778, upon the plains of Monmouth, where Freedom's cause came near being lost by Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee, second in command, who was called "a damned poltroon" by the great Washington, and promptly relieved of his sword in the face of the enemy, Wayne and his brave Pennsylvanians saved the army from annihilation and drove Lord Cornwallis off the battle-stained ground. (See Spear's "Life of Wayne," p. 123). Hours before the morning dawn of July 16, 1779, men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina followed the battle flag of "Mad Anthony Wayne" up the rocky heights of Stony Point with fixed bayonets, and won another victory for their intrepid leader. On September 25, 1780, Arnold, who had faced death at Quebec, and was the bravest of the brave at Saratoga, was charged with trying to deliver up West Point to the British. Wayne was at that time at Tappan with his brigade (the First Pennsylvania) and Gen. William Irvine with the Second Pennsylvania brigade was with him. In the life of Anthony Wayne by Spears, page 168 et seq., the following appears:

"It is recorded that when Washington finally learned that Arnold was a traitor, he said in a sad voice to Lafayette, 'Whom can we trust now?' But, when he came to answer his own question, he turned as if by instinct to the Pennsylvania Line. The garrison at West Point had been scattered by Arnold, and Washington looked to see the British come up the river at any time to sweep the Americans by force from the Highlands. There was need of men who could come in haste and fight at the word. A messenger was sent galloping down the trail to Tappan. He reached Wayne's tent at one o'clock in the morning, and soon the drums were beating the call to arms. The men of both brigades—Wayne's and Irvine's—sprang up, and, with muskets in hand, formed in line, and when rations for the day had been secured, they marched away through the night."

This shows the high regard the immortal Washington had for the Pennsylvania troops, who were kept on the firing line all the way to Yorktown, where they stormed the trenches and helped compel Lord Cornwallis to surrender his sword to the Great Commander. After the dawn of peace, Wayne's division was embarked on transports and sent south, where it remained under arms three years. John Mosier, the veteran of ten years service in the armies of his adopted

country, returned to his home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and soon after died without having received any pay. It is a matter of history that the same became escheated to the state of Pennsylvania instead of being distributed among the dead soldiers' heirs who can truly and justly say, "Republics are ungrateful."

John Mosier (grandfather) was born January 10, 1784, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and became an honest tiller of the soil. He married Sarah Overfield, a daughter of Martin Overfield, one of the early pioneers of northeastern Pennsylvania. Sarah (Overfield) Mosier was born November 22, 1790. Her brother, Hon. William Overfield, held the office of canal commissioner of Pennsylvania for a number of years, and was also a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

John Mosier died on his farm in Middle Smithfield township, May 5, 1853. Sarah (Overfield) Mosier died August 14, 1888, in Middle Smithfield township, at the old Mosier homestead, near Mount Pocono, in which now resides her son, Samuel Overfield Mosier, who bids fair to pass the century mark on the old farm among the meadows, trout streams, hills and mountains of his boyhood home. The land upon which is located Sand Hill cemetery, in Middle Smithfield township, was given to the church and cemetery association by John Mosier, who is buried near the little white church, which in summer time, with its green sloping grounds on every side, can be seen for miles around.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier (father), son of John Mosier and Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, was born in Middle Smithfield township, August 22, 1816, and when about sixteen years old came to the Wyoming Valley. Through the influence of his uncle, Hon. William Overfield, he secured a position on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, which with other internal improvements, cost the state of Pennsylvania more than forty-one millions of dollars. All of this great property with its mighty franchises, which would in time have intermingled the waters of Lake Erie with the Chesapeake and made this waterway the grand highway of commerce between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, was sold a few years before the Civil war for a few paltry millions by trusted public servants, who left to future generations in the legislative halls of our state, the record of a public calamity one of the greatest that ever befell the people of this commonwealth.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was employed by the state on the North Branch Canal a number of

years, which gave him a good start in life, for he was enabled to purchase from John Michael Stark a large farm in Pittston township from which hundreds of thousands of tons of coal have been mined, and which is still a great producer of one of Pennsylvania's most valuable minerals. This property is now in the Mosier family.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was married January 2, 1842, to Elizabeth Ann Ward, a daughter of Victor Ward and Anna (Mills) Ward, and a granddaughter of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakeley) Ward. Thomas Ward (grandfather) emigrated to America from England and settled in Connecticut before the war of the American Revolution, in which he served as a private in Capt. Samuel Wright's company of Col. Samuel Wylly's Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment of the Continental army, and was engaged in the battles of Long Island and of White Plains, fought in August and September, 1776. He died October 5, 1824. Victor Ward was a son of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakeley) Ward. The military records of Connecticut show that Victor Ward was a soldier in a Connecticut regiment during the War of 1812, and was in active service in 1814, when the towns bordering on Long Island Sound were threatened with attack by a combined British land and naval force. Anna (Mills) Ward, mother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, was a daughter of Robert Mills and Desire (Robinson) Mills, a daughter of Jonathan Robinson, of Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut, who was of Scottish ancestry. He was a soldier in the French and Colonial wars. Elizabeth Robinson, a sister of Desire (Robinson) Mills, married Thomas Williams, who came at an early day with his father, Thaddeus Williams, from Connecticut to Wilkes-Barre, and afterwards enlisted in Captain Spaulding's independent company of Wyoming men of the Continental army, became a sergeant and fought under Washington. During the memorable times when the warwhoop of bloodthirsty savages rang out along the banks of the Susquehanna and sounded the death knell of many a fearless settler, Sergeant Williams achieved everlasting fame as an Indian fighter. (See Kulp's "Families of the Wyoming Valley," vol. 1, p. 157, etc.).

Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier was born November 27, 1821, of English and Scotch ancestry, in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. After the death of her father she came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Plains township, Luzerne county, about 1829, with her mother and grandmother, Desire (Robinson) Mills. Soon after their arrival in Plains township they com-

menced housekeeping in the farm house of Jonathan Robinson Williams, on the old main road leading from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre, near the residences of Sergeant Thomas Williams and David Mills (brother of Anna (Mills) Ward), who had previously arrived from Bridgeport, Connecticut and purchased the land he then occupied, from which, in after years, millions of tons of coal were mined. Jonathan Robinson Williams was a son of Sergeant Williams, and lived with him in the old Williams homestead until his father's death, 1839, when he removed to his own farm nearby, where he lived the remaining years of his life.

While Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier resided on the Jonathan Robinson Williams place, Sergeant Williams often entertained her with stories of his many fights with the British Tories and Indians. It is very probable that she is now the only living person, who in the long ago was personally acquainted with Sergeant Thomas Williams, the famous Indian fighter of the Wyoming Valley.

Anna (Mills) Ward died about 1834, and was buried in the Hollenback family burying ground, located on the Hollenback farm, upon the ridge northeast of the present Hollenback cemetery. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier has been a continuous resident of the Wyoming Valley for more than three-quarters of a century, and during these years she has seen many wonderful changes. When young in years she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she has always been a faithful charitable worker. In the war for the Union, her brother, Joseph S. Ward (now deceased), enlisted as a private in the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, Connecticut Volunteers. John Ward, his son, also fought on the side of the Union as a private in the Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. After the battle of Appomattox both father and son returned to their home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and subsequently became prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier during his busy life was elected to many township offices, the duties of which he honestly and faithfully discharged for he looked upon "Public office as a public trust." On Tuesday, May 14, 1889, he passed to his final reward and now sleeps in Hollenback cemetery. The following children were born to Daniel Dimmick Mosier and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier: Georgia Mosier, (daughter), born October 18, 1842, married October 31, 1865, to Conrad Sax Stark, son of John Daniel Stark and Ann (Sax)

Stark. John Daniel Stark was born April 26, 1797, and was a grandson of Aaron Stark, who was slain in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. John Daniel Stark, on February 22, 1828, was married to Ann Sax, a daughter of Conrad Sax, of Shades, Pennsylvania, located on the Easton turnpike. Wilson, the ornithologist, who visited him in 1805, describes him in his work as "a mighty hunter, his home being full of the trophies of the chase." Ann (Sax) Stark was born February 15, 1803. She died November 25, 1855.

John Daniel Stark became a prominent citizen of Pittston township. The last days of his life were spent on his farm located upon the banks of Spring Brook (years ago a noted trout stream) where its waters join the Lackawanna. His life was one of industry and usefulness. He died June 21, 1862, and is buried in the Stark family plot in Marcy cemetery, Luzerne county, near the Brick Church which was erected in the year 1853. Many soldiers of the Revolutionary and other wars repose in Marcy cemetery. The first interments therein were made previous to 1790. The death of Ebenezer Marcy is marked upon his tombstone as having occurred March 20, 1790, at which early time there were more than one hundred unmarked graves in this old burying ground. Marcy township, Luzerne county, was named after Ebenezer Marcy.

Conrad Sax Stark graduated at Union College, New York, 1860, and came to the bar well equipped to practice the noble profession of the law. He died at his home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1880, in the strength and vigor of manhood, a prominent member of his profession. The memory of his legal attainments, integrity, Christian life and virtues will never be forgotten. To take action upon his death a meeting of the Luzerne bar was held, Hon. Charles E. Rice, Luzerne's able jurist (now chief justice of the superior court of Pennsylvania) presided, and after paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, concluded as follows:

"The activity of Mr. Stark's life was something wonderful. Measured by the length of years, you say that his life has been cut short in its prime, but measured by what he did, and by what he had grown to be, his death cannot be said to have been premature. He did the work which God gave him to do with his might, and any prolongation of years after that is not living, but a mere existence.

"He will be missed in the profession by the bar and the court; he will be sadly missed in the town in which he lived, and with whose varied interests he was so fully identified; he will be missed in this county by all good men, and that home which has been so sadly bereaved, but notwithstanding all this, we cannot but with pleasant emotion bear testimony to the character and

life of a man, who with humility yet with self-reliance and earnestness, did in his life time all that God gave him to do."

Georgia (Mosier) Stark died in the state of Florida, where she was temporarily residing, July 14, 1896. She was a sincere friend, and an affectionate sister and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her. Conrad Sax Stark and Georgia (Mosier) Stark are buried in Hollenback cemetery.

John B. Mosier (son) was born in Pittston township, August 9, 1844, on his father's farm which was cleared up in the year 1790 by David Brown, (see Bigsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 617), who located the cemetery adjoining the Mosier farm, of which mention is hereafter made, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. John B. Mosier never married. He was successful in business, and accumulated a large estate. At the time of his death, September 27, 1889, he was a Mason of prominence, and a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M., and a Sir Knight of Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Hollenback cemetery.

Frank C. Mosier was born October 8, 1846 (of whom further mention is hereafter made).

James H. Mosier (son) is a resident of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. He was born September 10, 1848. On March 21, 1878, he married Fannie Field. Helene F. Mosier, their daughter, graduated at Wyoming Seminary, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1902, and is one of the youngest members of Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

James H. Mosier is engaged in the real estate and general insurance business. He is a director in the Water Street Bridge Company, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Wyoming Valley Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; Wyoming Valley Commandery, K. T., Pittston, Pennsylvania (of which he is a past eminent commander); Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S.; 32d degree, Scranton, Pennsylvania, A. A. S. R. F.

Frank C. Mosier's birthplace was in Pittston township, on his father's farm, one of the first settled in that township. His boyhood days passed the same as other boys brought up on a farm, working in the fields, fishing in the mountain streams, hunting in the nearby woods, and attending district school in the winter. After these

halcyon days came the Civil war, and the rolling of drums, waving of flags, and marching of soldiers to the front, attracted the attention of the boy who was a good rifle shot, and wanted to try his skill on the rebels. In September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Lee with a mighty host came up along the Blue Ridge from the sacred soil of Virginia in solid columns of gray, with bayonets flashing in the autumnal sun, the stars and bars flying, and with martial bands playing "Maryland, my Maryland," he thundered at the Southern gateway of Pennsylvania.

It was then he enlisted in Capt. Joseph Hileman's company, Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front, where, with thousands of patriotic men under Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds stood ready to repel the rebel invaders if the Army of the Potomac should meet with defeat upon the soil of Maryland, where was fought the battle of Antietam, one of the most sanguinary in the history of the great Civil war.

Returning home after the Antietam campaign, he worked on the farm and again went to school, and later on accepted a position with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. While in that city he was an active member of the Scranton Lyceum, which he helped to organize, and which was composed of such men as Hon. Frederick W. Gunster (now deceased), afterwards a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and additional law judge of Lackawanna county, Col. John Amon Price (now deceased), a gallant solidier of the Civil War, and an orator of great force and ability; Edward B. Sturges, who attained prominence in law, business and municipal reform; Hugh R. Crawford, a veteran soldier, scholar and debater, and Atlantic M. Renshaw, who subsequently was appointed the first recorder of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. After severing his business relations with the great corporation he had faithfully served he entered Michigan University. He numbers among those of his classmates, Hon. George Gartner, ex-judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, Michigan, and Hon. Rufus Fleming, now United States consul general at Edinburgh, Scotland. After completing his studies at Ann Arbor he went to Detroit, Michigan, and became a student in the law office of Hon. Fitz William H. Chambers, a distinguished ex-member of the Canadian parliament, and later on judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, Michigan. After being admitted to the Detroit bar he returned east and studied law with Conrad Sax Stark, Esq., and was admitted to the Luzerne bar Feb-

ruary 26, 1874, and now resides at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, practicing his profession in the common pleas, superior, supreme and United States courts.

Frank C. Mosier, on March 4, 1891, was united in marriage by the Rev. John LaBar to Lydia Ellen Stark, daughter of John Michael Stark and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming.

John Michael Stark was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1819, and October 16, 1841, was married to Sarah Davidson, a daughter of Morris Davidson and Ann (Nun) Daviðson, who came to Plains township from New Jersey. He came of two sturdy races; one from the green banks of the Shannon, castellated with the ancient towers of the Mother Country, the other from the vine-clad hills of the Rhine, in the German Fatherland, who landed upon the shores of the new world long before the Revolutionary struggle, and became the pioneers of civilization and builders of Commonwealths. Gen. John Stark, a name famous in the annals of the Revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill, under Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and heroically led the Green Mountain boys at Bennington and achieved a glorious victory for the American cause, came of the same English line of ancestry as the Stark family of the Wyoming Valley. (See Hawthorne's "United States," vol. II, pp. 512-17-22-31, etc.; Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 357).

John Michael Stark was a man of great firmness, iron will, self-reliance and industry. He was a superintendent on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, and also a trusted employe of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for a number of years. (For portrait of John Michael Stark, see Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 335). After his retirement from the employ of this company he invested his money in broad acres underlaid with coal in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, the rich anthracite mining industrial center of Pennsylvania, and was the recipient of a large income from royalties at the time of his death. The names of the kindred of John Michael Stark (Aaron Stark and Daniel Stark) are inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument. (See Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 121). If there had been a Wyoming drama enacted in his day and generation he surely would have maintained the courage and patriotism of his Revolutionary ancestors, a race of men that will be proudly remembered in history to the end of Time.

During other wars of the Republic his family

have maintained a record for patriotism which is here worthy of mention. In the conflict with Mexico, which secured a lasting peace and the acquisition of immense territory to the American Union, his brother, George Hiram Stark, served as a sergeant in I. S. K. Ogier's Company H, Fourth Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and on July 29, 1846, by order of Gen. Taylor, was honorably discharged at Matamoras. On July 30, 1846, he reenlisted and became a non-commissioned officer in Capt. A. G. Blanchard's (Phoenix) Company, ——— Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and by order of Maj.-Gen. Scott was honorably discharged at New Orleans, May 15, 1845. On his soldier's discharge the following is endorsed: "Said G. H. Stark participated in the storming of Monterey, and also the bombardment of Vera Cruz and acquitted himself gallantly in both engagements."

In the war for the Union his son, George Michael Stark, served in Company M, Second Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which fought under Grant, when, in carnage of blood and in fire and flame, the Army of the Potomac was relentlessly hurled against Lee until he was surrounded, crushed and overwhelmed at Appomattox. After a successful business career George Michael Stark died July 27, 1895, on his farm at Dallas, Pennsylvania, and now rests in the historic Forty-Fort cemetery.

Henry W. Stark (brother, now deceased) enlisted in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. William S. Stark (brother) enlisted in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and George Hiram Stark, (Mexican war veteran, now deceased), enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and all served their country faithfully. Charles H. Flagg married his sister, Mary Jane Stark, and became captain of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up of Pittston, Pennsylvania men, whom he led into action at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, with Meade's division, (Pennsylvania Reserves) in which Sinclair's, Jackson's and Magilton's brigades courageously, in a terrific storm of shot and shell, charged the Confederate intrenchments on the heights of Fredericksburg, defended by Gen. A. P. Hill's division of Stonewall Jackson's Corps.* During Hooker's campaign he was again

* Col. Cyrus K. Campbell, (now of Seattle, Washington) served on the staff of Col. Magilton, and was wounded in the bayonet charge of his regiment, the 142nd. Pennsylvania Vols., which was cut to pieces at Fredericksburg.

under fire at Chancellorsville, where the Army of the Potomac met with disaster and defeat, after which there followed in the rapid march of events the invasion of Pennsylvania, one of the most perilous epochs in our country's history. Captain Flagg was a Pennsylvanian by adoption, and gallantly served as an aide on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, First Army Corps, at Gettysburg. The 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers fought in Rowley's brigade, and bravely helped to drive the rebel invaders off the soil of Pennsylvania. After the clash of steel and thunder of battle was hushed, his body was found on the field and brought home to his young and grief-stricken wife, who caused to be erected in the Hollenback cemetery to the memory of her soldier husband an enduring monument of granite upon which is inscribed:

"CAPT. CHAS. H. FLAGG"
"KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYS-
BURG"

"JULY 3, 1863—AGED 29 YEARS."

"Sleep, sleep, noble warrior, sleep,

The tomb is now thy bed,

Cold is it's bosom, thou dost rest,

In silence with the dead."

"We tell thy doom with many tears,

How rose thy morning sun,

How quickly, too, alas it set,

Warrior, thy march is done."

John Michael Stark died at his residence in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1896. Sarah (Davidson) Stark, his wife, died at her summer home at Lake Carey, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1898, and both are buried in Hollenback cemetery.

The home life of Frank C. Mosier has ever been one of simplicity, hospitality and true domestic happiness. He is a member of the Exeter Country Club of West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

One child blessed the union of Frank C. Mosier and Lydia Ellen (Stark) Mosier—Ruth, born April 2, 1893, died December 16, 1901. Within the gates of the Silent City of the Dead, beautiful Hollenback cemetery, little Ruth sleeps remembered and loved by all who knew her. On her tombstone are carved the inspired words: "Heavenly Bells are calling me now," which were found after her death, among her child treasures, written in her own hand.

The Christian religion is the world's most enduring foundation. Upon its eternal rock, is builded Freemasonry, which from the days of King Solomon first began its march over the

highway of centuries, and has kept step with civilization and progress to this distant day. The teachings of this, the greatest fraternal organization in existence, have been sacredly kept by Washington the Founder, by McKinley the Defender, and by Roosevelt, the Protector of America's civil and religious liberty.

Frank C. Mosier is a Mason, and belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; Wyoming Valley Commandery, K. T., Pittston (of which he is past eminent commander); Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32d degree, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America.

Frequently he is chosen to represent his party in county, state and national conventions. He has always been for sound money, a sound protective tariff, sound statesmanship, and sound Democracy, which he claims are the cardinal principles of free government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the greatest apostle of the Democratic faith.

A number of benevolent acts have been recorded to his credit during his active life, and one in particular is deserving of mention. Near the Mosier homestead in Pittston township is an old cemetery, in which repose many of the pioneers of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. The Browns, Bennetts, Fells, Giddings, Millers, Scarles, Tompkinses and others are represented, with many soldiers who served in the armies of the Union during the Civil war, among them being an old comrade, Hon. David Snyder Koon, a member of the Luzerne bar. (See "Luzerne Legal Register," vol. ix, page 88). During the administration of President Polk he was postmaster at Providence, Pennsylvania. For two terms he represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and during Andrew Johnson's term as chief magistrate he held the important office of deputy revenue assessor for the United States government. (See "Families of the Wyoming Valley," Kulp, vol. i, p. 58, etc.). In politics he was a Democrat, and held many positions of honor and trust, and now rests in one of the oldest of Luzerne county's burial places.

This graveyard became neglected, and the fence surrounding it destroyed. It was then that the patriotism and liberality of the subject of this sketch was shown, for he caused to be erected a

new fence around this enclosure of the dead, and surrounded it with Rhode Island rhododendrons, which will, even after this deed has been forgotten, bloom every springtime on the graves of Pittston township's gallant soldier dead, whose names are borne upon the rolls of many of Pennsylvania's fighting regiments, and who bravely fought in the armies of the Republic with comrades who fell at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and upon other bloody fields.

The great interest he has taken in those who upheld the flag of a common country, and sustained the government during the War of the Rebellion, has attracted attention, and he has often been called upon to address his old comrades. Some time ago a prominent member of the bar wrote the following in a letter which was submitted to us:

"I have just finished reading your splendid oration delivered at the Grand Reunion of the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers at Mill Hollow, and beg to congratulate you upon the interesting manner in which you have collated the mass of historic facts connected with our great Civil war. I would suggest that this address be preserved for future use. It deals so intimately with the lives and acts of the great Pennsylvanians who helped to keep the Union safe, that it should have a place in the history and annals of our State. Why not have it embodied in the sketch of your life about to be published?"

In response to the above suggestion we take the liberty to quote from the *Pittston Gazette*, of which the late Hon. Theodore Hart, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, was editor, the following:

"One of the features of the Grand Reunion held on the old campground of the 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers (Luzerne regiment) at Mill Hollow, was the address of F. C. Mosier, Esq., of Pittston, Pennsylvania. The situation was inspiring. The scenery was sufficient to arouse the most indifferent. The Wyoming Monument, Campbell's Ledge, the broad expanse of the river, the brilliant sun—all these lent interest to the occasion, and inspired the speaker to unusual flights of oratory."

Mr. Mosier, upon being introduced by Hon. P. DeLacy of Scranton, Pennsylvania, president of the Regimental Association, spoke as follows:

"Once more you have met on the old campground with your companions in arms, to renew the friendship of other days, the memories of which are here revived amid old familiar scenes, and in the presence of a generation born to enjoy the benefits of the great victory achieved by you and your brave comrades who once trod this ground—many of whom were struck down by your side upon the field of battle, and now sleep beneath southern skies far away from home and kindred. If your gallant legion of the dead could attend this reunion we would behold the brave men who fell at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and upon other

bloody fields—their number would add hundreds to this assemblage—but alas! they cannot come back to us—for

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

"A number of years have passed away since you pitched your tents within the shade of this mountain, which overlooks the fair Wyoming Valley whose annals are written in the blood of your ancestors, and from whose lofty summit many of you can look down upon the homes and hamlets you left more than a quarter of a century ago, to respond to your country's call to arms, which rang out all over this broad land and re-echoed among the hills of old Luzerne, and aroused her heroic sons, who here rallied around their country's flag, imbued with the patriotic sentiment—'The union—the grand heritage of our fathers,—it must and shall be preserved.' Your noble patriotism in the darkest epoch of our country's history will never be forgotten, for the memory of your deed, is forever preserved in the archives of our grand old commonwealth, which has always been true to the Union. Among all the states of the Union, Pennsylvania occupies a pre-eminent place, and proud am I today to address those of her brave children, whose heroism and gallantry have added renown to her history."

With that history is closely allied the glorious achievements of her citizen soldiery in whose ranks were enrolled the gallant One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment of Infantry, composed of the stalwart sons of Luzerne, whose battle flag at the close of the terrible struggle visibly showed that it had been borne in the front rank of battle, where in storm of shot and shell it was tattered and torn, but never went down, for it had been committed to the care of men who never flinched nor failed to do their duty, when high above the roar and din of battle rang the order, 'Rally on the colors.'

"Men of Luzerne; amid the smoke and carnage of battle, that command you have often heard and courageously obeyed over the bodies of dead and dying comrades, and saved your flag from falling into the hands of a foe whose bravery won the admiration of the world, although fighting in a cause that was unholy from the beginning to the end; a cause that was unworthy of the gallant lives sacrificed, suffering endured, valor displayed, and herculean efforts made in its behalf, for its triumph would have destroyed the union, and overthrown the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hope of civilized man."

"Let us briefly review the past, and the glorious record of our own Luzerne Regiment, a small number of whose battle scarred veterans now only survive, to make a pilgrimage to the spot where, in the long ago, they mustered in the pride of youth and vigor of manhood, more than one thousand strong, who came here in the days of the Civil war—when disunion's dark clouds rolled overhead, and the terrible thunder of battle, heralding death, woe, and mourning to happy northern homes, was borne to our ears on every passing breeze."

"Fearlessly, you then confronted a future that was appalling, for horoscopic vision foretold that the terrible fratricidal conflict when raging had just begun. Notwithstanding all this, you willingly left your homes, firesides and loved ones to join in the bloody strife—a

strife which was to decide the fate of millions of human beings, a strife in which was involved the perpetuity of the union, and the future destiny of the American republic. Your unselfish devotion to country in the most perilous and gloomy hour of national existence, finds a parallel in every heroic age of the past. For sublime examples of heroism we need not go to other lands. Our own is prolific of heroes, for America is the cradle of brave men and women.

"Between here and the shimmering waters of the Susquehanna, your Revolutionary forefathers bravely faced British invaders and their savage and blood thirsty allies, and before the sunset of one eventful day their dead, mangled and mutilated bodies lay strewn over yonder plain, and the smoke arising from devastated harvest fields, and the burning homes of Wyoming's heroic defenders, veiled the skies in gloom. Within our view a granite shaft marks the sacred spot where lie their crumbling bones. It records their immortal names. The story of their noble heroism and their glorious epitaph. 'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,' which was remembered by their descendants, when they struck their tents and marched to join their valiant comrades, whose camp fires lighted up the hills of Virginia, upon which were encamped McClellan's trained battalions, the veterans of the Peninsula, the heroes of South Mountain and of Antietam, who gave you a soldier's welcome to the Army of the Potomac, in all of whose future campaigns you marched, fought, and helped to win an imperishable victory.

"For a number of months after you reached the front, you vigilantly guarded the national capitol, and then in the spring-time ensuing, with Hooker's strong columns you crossed the Rappahannock in battle array, and participated in the disastrous engagement of Chancellorsville, where Jackson's valiant men rolled back Howard's broken battalions upon Sickels, Meade, and Reynolds, whose bayonets stopped the routed and flying men of the Eleventh Corps, and saved Hooker and his army from being driven into the Rappahannock.

"The battle of Chancellorsville, although a victory for the Confederate arms, was a great calamity to the cause of the South, for Stonewall Jackson, one of her most intrepid soldiers, a captain of captains, who could pray as well as fight, fell on that bloody field.

"Chancellorsville was preceded by the slaughter of Fredericksburg, during which rivulets of Northern blood ran down the slopes of Mary's Heights, and demonstrated in human gore, the solemn fact, that the Army of the Potomac, ever since the day "Little Mac" rode along its lines for the last time, and heard the farewell cry 'Come back to us, McClellan,' had been without a leader. If in that sad and mournful hour, the Army of the Potomac, created by the genius of McClellan, a Pennsylvanian, could have had a voice in the selection of a commander; there would have been no Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, to dim the lustre of its glorious achievements.

"Hooker's inglorious campaign along the banks of the Rappahannock revived the cause of disunion. Its greatest chieftain, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, became inspired with the hope of ultimate success, and believed the supreme hour had come, to strike the decisive blow, one that would demolish the Union created by his illustrious forefathers, and rear upon its ruins an oligarchy, founded upon human slavery. So he summoned to his victorious standard the veterans of many fields, the flower of Southern troops, who were eager to invade the North,

for they believed their arms invincible, and that they could plant their battle flags upon the banks of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware.

"While Lee was marshalling the armed men of the South on the Plains of Culpepper, the Army of the Potomac, defeated, but not dismayed, rested upon its arms, and as soon as the rebel legions started on their Northern march, it pursued the invaders. While the tired columns of the Union Army were hurrying on, under the blazing sun of day and twinkling stars of night, to overtake the foe, General George G. Meade, a gallant son of Pennsylvania, was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, and upon the soil of his native state, won imperishable renown, and the gratitude of a grateful people.

"You men of Luzerne, who unflinchingly faced the iron storm and leaden hail of Gettysburg, fought under the famous watchword, 'We have come to stay' in Roy Stone's Brigade, Doubleday's Division of the First Army Corps, commanded by that heroic son of Pennsylvania, General John F. Reynolds, who at the head of his brave Pennsylvanians was the first to arrive upon the soil of his native state, and the first to fall in its defense. Reynolds was a brave soldier, and his heroic death made his name immortal. His old comrades in arms in whose midst he fell in battle, have not forgotten him in death, for upon the field of Gettysburg, they have reared to his memory a bronze statue which will in all future time perpetuate the heroism of an illustrious soldier of a great Commonwealth, whose noble son he truly is. After Reynolds was struck down, Doubleday took command, and all the afternoon of the first day's battle you fought overwhelming numbers. Charge after charge was savagely made on your lines, during which young Crippen, your gallant color bearer, was slain. His heroic death will never be forgotten for his surviving comrades will soon erect upon the spot where he fell, a monument which will point out to future generations where one of the bravest of Luzerne's sons gave up his life for his country—the noblest death man can die.*

"Your corps after being engaged for hours in the open field and losing more than one-half its number, stubbornly fighting, fell back with its face to the foe, and when the sun set in blood at the close of that eventful day, the remnant of Reynold's brave corps stood in line of battle on Cemetery Hill, ready to repel the enemy should it attempt under shade of night to carry with bayonet, the only position held by the Union Troops.

"The desperate fighting of the First Corps, which opened the battle of Gettysburg, checked Lee's advancing columns and enabled the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, which was miles away, to come up and go into position on Cemetery Heights which were saved by Reynolds and the brave men of his corps, to whom this nation owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. During the fearful combat of the succeeding day, you remained in position on Cemetery Hill, which the fierce Louisiana Tigers in the evening twilight attempted to carry by storm, and were blown from its top and out of history by the cannon of brave Penn-

*On the battle monument erected upon Gettysburg field, there is carved in bas-relief, "Color-bearer Sergeant Benjamin H. Crippen, of Providence, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, who fell at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863." (See "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg," vol. ii, p. 683).

sylvania artillerymen commanded by a gallant son of old Luzerne, Colonel Robert Bruce Ricketts.

"On the last day of Gettysburg, the Luzerne Regiment stood at the base of Cemetery Ridge in the decimated ranks of the Second Brigade, commanded by your own brave Colonel Edmund L. Dana, the gallant hero of two wars. During the terrific artillery fire which preceded the charge of Pickett's men, you stood firm, for you were encouraged by the sublime heroism of a courageous son of the old Keystone State, General Winfield Scott Hancock, who rode up and down the battle line while the air was being cut to pieces by the iron missiles of death. Hancock is dead, he sleeps upon the soil of his native State, and generation after generation to come will point to his tomb and proudly exclaim, 'There rests the Hero of Gettysburg.'"

"After the thunder of battle died away, an ominous stillness pervaded the field. The silence of that terrible hour foretold the coming storm, which was soon to rage in awful fury, for less than a mile away directly in front of the Union line, solid columns of men in gray were forming in battle array. Soon that magnificent body of troops, with banners unfurled, amid a sea of bayonets which looked like waves of steel, came marching on. All the Union guns from Cemetery Hill to Little Round Top belched forth a death salute, and sent the iron thunder-bolts of war crashing into the ranks of those fearless and courageous men of the South. Undismayed, they closed up the wide lanes made in their lines, and came steadily on. At last they arrived within reach of the musketry fire of the Union line. The men of Luzerne were there, and fired volley after volley into Wilcox's Alabamians.* Nothing could withstand that flame of fire. The charge was repulsed, and back over the bodies of dead and dying comrades, the escaping survivors of Pickett's Division fled, to tell the story of its annihilation upon Pennsylvania soil. Thus it was, and history will ever silently pronounce how the gallant men of old Luzerne saluted with crashing volleys the rebel invaders on their arrival and again upon their inglorious departure from the soil of Pennsylvania.

"The army of Northern Virginia was not destroyed at Gettysburg, although many thousands of its number never recrossed the Potomac with Lee's decimated battalions, who after nearly two years of desperate fighting, were compelled to lay down their arms, during which time the Luzerne Regiment was conspicuous for its gallantry, in all the terrific battles fought, by the blood crimson columns of Grant, from the Rapidan to the James, along whose historic banks many of your brave comrades sleep in unknown graves. No one but God knows where they now repose, and He will guard their patriot slumber until Time shall be no more.

"The battle of Appomattox closed the glorious cam-

paigns of the Army of the Potomac, whose invincible arms crashed and conquered the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by one of the greatest generals of ancient or modern times. If the commander of that mighty Confederate host had remained true to the flag he helped carry over the victorious battlefields of Mexico and wave in triumph in the halls of the Montezumas, had drawn his sword on the side of the Union, his tomb would be at Arlington, which is now the vast sepulchre of acres of patriot dead, thousands of whom were slain upon the battlefields of America's great Civil war.

"The shadow of Arlington's mournful shade, now rests upon a new made grave, in which is entombed the mortal remains of one whose valiant deeds in the war for the preservation of the union, made his name renowned forever—not only in his country's proud history—but in the glorious annals of time. Upon Arlington's sacred soil the illustrious soldier sleeps in the midst of his dead troopers, awaiting the call of the Archangel's bugle, which will awaken the Grand Army of the Union from the slumber of death, and then again foremost with that invincible host will appear, the 'Hero of Winchester,' General Philip H. Sheridan.

"With the surrender of all the forces arrayed in arms against the national government, a cruel, wicked, and causeless civil war came to an inglorious end, and the old flag again waved in triumph throughout the length and breadth of the republic, with every star indelibly stamped upon its blue field, and the constitution of the union was again the supreme law of the land. There was great rejoicing in the loyal North, East and West over the grand victory won by the brave and patriotic men of America, and when they came marching home, with drums rolling, victorious banners unfurled, covered with the scars of battle and enveloped in glory, a grateful people gave the returning heroes a mighty welcome, for by the aid of the God of battles they had vanquished the foes of the Union and forever extirpated from the land of the free, human slavery, the foulest blot on freedom's name.

"When the sun of peace again lighted up the land, you, the gallant survivors of the One Hundred and Forty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, received your last marching orders, and soon you were on your triumphal march homeward. The renown you had achieved upon your country's battlefields preceded you. Your patriotic and admiring fellow citizens in the capitol of old Luzerne gave you a grand ovation, which was continued along the banks of the Susquehanna to the State capitol, where you proudly gave back to the great Commonwealth that sent you forth, the bullet-riddled battle flag of your Regiment. That flag, stained with the blood of gallant comrades, in years to come, long after you have passed away will in silent eloquence proclaim the noble heroism of Luzerne's valiant sons, who fought, fell and were slain around it, on many bloody fields.

"Time will soon disband forever the little band of heroes here assembled. Heaven has indeed guarded and lengthened out your lives that you might behold this glorious day, which dawned upon a land, happy, united, prosperous and free, whose people, until the sun shall set to rise no more, will ever revere your sacred memories and eulogize your heroic deeds, for you saved the Union from dismemberment, and helped to firmly establish upon an enduring foundation, the American Republic, the grandest political structure ever reared and dedicated to human freedom.

* At this point of the speaker's remarks, Capt. P. DeLacy, the president of the Association, interrupted him with the remark that what had just been said was true, but was denied by Col. John B. Bachelder, the historian of the Gettysburg Battle Field Association. The 143d Regiment did fire volleys upon Pickett's division, and Captain DeLacy asked all those present who fired on that occasion to hold up their right hands, and more than a dozen hands went up, showing directly that Pickett's men received the fire of the men of old Luzerne as the orator had stated.

HENRY SAMES. One of the representative business men of the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, is Mr. Sames, who has turned through his own efforts the tide of success and attained to prestige of no uncertain order as a progressive business man and loyal citizen. He has been engaged in the grocery and provision business here for the past twenty-two years, while for seventeen years he has also conducted the Maple dairy, representing one of the leading enterprises of the sort in this locality. His grocery business has grown from modest proportions to be one of very considerable scope, and the same is true of his dairying enterprise, which he initiated with the handling of ten quarts of milk daily, while at the present time the daily output of his dairy reaches the notable aggregate of nearly one thousand quarts. He has four wagons on the road and buys his milk directly from the farmers, giving the greatest care to maintaining perfect sanitation and purity in the handling of the product.

Mr. Sames is a native of Germany, born April 30, 1842, a son of Gottfried and Catherine (Fierbach) Sames, the latter of whom died in Germany. They had eight children, and five came to this country, as follows: Margaret, Conrad, Frederick, Kate and Henry. Lizzie lives in Germany. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the miller's trade, to which he there continued to give his attention until 1867, when he came to the United States and took up his residence in Scranton. He entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and was a faithful and efficient worker in the car shops of the company for the long period of twenty-nine years. He was careful in the conserving of his earnings, and thus was finally enabled to engage in business for himself, establishing his little grocery in 1882 and his dairy business five years later. His energy has been unabating, and the success which he has achieved stands in evidence of his good management, sterling integrity and straightforward business methods. In matters political he is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church. In the year 1869 Mr. Sames was united in matrimony to Miss Frances Lewert, who was born in Germany, being a daughter of William C. and Frances (Stahlhaver) Lewert. Her broth-

ers and sisters were: Louis, George, Apolonia (now Mrs. John Powell) and Mrs. Frances Sames. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sames, we record that three died in infancy, while those living are Henry C., Charles, John and Kate, the sons being associated with their father in business. Henry C. was married in 1903 to Miss Mamie Compton. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Scranton Athletic Club and the Scranton Bugle, Fife and Drum Corps. Charles was married in 1904 to Miss Kate Lanseidel. He also is identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the city drum corps. John and Kate are still members of the home circle.

CAPTAIN EDGAR CHARLES POST, deceased, who passed the larger part of his entire life in Scranton, was highly regarded as a citizen and neighbor, and honored for his sterling worth of personal character. He made a remarkable record as a soldier of the Union, serving during the larger part of the great rebellion, and never absent from post of duty during his entire term of service.

Mr. Post was born in Solon, New York, June 30, 1840, a son of Charles and Maria (Barker) Post. The father was born and reared in Connecticut. Early in life he was a mechanic, making axes by hand, at Saugerties, New York, before the days of manufacture by machinery, and later was a merchant. He removed to Smithville, Chenango county, New York, and later (in 1884) to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of ability and enterprise, and took a leading part in the training of militia in his day. He was the father of two children, Louisa, wife of A. N. Harrison, a retired shoe merchant of Scranton; and Edgar Charles Post.

Edgar Charles Post passed his youth in his native town, where he received his education and engaged in various pursuits to which he devoted himself with unremitting industry. In the first year of the Civil war period he enlisted (December 28, 1861) as a private in Company E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and served with conspicuous gallantry until the close of the war, rising through the various grades to the rank of captain. He participated in more than one hundred engagements, ranging from pitched battle to skirmish, without receiving a single wound, in all the time not being absent from a single roll call, or being excused from any duty in consequence of any ailment, a most un-

usual experience, and one which has no parallel within the knowledge of the writer of this narrative, who himself served during the entire war, and is entirely familiar with the annals of that period. While Captain Post, as has been stated, escaped without injury, he has made some hair-breadth escapes, on one occasion having his horse killed under him, a shoulder-strap shot from off his coat, and a ball to pass through his cap. On the instant he mounted another horse and remained in his place with his company until the end of the engagement. His service was with the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and included all the stirring campaigns and desperate battles in which it was concerned, principally in Virginia, under the leadership of McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant. The roll of engagements in which Captain Post participated included Fredericksburg, Antietam, Beverly Road, Middleburg, Upperville, the desperate three days battle at Gettysburg, Williamsport, Funktown, Falling Water, Jack Sharp, Stevensburg, Barrett's Ford, Craig's Meeting House, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Nottaway Court House, Roanoke Station, Stoney Creek, Ream's Station; Winchester, under dashing Phil Sheridan; Summit Point, Kearneystown, Port Royal, Town's Brook, Cedar Creek (in October and again in November, 1863) and Lazy Spring. He also participated in all the operations leading to the final movements which resulted in severing the communications of the rebel army and compelling the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, at which memorable scene Captain Post was also present. With his command he was honorably discharged from service, after the disbandment of the rebel armies, and returned to peaceful avocations.

In 1877 Captain Post located in Scranton, and became identified with the business interests of Hyde Park. He conducted successively a grocery store in the co-operative hall building for a number of years, and afterwards erected a building adjoining his residence on Jackson street, where he carried on business for some years. Captain Post was universally esteemed for his manly character and usefulness in the community. Without unseemly self-assertion he was well content to give faithful discharge to the duties which fall upon the conscientious, self-respecting but unambitious citizen. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he afforded a cheerful and liberal support, as he did to its various benevolences. He was held in particularly high regard in Grand Army

circles, and was an habitual benefactor of Ezra Griffin Post, in which he held membership. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, to which he was unalterably attached from the day he cast his first presidential vote for the great Lincoln, and he was a charter member of West Side Republican Club.

Captain Post married, January 15, 1867, Miss Margaret Kinnier, daughter of John Kinnier, a farmer of Smithville. Of this marriage was born a daughter, Mrs. Mary Post Dunckle, who survives the husband and father, as does a sister, Mrs. A. M. Harrison. Captain Post died on April 7, 1895, from Addison's disease, and the funeral took place from the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church, followed by interment in Forest Hill cemetery. A man of quiet character, unassuming and undemonstrative he was a model citizen and yet a few who knew him and noted his genial personality would think it possible that one so constituted could bear himself as he did in times of war. But his record speaks for him, and bears evidence to the fact known to the soldier that the man of peaceful disposition and serene mind is he who, when aroused by duty and patriotism, is capable of deeds the most heroic.

DEAN FAMILY. Walter Dean, the progenitor of this family in America, was born, according to Rev. S. Dean, in Chard, England, between the years 1615 and 1620. He took the freeman's oath in Massachusetts, December 4, 1638, and if then twenty-one years of age, as is most probable, he could not have been born later than 1617. He married Eleanor Cogan, of Chard, England. Walter Dean was deputy to the Plymouth court in 1640, and selectman from Taunton from 1679 to 1686, inclusive, and was prominent in town affairs. By trade he was a tanner. His children, residing in Taunton, Massachusetts, were Joseph, Ezra, Benjamin and James, of Stonington, Connecticut. There were probably two other children, but no record is ascertainable concerning them.

(II) James Dean, son of Walter Dean, having learned the trades of blacksmith and iron-worker at Taunton, afterward resided for a time at Scituate, Massachusetts, where his first two children were probably born. February 26, 1676, the town of Stonington, Connecticut, at a public meeting, voted to donate twenty-four acres of land to James Dean for a home lot and one hundred acres of commons to induce him to remove to that place to there follow his trade of black-

smithing, and many of the leading citizens offered to contribute sums of money to be repaid in work. A deed from the town of Stonington to James Dean, dated February 16, 1680, is recorded in the town clerk's office at Stonington in volume two, page one hundred and twenty-four, conveying one hundred acres of land. He began work there in 1676, and became a prominent citizen of the town. He continued to follow his trade at Stonington until 1689, when he sold out to his son James, and removed to Plainfield with other pioneers, who settled in what was called the Quinnebaug country. There he was elected the first town clerk in 1699. He became a large landowner at Plainfield and the neighboring town of Voluntown. He died at Plainfield, May 29, 1725, and his wife died April 26, 1726. They had the following children: James, born October 31, 1674; Sarah, September 4, 1676; John, May 15, 1678, married Lydia Thatcher, June 10, 1708; Oncephorus, March 28, 1680, died the same year; Mary, March 28, 1680, became the wife of Thomas Thatcher, of Lebanon, Connecticut; Francis, September 8, 1682; William, September 21, 1684, died October 7, 1684; Hannah, baptized April 4, 1686; William, born September 12, 1689; Nathaniel, baptized April 2, 1693, married Joanna Fisher, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 17, 1716; Jonathan, baptized April 22, 1695, married Sarah Douglass, at New London, Connecticut, January 17, 1716.

(III) Jonathan Dean, son of James Dean, probably removed with his father from Stonington to Plainfield in 1698. He became a prominent citizen there and owned much land in Plainfield and the neighboring town of Voluntown. He was deputy or a member of the state legislature in 1750-51-53. He was a member of the Susquehanna Company, though there is no evidence of his ever having visited the Wyoming valley or participated in its settlement. He was married at New London, Connecticut, January 17, 1716, to Sarah Douglass, and their children were: Mary, born January 10, 1717; Ezra, November 18, 1718; Phineas, July 19, 1720, married Abigail Clark, December 17, 1742; Hannah, March 24, 1722, married Thomas Gallup, August 11, 1748; Eliphalet, November 27, 1723, died March 9, 1725; Lemuel, November 15, 1725, married Mary Lawrence, June 26, 1746; Tisdale, November 25, 1729; Elizabeth, June 5, 1731, married Micajah Adams, November 7, 1750; and Delight, March 8, 1733.

(IV) Ezra Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years,

dying December 14, 1806. Though he had four wives only the name of the last one, Phoebe Waterman, can be ascertained with any certainty. He married her April 20, 1774, and she survived him. It is not definitely known which of his four wives was the mother of his children. There is an account of the marriage of one Ezra Dean to Elizabeth Field, a widow, September 13, 1743, by Jabez Bowen, Esquire, in the vital records of Providence county, Rhode Island, but as there were Ezra Deans at Taunton, Massachusetts, no great distance from Providence, there is no means of telling which Ezra this was. July 13, 1759, Ezra Dean and his wife, Rebecca, of East Greenwich, joined in a deed to Henry Tibbitts for four acres of land in East Greenwich. In this deed his occupation is given as that of a blacksmith, the same as his grandfather, James Dean, of Stonington. It is said that one of his wives was from North Kingston, Rhode Island, and it was in her honor that he gave the name of Kingston to the town in the Wyoming valley after the settlement was made at Forty Fort. The town records of North Kingston were badly damaged by fire and many names are illegible, hence, if this marriage was recorded there, the record is lost. His settlement in the Wyoming valley was made in 1769, when he was fifty-one years of age, and he was probably married at Plainfield as early as 1740, since his son Jonathan was born in 1741. The records of the First Congregational Church at Plainfield, kept by the pastor, David Rowland, show that on May 1, 1748, Anna, James and Sybil Dean, children of Ezra Dean, were baptized. The name of the wife was not recorded. Ezra Dean was prominently connected with the settlement of the Wyoming valley. His father was an original stockholder in the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company. Ezra early bought the right of Barnet Dickson, one of the first proprietors, and his name appears on the list of shareholders recorded in volume eighteen, Pennsylvania Archives, series two, page five. The date of purchase was recorded at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and the following is an abstract of the deed: "Barnet Dickson, Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut, to Ezra Dean, of East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, consideration nine pounds, grants and conveys unto said Ezra Dean, his heirs and assigns forever, the one full part, right or share in the Susquehanna purchase, so-called, which whole right, part or share, individual, I, the said Barnet Dickson, purchased as being a partner or member of the body of men of the

aforesaid colony of Connecticut, who jointly purchased the said Susquehanna tract of land, commonly so called, of the Chief Sachems and Nations, proprietors of the aforesaid country or land, dated 28 January, 1760; recorded 8 March, 1760. Acknowledged before John Smith, justice of the peace of Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut." At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Windham, Connecticut, on the 16th of November, 1762, Ezra Dean was appointed on a committee to sell shares at fifteen pounds each and on the 17th of April, 1763, he was authorized to admit settlers to the number of forty each to the eight towns laid out in the Wyoming valley. It is quite probable that Ezra Dean joined the band of emigrants to the valley in 1763, as his name appears on a list of those early settlers published by Stewart Pearce in his "Annals of Luzerne County." The Indians attacked these settlers October 15, 1763, and massacred twenty of them, the remainder escaping, after much suffering, to their former homes. There was no further attempt made by the Connecticut Company to occupy their lands at Wyoming until 1769, when Ezra Dean's name again appears on the list of settlers at Forty Fort. How long he remained here is not known, but it is believed that he never lived any great length of time on his Pennsylvania property or never realized any considerable profit from his holdings. His land was disposed of by him and his son Jonathan before its true value was known.

Ezra Dean's children were as follows: Jonathan, born July 9, 1741, died August 2, 1822; Anna was baptized May 1, 1748; James was baptized May 1, 1748; Sybil, born August 25, 1747, married Joshua Davis, November 19, 1775, and her children were: Ezra D., Jeffrey, James and Sybil. The last named died December 20, 1829. Elizabeth, born in 1752, died in 1846-47, married David Martin, of Providence, September 24, 1769, by whom she had five children: James, Joseph, Sally, Abigail and Elizabeth; Sarah, born in 1757-58, died May 24, 1847; Alma or Almy, born in 1762-63, died in 1846-47, was married May 20, 1804, to Caleb Williams, of Cranston, Rhode Island; William, Ruth. Five other children probably died young, as there is no record obtainable concerning them.

(V) Jonathan Dean, the only son of Ezra Dean, who lived to rear a family and who was probably the eldest son, died at Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1822. There is no record of his early life. The first record concerning him is found in the tax list of East Greenwich, Rhode

Island, where his name appears as a taxpayer in that township for the years 1769-70-71. He was first married to a Miss Nichols, daughter of Thomas Nichols, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. She probably died soon after. Jonathan Dean removed to Abington, Pennsylvania, in November, 1800, being then in his sixtieth year. He did not purchase any land under his own name, but his three sons, Ezra, James and Jeffrey, took up land in the same neighborhood under the Meredith & Clymer titles. His second wife was Mary Davis, daughter of Jeffrey and Abigail (Scranton) Davis, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. They were married January 4, 1775, and their children were as follows: Ezra, born February 15, 1776, died July 29, 1862; Sybil, born April 14, 1777, died February 10, 1830; Abigail, born June 28, 1778, died January 21, 1842; James, born May 7, 1780, died February 26, 1844; Jeffrey, born September 16, 1781, died June 29, 1871.

(VI) James Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, was born at Greenwich, Rhode Island, and was a young man of twenty years when he settled with his father at Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1800. He was married December 28, 1803, to Catherine Tripp, of Providence, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Isaac Tripp, the early proprietor of Providence, Pennsylvania, who settled there between 1784 and 1787, and granddaughter of Esquire Isaac Tripp, one of the earliest pioneers in the Wyoming valley and who was killed by the Indians with his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, on the present site of the city of Wilkes-Barre, December 16, 1778. This Jonathan Slocum was the father of Frances Slocum, the "lost daughter of Wyoming," who was carried away a captive by the Indians when a child of five years, was reared among them, married an Indian chief, reared a family of her own and when in old age was discovered by her brothers near Logansport, Indiana; she refused to return to civilized life and kindred. Catherine Tripp, wife of James Dean, was a first cousin of this Indian captive. James Dean bought a farm comprising over two hundred acres of land of Meredith & Clymer, Philadelphia land speculators, in what was known then as Tunkhannock, but later became Abington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It was located about a mile and a half northwest of Dalton, on the old road leading to Factoryville. The farm is still owned by his son, Myron Dean, of Scranton. James Dean became a prosperous farmer, an enterprising citizen of the town. He was captain.

of a local militia company, and was also active in business affairs. He was a stockholder and director in the Abington & Waterford Turnpike Company, and a toll gate was placed at his residence, and he continued to act as gate-keeper until the road ceased to be a toll road and was made a free highway. He was also associated with George Capwell and others in the erection of a cotton factory at Factoryville, which enterprise, however, proved unprofitable. They afterward erected a saw and grist mill on the opposite side of the creek from the factory, and Mr. Dean built a still house on the stream. In connection with others he built the first grist-mill in Abington proper and later became the sole owner. This mill was located where Elias Lillibridge erected his fullingmill, which is now owned by Jasper Shoemaker. In 1802 James Dean, with his father and a few others, united with the earliest Baptist church of the neighborhood, the second in the Abington Association, under the ministry of the pioneer preacher, Elder John Miller. James Dean died of dropsy, February 26, 1844, aged sixty-three years, nine months and nineteen days.

The children of James and Catherine Dean were: Ezra, born July 10, 1805, died February 20, 1877; Ann Maria, born December 5, 1807, died June 25, 1877; Isaac, born June 9, 1811; Nelson N., born July 11, 1814, died June 1, 1879; Laura W., born September 25, 1817, died April 10, 1848; Amasa, born March 27, 1819, died December 29, 1900; Myron, born November 7, 1822, and Mary Anna, born November 6, 1824.

(VII) Isaac Dean was born in Abington, Luzerne county, now Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. The county was then little more than a wilderness with here and there a clearing. Being the eldest son, and his father a heavy man, inclined to dropsy, he engaged in various enterprises outside of the farm. Isaac Dean early in life became inured to the severe labor of cutting down the forests and tilling the newly cleared land on his father's extensive estate. His opportunities for acquiring education from books and schools were meager. A few months' schooling in the winter with numerous interruptions was the total of his educational advantages, but they equalled those of many of his neighbors. When quite a young man he purchased grain and hauled it to Carbondale and Honesdale, selling it to the Delaware & Hudson Company. He also devoted considerable time to lumbering on his father's land and likewise on his own land, which he bought near Sheik's pond, now called

Lake Sheridan, where he owned and operated a sawmill. Until thirty-two years of age he remained at home and was the mainstay of his parents and their large family. In 1843 he married Polly Searle Heermans, daughter of Henry Heermans, the first merchant of Providence, Pennsylvania. He bought fifty acres of land from his uncle, George Gardner, and bought sixty acres from his father adjoining the homestead and thus made a home for himself. He supplemented his farming operations by a butchering business and by buying live stock for drovers. He amassed a considerable fortune in this way and through judicious investment of his earnings. His wife inherited a good property, which they sold to advantage, making good investments with the proceeds. When the Second National Bank of Scranton was organized in 1863 Isaac Dean was an active promoter of the enterprise under the leadership of his brother-in-law, W. W. Winton, in whose judgment and integrity he placed great confidence. He was also a partner in the banking house of Winton, Clark & Company, which was later chartered under the name of the Citizens' and Miners' Savings Bank and Trust Company of Providence. Both of these banks failed, involving the greater part of his fortune. His wife died July 8, 1868.

The children of Isaac and Polly Dean were: Emma Louise, born November 25, 1844, died April 24, 1896; Albert W., born March 12, 1846, married, December 16, 1868, Martha Northup, and has three children: Harry N., born September 22, 1869; Walter Clark, born April 11, 1878; Maurice B., born September 13, 1882. Arthur D., born January 29, 1849; Miranda Evelyn, born May 9, 1851, married, November 3, 1880, George H. Shires, and has two children: Elsie, born October 20, 1881; Percy, born January 1, 1884. George Edgar, born October 27, 1853, married, April 16, 1889, Josephine Ginsberg, no children. Florence, born February 17, 1857, married, September 29, 1885, M. R. Walter, no children. Isaac Dean died November 15, 1902.

(VIII) Arthur D. Dean, son of Isaac Dean, was born on the farm purchased by his father from George Gardner. He acquired his early education in the district schools, and when fifteen years of age entered upon a scientific course of study at the University of Lewisburg, later known as Bucknell, which course he completed in 1867. During the winter of 1867-68 he taught school in the district near his home now known as LaPlume. In 1868 he resumed his studies at East Greenwich, and in the fall of 1869 en-



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tered the classical course of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. There he was graduated in the class of 1872, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. In the fall of 1872 he entered the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and afterward became a law student in the office of Agib Ricketts, Esquire, at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar January 5, 1875, and remained in the office of his preceptor the first year after his admission to the bar. He then took offices with Elliott P. Kesner and Frank C. Sturges. In 1879, a year after Scranton had become the county seat of the new county of Lackawanna, he removed to that city, where he has since been a constant practitioner of his profession. He is a director in the United States Lumber Company, which controls large timber interests in Potter county, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and 300,000 acres in yellow pine in Mississippi, where the company owns the Mississippi Central Railroad, with southern headquarters at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

On May 11, 1882, Arthur D. Dean married Nettie E. Sisson, only daughter of Arnold Clark and Isabel (Green) Sisson, of LaPlume, Pennsylvania. Their children are as follows: Carroll Sisson, born March 27, 1883; Russell Heermans, March 19, 1885; James Davis, July 22, 1887; an infant son, born July 26, 1891, died August 2, 1891; Mariam Isabel, born October 1, 1893; and Nettie Catharine, November 22, 1901. Mrs. Nettie Dean died November 25, 1901.

HENRY METZ. Among the prosperous and old-established business men of Scranton must be numbered Henry Metz. He is a son of Adam Metz, who was born in Germany and is still living in his native country. His wife was Lizzie Weil, also a native of Germany, and they were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living and are residents of the United States: Henry, mentioned at length hereinafter; Christine, Kate and Annie. Mrs. Metz, the mother of the family, is deceased.

Henry Metz, son of Adam and Lizzie (Weil) Metz, was born in 1854, in Germany, where he received his education and also learned the tailor's trade. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Scranton, where for twenty-three years he has conducted a flourishing business as a merchant tailor. Both as a citizen and a business man he possesses the fullest confidence and esteem of

his neighbors. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Metz married, in 1877, Catherine Miller, who was born in 1858, in Germany, and five children were born to them: Mary, who became the wife of Charles Snyder and is now deceased. She was of a most lovely and estimable character and was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends: Lizzie; Henry; Adolph, who married Mildred Meurer and has two children: Elsie and Margaret; Charles. With the exception of the youngest these children were all born in Germany.

HENRY J. OWENS, a prosperous manufacturer of Scranton, is a son of Lewis Owens, who was born in Wales in 1833, and was a practical miner. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, where he prospered in his chosen calling. He was one of the sinkers who sunk the Marvin shaft. His wife was Ellen Thorman, a native of England, and they were the parents of seven children: William, Henry J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Fanny and Nellie. The two last-named are deceased. Mr. Owens died in 1878, in Wales, and was survived twenty-four years by his widow, whose death occurred in 1902.

Henry J. Owens, son of Lewis and Ellen (Thorman) Owens, was born in 1865, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools of his native city. It was there, under the instruction of William Love, that he learned his trade, which is that of manufacturing and repairing the tools used by mine-workers. He became proficient in the art and for nine years has been in business for himself. His shop is fitted up with the most modern machinery for doing the best work in the shortest time and according to the most approved methods. So firmly has he established himself in the confidence of the public that his business is constantly increasing and bids fair to assume before long proportions which might almost be termed phenomenal.

EDMUND J. ROBINSON was, two years excepted, during his entire career of great activity and signal usefulness a conspicuous figure in the commercial and public life of Scranton. He was actively identified with numerous of its most important business enterprises, and was at various times called to high places of honor and trust in which he well subserved the interests of the community at large. He was a man of liberal education and cultured taste, a patron

of art, and an admirable figure in the social world.

He came from a family originating in Germany, and which has been represented in the valley for three generations. His grandfather, Philip Robinson, came to his death by accident, near Moscow, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. His son, also named Philip, was born in 1841, in Lauterecken, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. He there learned the trade of brewer, and came with his father and two brothers to Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1854 the father and three sons located in Scranton and laid the foundations of the present and extensive Robinson brewery. Philip Robinson subsequently (in 1868) purchased the plant in its entirety, and continued its operation until his death in September, 1879. He was active in public affairs, was a prominent Democrat, and a member of Schiller Lodge, F. and A. M.; of the Scranton Saengerbund, and of Neptune Fire Company. He married Mina Schimpff, who was also born in Bavaria, and whose father, Jacob Schimpff, was long engaged in business in Scranton.

Edmund J. Robinson, son of Philip and Mina (Schimpff) Robinson, was born March 17, 1868, in Scranton, and there began his education in the public schools, completing advanced studies in the Wyoming Seminary. After leaving the last named institution he went to Philadelphia, where he passed two years learning the trade of machinist. He became a proficient mechanic, but his destiny led him into another career than that for which he had prepared himself. Opportunity came to him in an invitation to enter his father's brewery in the capacity of bookkeeper. This he accepted, and he subsequently became manager, and bore a full part in the development of the business of the house and in the installation of the repeated enlargements of its plant; and, when the concern was consolidated with the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, he continued as manager of the old Robinson plant. Mr. Robinson also became prominently identified with numerous corporations abroad as well as at home. He was a director in the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, and the Lackawanna National Bank at West Seneca, New York, as well as a director and large stockholder in various other local institutions; and was president of the Pomeroy Water Company, at Pomeroy, Ohio.

Mr. Robinson was widely popular, and an influential figure in public life. He was presented by the Democrats in 1896 as the strongest and most available candidate for city controller, in

opposition to F. J. Widmayer, in the memorable Ripple-Bailey campaign. Although reluctant to enter the race, Mr. Robinson finally consented to accept the nomination, made an active and aggressive canvass, and was triumphantly elected, his personal popularity finding attestation in the fact that he led his party ticket by several hundred votes, and secured the election of several other candidates upon his ticket who would have been defeated had he not headed it. Three years later he was made the Democratic nominee for city treasurer against T. R. Brooks, and was again elected. So efficiently did he discharge the duties of the office that, when the Ripper bill went into effect, Recorder Moir did not disturb Mr. Robinson, and he remained in the treasurer-ship until, later, Recorder W. L. Connell appointed him, the effect being his retention in the office for a year longer than the term for which he was elected. In 1903 he was a candidate for mayor, but, while a majority of the delegates elected to convention were favorable to him, the party management was adverse, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Robinson by effecting the nomination of J. J. Fahy, but only after a most determined contest. In all his political transactions he was as distinctly honorable as in his personal concerns, scorning all that savored of trickery or duplicity.

Mr. Robinson was a man of great liberality and public spirit, and rendered liberal aid to various charitable institutions and organizations, and every worthy cause or deserving individual who appealed to him. He was an active member of many fraternal and social orders, particularly those on the South Side. He was an enthusiastic patron of athletic sports and on several occasions assisted materially in the promotion of professional base ball in Scranton. His own personal pleasure was principally in driving, and he was owner of some of the most stylish and best bred horses in the city. Splendidly educated, he was a lover of art, and was its appreciative patron. His personal character was a splendid compound of honor, truth, affection, sympathy and genuine manliness, and to all these attributes added a congeniality of disposition which made him a rare leader of young men, and the soul of whatever social circle he sat amongst. This was the more noticeable because of his entire freedom from indulgence in what is so seldom disassociated from sociality, intoxicating beverages and tobacco. With all his large wealth he was broadly demonstrative, and was the same considerate gentleman to the working-



Samuel L. Lee

man that he was to the millionaire. To all these admirable traits of character he added a touching devotion to his mother, whom he always consulted when considering any momentous concern, whether it affected his personal fortunes or the interests of the community. Hers was a rich reward in the honor which all accorded to her son, and in the tributes of affection which the city paid to his memory when death claimed its shining mark. During the hours of the funeral, business was practically suspended. Millionaire and laborer alike came to the house of mourning to give expression to their sorrow and sympathy, and a multitude of beautiful floral decorations were brought to the last resting place of the lamented dead.

Mr. Robinson died June 12, 1904. His funeral was attended by a large assemblage of the best citizens, including the city officials in a body, and members of the various societies with which the deceased was connected. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. A. Nordt, delivered a fitting eulogy upon the useful life and excellent personal characteristics of the deceased, voicing the public expression in the reflection that his many honors and the high esteem in which he was held, measured the reward he would enjoy in the life to come. Mr. Robinson was survived by his mother and two brothers, Otto and Philip, and a sister Magdalena.

FENWICK L. PECK, numbered among the most active and enterprising men of large affairs in the city of Scranton, is also a representative type of that splendid class of northerners which has contributed so largely to the industrial and commercial development of the far south, his activities in that region extending along manufacturing, transportation and financial lines of much importance.

He is descended from an excellent New England ancestry, whose members were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and among whom were many who arrived at distinction in the professions and in public life. Mr. Peck traces his descent from John Peck, of Mendon, Massachusetts, who died in 1725. Of his six children the eldest, Simon, born March 27, 1693, was the father of seven children, among whom was Abraham. Abraham was born January 14, 1723, and settled in Coleraine, Massachusetts, where he died, July 18, 1798. He married Mary Stuart, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, born December 21, 1724. Of his eight children, Abraham lived in Coleraine township, where he died March 1, 1830.

His first wife was Arathusa Bullard, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 3, 1790. His second wife was a Mrs. Plympton, of Wardsboro, who died in 1843.

Samuel, son of the last named Abraham Peck, was born in Coleraine township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and was a farmer. He removed in 1820 to Greenfield, Susquehanna county, and about 1829 to Blakeley. In 1834 he located in Lackawanna county, and the place of his settlement received the name of Peckville in his honor. He there engaged in a flour milling and lumber business which he pursued with success, associating with himself his sons, J. Wilson Peck and J. D. Peck. He was a man of sterling character, and exerted a marked influence in the community. He actively advocated the cause of education and temperance, and salutary reforms along governmental and social lines. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a trustee in his church, and in politics was originally a Whig, becoming a Republican on the organization of that party. He was three times married. His first wife was Sarah Wilson, whom he wedded December 31, 1816. He married Susan Snidcor June 28, 1845, and Sarah A. Bertholf on March 13, 1862. His death occurred July 7, 1864. He left a valuable estate and his family well established in life.

J. Wilson Peck, son of Samuel Peck, was born in Massachusetts in 1826, and was eight years old when he came with his father to the site of the present Peckville, the region being then an almost unbroken wilderness. He had little opportunity for education as the word is now understood. He was, however, already well grounded in the fundamental branches, and through his private reading and habits of observation he gathered a large fund of general knowledge. He early developed an aptitude for a business life, grew into familiarity with lumbering, in which his father was engaged, and eventually became his partner. On the retirement of the father, J. Wilson Peck and his brother, J. D. Peck, formed a partnership under the firm name of Peck Brothers, continuing the manufacture of dressed lumber, always with success, and continually developing it into larger proportions. From the partnership grew the incorporation of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, with extensive plants at Peckville and Scranton, the active managers being J. Wilson Peck as president of the company, and his son, Edson S. Peck as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Peck was also a large owner of timber lands in Potter county, and he organized the Lackawanna Lumber Company, of

which he was president, his eldest son, Fenwick L. Peck, having charge of the mills at Mina, said to be the most extensive in Pennsylvania. In addition to these large interests, to which he gave diligent and highly intelligent direction, he was actively associated with various other important institutions, among them the Dime Discount and Deposit Bank of Scranton, in which he was a director; and the Lackawanna Safe Deposit Company and the Lackawanna Hardware Company, in both of which he was a stockholder.

In his personal relations to the community Mr. Peck was an ideal citizen. He was constantly alert in behalf of every movement looking to its advancement along intellectual and moral as well as material lines. Religion and education were his chief concerns, and he aided both, zealously with his influence and liberally with his means. Among his larger benefactions was his gift to the Baptist Church of a beautiful parsonage. His charities were dispensed freely, but with an entire absence of ostentation. He was the willing aider of the struggling poor, and many a toilsome worker was lifted into a home and a firm establishment in life by his counsel and material assistance. To the afflicted and distressed he was tenderly sympathetic. In brief, his life was a benediction upon all who came into his presence in the hour of need or sorrow.

His useful life came to a close on October 14, 1895, at the end of an illness patiently endured for the long period of ten months. The sad event, although not unexpected, caused profound grief in the community, and came to the greater number with a sense of personal loss. The funeral was attended by a great concourse, among them all the employes of the Peck Lumber Company in a body. The board of directors of the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank adopted resolutions expressive of their regard for their deceased colleague, and testifying to his great business ability, and his unblemished reputation for probity and honorable dealing. The local press spoke in fervent terms of his life and character, one saying:

"The county loses an estimable citizen, and Peckville, particularly, a benefactor. Of him what more or better can we say than that the world is happier for his having lived; and what truer message has his life left to those who so soon must follow, than this stanza from Bryant's beautiful poem:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join the
innumerable caravan,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged
to his dungeon—
But, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
approach thy grave

As one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

Mr. Peck was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mercietta Hall, of Abington, and of this union were born four children: Fenwick L., Edson S., Frank, and Mary E. Peck, all of whom survive the father.

Fenwick L. Peck, eldest child of J. Wilson and Mercietta (Hall) Peck, was born in Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Peckville, and at Wyoming Seminary, where he completed a three years course, graduating in 1874. He labored in various capacities in his father's lumber establishments, and became a member of the firm of Peck & Sons, continuing as such until the organization of the Lackawanna Lumber Company, the successor to the old firm, in 1887, and of which he became general manager. He occupied this position until the death of his father, when he became president, continuing as such to the present time. Born, as may be said, into the lumbering business, and with the great advantage of an intimate association with his father in its affairs, he was from the first amply equipped for the conduct of its great concerns, and is known to the trade throughout the country as one of its most accomplished and creditable representatives. In his connection with the corporation named he has contributed largely to the importance of the Wyoming Valley in an industrial way, and has provided occupation for hundreds of laborers in various capacities. He is also identified with numerous other enterprises of a commercial and financial character—the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, in which he is a director, and the Scranton Savings Bank, of which he is vice-president. While thus busily engaged, and contributing to the wealth and prestige of his home region, he has also been a prime factor in large business concerns in Mississippi. He aided in the organization of the United States Lumber Company and the J. J. Noonan Lumber Company, with headquarters at Hattiesburg, and in both of which he is president. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce in the same place. Mr. Peck is also known as one of the foremost railroad managers in the same state, occupying the position of president of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in which he has displayed all the qualities that mark the thoroughly equipped master of transportation.

Mr. Peck holds membership in the Country Club and the Scranton Club, of that city; the

Transportation Club of Buffalo, New York, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York; and in all is held in high regard for his genial companionableness and his broad information, upon general topics as well as those which engage the attention of men of large affairs in the world of commerce and finance. In politics he is a Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of his party, but without aspirations for political honors.

Mr. Peck has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Jessie Mott, daughter of James Mott, who was a grain merchant in Peckville. She died, leaving to her husband a daughter, Jessie M. Peck. He subsequently married Miss Mina V. Pethick, a daughter of William Pethick, of Honesdale, and of this marriage was born a daughter, Florence L. Peck.

Edson S. Peck, son of J. Wilson and Mercietta (Hall) Peck, was born December 8, 1862, at Peckville Lock, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Peckville, and in Wyoming Seminary. On leaving school, as did his brother, he was engaged in his father's lumbering establishments, in which he acquired an intimate knowledge in all departments. At the organization of the Lackawanna Lumber Company he became one of the incorporators, and after the death of his father was made general superintendent. He is also treasurer of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, and secretary and treasurer of the United States Lumber Company, and has other invested interests. He is a member and trustee of the Asbury Methodist Church, and is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Peckville.

Mr. Peck married, September 25, 1890, Miss Grace Hull, daughter of H. W. Hull, of Olyphant, Lackawanna county. Of this marriage have been born five children—Pauline; Lester and Howard, twins, both deceased; Gertrude and Catherine.

THOMAS SPRAGUE, of the firm of Sprague & Henwood, Scranton, has contributed in large degree to the development of mining properties in the Lackawanna Valley and elsewhere through his knowledge of mineral evidence and mining operations, and by the aid of a device of acknowledged utility, the Sullivan Diamond Drill. He is also actively identified with various other industrial and financial enterprises which are important factors in the business life of the Lackawanna region.

Mr. Sprague is a native of Rhode Island, born

in Woonsocket, May 15, 1845, and is a representative of an old family of that state. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Sprague, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and in early life was a sea captain, sailing a merchant vessel. Later he embarked in the cotton manufacturing business, setting up a mill near Providence, and about it sprang up a village to which was given the name of Spragueville for him, and where he died. He was a man of large ability and accumulated ample means. His wife was Sarah Fenner.

Edward H. Sprague, son of Captain Thomas Sprague, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1812. In his early manhood he became a cotton manufacturer in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. While residing here he served in state militia, and bore a part in the suppression of the Dorr rebellion in 1842, giving loyal response to the call of Governor King, and aiding in the defense of the state arsenal against the attempt of seizure by the pretender-governor, Thomas W. Dorr, who after his defeat was brought to trial, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to life imprisonment, but was afterward pardoned. In 1861 Mr. Sprague located in Boston, where he helped to found the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was secretary of that corporation up to the time of his death, and much of its success was due to his effort, it becoming one of the strongest companies in its line in the east. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal faith, and for many years a vestryman of the old St. Mark's Church in Boston. In politics he was a Republican. He died in 1891. He married Clara P. Smith, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, a daughter of Reuel P. Smith. Of this marriage were born four sons and four daughters.

Thomas Sprague, son of Edward H. and Clara P. (Smith) Sprague, was educated in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in Bigelow's (Massachusetts) Battery, in which he rendered faithful service until the end of the war. He participated in the most momentous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and fought in different general engagements, besides numerous smaller affairs, the battles including those of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Bethesda Church, the operations against the Weldon Railroad, and against Petersburg and Richmond. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, the war having ended in the preceding April.

After his discharge from the army, Mr.

Sprague took employment in the railway transportation service, in turn, with the Boston & Albany Railroad; the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Ohio; the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad; the New York & New England Railroad; and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He was thus employed from 1867 to 1886, when he located in Scranton. There Mr. Sprague engaged in coal operations with the late William T. Smith, of the Mt. Pleasant and Sterrick Creek collieries, and continued therein until 1900, when he entered upon a business which has occupied his attention to the present time. With Mr. Henwood he formed the firm of Sprague & Henwood, succeeding to the business of H. P. Simpson, contracting and prospecting for coal and other minerals, and have successfully executed many large contracts for drilling for coal and iron mining companies, railroad companies and individuals. In these undertakings they have used with entire success a most excellent device known as the Sullivan Diamond Drill, which bores a perfectly straight smooth hole to any depth and in any given direction from vertical to horizontal, bringing to the surface a solid section or "core" of all strata passed through, in order, revealing their exact individual depth, thickness and character of all stone or other deposits passed through, thus affording accurate knowledge of the material to be encountered in sinking a shaft, and providing data for a close estimate of the cost of sinking the shaft, and an approximate idea of the value of the workable mineral strata.

Mr. Sprague is also actively interested in various other local enterprises of moment. He is a director and the vice-president of the People's Bank of Scranton, and was a director and president of the board of trustees of the State Hospital at Scranton. For many years he has served as a vestryman of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and is a member of the Scranton Club and the Engineers' Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of unusual industry, boundless energy, and possessed of those traits which adapt him in eminent measure to his principal occupation, habits of close observation, careful calculation, and a conservatism of judgment which seeks for facts upon which to base action, particularly in those fields of natural products which are unrevealed to the eye save at the cost of large means and much time. Such an equipment makes him a safe counsellor in all pertaining to mining operations, and have gained for

him the patronage and confidence of a large and important clientele.

Mr. Sprague married Miss Frances E. Duncan, daughter of Samuel Duncan, of Columbus, Ohio, and of this union were born two daughters, both living in Scranton: Grace D., now the wife of J. W. Leverich, and Gertrude H., now the wife of N. R. Osborne.

EDITH BARTON, M. D. There is an infinite satisfaction in receiving the gifts of the Creator and utilizing them for the benefit of humanity, but the privilege of becoming the medium through which these blessings are bestowed on others is the greatest privilege conferred on mankind. To effect this is the office of the true and conscientious physician, and pre-eminent in this philanthropic work is the female physician, whose loving touch and tender heart is often more potent in alleviating suffering and expelling pain than a more heroic treatment administered by one of the sterner sex. We are glad the time has come when women are allowed privileges afforded to men in the practice of medicine. Time has evidenced the fact that they are his equal in intelligence and skill, and it affords great pleasure to record the name of Dr. Edith Barton as one of the promising physicians of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Barton was born at Lime-Ridge, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary Frances (Low) Barton, natives of the Keystone state, who were the parents of two children: Mrs. Laura B. Aikman and Dr. Edith Barton. Henry C. Barton is a relative of Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, and his wife is a connection of Seth Low, former mayor of New York City, and a descendant of Samuel Brewer, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought in the colonial ranks, where he displayed valor and patriotism in meeting the enemy at the historic battle of Trenton, New Jersey, December, 1776. Mr. and Mrs. Barton reside at the old homestead at Lime-Ridge.

When four years of age Dr. Barton accompanied her parents on their removal to Williamsport. She received her early education in the public schools of that place, and later graduated from the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. The following two years she was engaged as teacher in the public schools of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently she accepted a position as stenographer in New York City, where she remained twelve years. During this



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period of time Miss Barton became interested in medical work and pursued studies along that line, paying especial attention and attending lectures on chemistry and kindred subjects at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. In 1898 she entered the Woman's Medical College, of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, from which she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in May, 1902. Immediately after her graduation she accepted a position as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, known as "Blackley," for one year, and on the expiration of this term of service accepted a position as senior resident physician at the Charity Lying-in-Hospital, Philadelphia, for one year. In July, 1904, at the termination of the latter named service, Dr. Barton located in Scranton as a general practitioner in medicine and surgery. Her office, at 436 Adams avenue, is furnished and equipped with the most modern improvements and appliances of her profession.

EDWARD SCOTT WOODHOUSE. One of those men whose zeal and enterprise impart to the real estate interests of Lackawanna county much of their impetus and vigor is Edward Scott Woodhouse, of Scranton. Mr. Woodhouse is a representative of a family which was founded in the United States by five brothers who came from England. Their descendants can be found in the ranks of good and useful citizens in many states of the Union.

John Woodhouse, one of the brothers mentioned above, settled at Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, married and had six children born, three of whom are living: Frederick Mortimer, Catherine, and Edward W., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Woodhouse, the father, may be said to have been the founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the family.

Edward W. Woodhouse, son of John Woodhouse, was born in Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was a wheelwright by trade. He married Mersha Manley, a native of East Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and the following children were born to them: Edward Scott, mentioned at-length hereinafter; J. Louise, and Matilda P. Mrs. Woodhouse, the exemplary mother of the family, has passed away, but her husband survives and is now in the evening of his days, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

Edward Scott Woodhouse, son of Edward W. and Mersha (Manley) Woodhouse, was born January 29, 1865, near Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and received his education

in Dimock, in his native county. After engaging for a time in agricultural pursuits he went to Scranton in March, 1889, and there entered the service of Fenner & Chappell, grocers of that city. In 1893 he was induced to join Wood, Harmon & Company in developing and promoting real estate projects, and continued the connection until 1895, when he engaged with H. N. Patrick in same business and continued until 1900, when he became the successful manager of the Lackawanna Land Company, whose property is situated in South Main street and is known as "Round Woods Park." In 1898 this company purchased ninety-five acres of land from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and for two years nothing was done toward the development of the property. Mr. Woodhouse took charge of the enterprise December 2, 1900, at which time there were but two families living on the land. During the next four years there were erected on this property ninety-three dwellings, four stores, the monastery, and the large silk factory for the Raul Clemens Silk Manufacturing Company. These structures were not built by the company for the purpose of advertising the place, but by individuals who had purchased lots for their own use. The result was entirely due to the persistent efforts and indomitable energy of Mr. Woodhouse, whose zeal has been further rewarded by seeing this beautiful suburb become a part of the city of Scranton, January 18, 1905. December 29, 1904, Mr. Woodhouse sold out his interest in the Lock Land Company, at which time he became half owner of the business formerly conducted by Messrs. Naegeli and Tiel, succeeding Mr. Naegeli, after which the firm name was changed to that of Woodhouse & Tiel. They are wholesale dealers in flour, feed, meal, corn, oats, hay and straw, and general agents for Schumacher's stock feed. Mr. Woodhouse is a good citizen and is thoroughly esteemed as such by his neighbors. He and his wife are members of the Christian Science Church of Scranton.

Mr. Woodhouse married in 1888, Hattie, daughter of Benjamin and Laura A. Wilcox, and three children have been born to them: Glenn M., who is deceased; Clarence W.; and Naomi G. Mrs. Woodhouse is a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

COLONEL R. A. PHILLIPS, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and president of the Keystone Bank, is widely known for his masterly qualifications in one of the most exacting posi-

tions in the entire industrial world, one demanding entire self-control, nerve of iron, indomitable resolution, and yet, withal, those personal gifts which at critical times affords one a greater command over others through genial personality than would mere display of authority. Perhaps none other in the great coal fields of Pennsylvania has come to his weighty tasks with superior preparation. Reared to mine work from his very childhood, he has had practical experience in its every stage—as breaker boy, slate picker in the screen room, door tender in the mines, mule driver in the gangway, as runner, miner and foreman. Throughout his career, he has gained a deep knowledge of men; and, what is greatly to his credit, his own advancement has bred in him no false pride of place, but has deeply planted in him a feeling of sympathy for the toiler, to whom he has ever been a considerate friend, while at the same time he has never neutralized his influence by abating an iota of reasonable discipline. These qualities have afforded him a potent influence with the men under him, who have ever held him in high personal regard.

Mr. Phillips was born in Belleview, Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1863, a son of Thomas J. and Anna (Jenkins) Phillips. The father was a native of Wales, and came to Carbondale, an accomplished practical miner, in 1848. In his later years he was foreman of the Jersey and Avondale mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and was occupying that position at the time of his death, in December, 1891. He was a man of strong intellect and deep piety, a licentiate of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and wielded a wide and salutary influence among the Welsh population throughout the Lackawanna Valley. He was deeply versed not only in the Scriptures but in a generous range of scientific and polite literature, his knowledge being entirely self-acquired. He officiated in a ministerial capacity from Carbondale to Nanticoke, and in all the intermediate villages, and was primarily instrumental in organizing various congregations, erecting and furnishing church edifices, and in forwarding all benevolent enterprises. He performed such useful labors from the time of his coming to the country to the hour of his death, at Hyde Park, Scranton. He married Anna Jenkins, who was also a native of Wales, and who is yet living, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were seven in number: David, deceased; Sarah, Thomas, John, R. A., Elizabeth and Margaret.

R. A., the fourth son of Thomas J. and Anna (Jenkins) Phillips, was reared in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents removed when he was an infant, and he there received his education in the public schools, suspending his studies, however, at the age of twelve years, to enter upon work in the Jersey mines at Plymouth. The lad was extremely fortunate in his parentage; for his father, broadly informed man that he was, supplied to him more practical knowledge than he could possibly have acquired in school. The rise of the young man through the various minor grades of mine labor have been already hinted at in this narrative. So well did he acquit himself at each stage, that he became connected with the engineering corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company at the age of seventeen years, and in turn was advanced to the positions of assistant inside foreman, inside foreman, assistant inside general superintendent, district superintendent, and finally superintendent of all the mines of the company, twenty-one in all, employing 15,000 men, all of whom come directly within his personal jurisdiction. How well he has discharged all his multifarious duties is eloquently attested by both classes of men with whom he is constantly and intimately associated—his superiors, the men who hold those vast properties; and the army of operatives—both of whom hold him in deep respect, with implicit confidence, and sincere regard. His status in the coal-world at large is evidenced by the important positions to which he has been called and in which he was held with entire respect. For three years he was a member of the board of examiners charged with passing upon the qualifications of applicants for certificates as mine foremen; and for five years he was a member of the inspectors' examining board. He is a man of marked public spirit, and affords active aid to every enterprise promising of advantage to the community. He aided in the organization of the Keystone Bank in 1904, and at the initial meeting was chosen to the presidency, with the following representative gentlemen as fellow-directors: T. E. Clark, Timothy Burke, George Carson, Morgan Thomas, William Farrell, D. D. Evans, M. P. Casey, George Forgert, William Blume, Hon. John R. Farr, J. G. Sheppard. Colonel Phillips is a Republican in politics, and is an earnest advocate of the principles and policies of the party. His prominence as a leader found recognition in his being sent as a delegate to many important conventions, including the national convention of 1904, in Chicago, in which Theo-

dore Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency. Colonel Phillips is a Mason of high rank, and has attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite.

Colonel Phillips married Miss Mary Ruane, daughter of Daniel Ruane, of Scranton.

JAMES N. RICE, M. D., passing away at the meridian of his life, in full-possession of his faculties and in the height of his usefulness, occupied a commanding position as a man of unusual versatility. In his youth he was a gallant soldier, and he became an accomplished physician, an inventor and one of the most expert authorities in mining operations in the entire anthracite region.

Dr. Rice was born in Factoryville, in 1845, a son of William and Sarah (Reynolds) Rice. The father was one of the earliest settlers of Abington, living on a farm at Factoryville, and was one of the most highly respected men in Wyoming county. He was a devout Christian, and his advocacy of the cause of temperance was wide and enduring. His wife was Sarah Reynolds, daughter of George Reynolds, who was also one of the earliest of the Abington settlers. She was a woman of beautiful qualities of heart and mind, and great force of character. For forty-six years she was a devout member of the Baptist Church, active in all religious and charitable work and throughout her life zealous in her advocacy of temperance. Her husband died in 1858, and upon her alone devolved the training and educating of her children, a sacred duty which she discharged with the highest degree of self-abnegating conscientiousness. During the Civil war period her patriotism was most ardent and intense. She freely gave to her country three of her four sons, one of whom, Captain Edson J. Rice (of whom his superiors and comrades testified that no braver officer ever drew sword in behalf of the Union), courageously met a soldier's death in the battle of Chancellorsville. This splendid young soldier entered the service as first lieutenant, and participated in nearly all the battles under General McClellan, and also in that at Fredericksburg under General Burnside. He was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks, and was promoted to captain a few months before his untimely but glorious death. The mother met this dreadful affliction with christian resignation, and found some surcease of sorrow in devoting herself with redoubled energy to the work in which she had been foremost from the beginning, the providing of comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and of necessities for the

families whose bread-earners were at the front. She was one of the most devoted of friends, and kindest of neighbors. Her death occurred in 1874. She was the mother of seven children: Norman, Edson, Freelove, Elvira, Nicholas, James N. and Stephen, of whom those surviving are Elvira (Mrs. Green), Nicholas and Stephen.

Dr. James N. Rice was reared in his native village and was there educated in the public schools. He was only about sixteen years old when the Civil war broke out, but his intense patriotism moved him to enroll himself among the defenders of the Union as a member of Battery L, Second Pennsylvania Artillery. With this command he participated in the various stirring campaigns and hard fought battles which marked the annals of the Army of the Potomac, serving with fidelity and conspicuous gallantry. He was severely wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor, but after his recovery resumed his place in the field and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

After his return home Dr. Rice entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated on the completion of the course, and he subsequently took a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1867. His initial practice was in his native town of Factoryville, but in 1870 he removed to Pittston. There he was actively engaged in his profession for a period of nineteen years, caring for a large practice, and winning high commendation for his ability and conscientious devotion to his patients.

His interest had been long attracted to the coal industries of the valley, and he had made a close study of all relating thereto. At Pittston he had acquired a small mine known as the Cork and Bottle, which he operated successfully for some years. In 1889 he decided to devote his principal attention to coal properties, having become interested in the development of the property of the Mt. Lookout Coal Company at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and he retired from his profession and located in Scranton to enter upon a new career, one in which he was destined to become most conspicuous. Soon after his coming he organized the Blue Ridge Coal Company, which operated a mine at Peckville. This was subsequently sold to the Ontario & Western Coal Company, and Dr. Rice became interested in the Riverside Coal Company and the West End Coal Company, in the former of which he held a controlling interest, acting as general manager of the latter, each operating one mine. He was succes-

sively at the head of some of the largest individual coal enterprises in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, and at one time was also extensively interested in mining operations in Schuylkill county. He brought to these enterprises the same energy and prompt decision of character that has made him successful in his profession, and his success was almost phenomenal. One of his properties (the Blue Ridge colliery) was one of the best paying coal properties in the valley; its stock was quoted as high as 230, and for years it paid dividends of from two to two and a half per cent. a month. He was not only successful as a manager, but was entirely familiar with both existent conditions and possibilities, and was recognized as one of the most expert authorities in the entire anthracite region. President Fowler, of the Ontario & Western Railroad, said of him, at one time, that his views with reference to the coal industry were fully four years in advance of the average thought of coal operators. An evidence of his practical ability is afforded in the instance of the coal breaker at Riverside, which was built after his own ideas and under his own supervision, and which enabled twenty boys to secure the same results which had previously required five times that number. Inventive skill was one of his marked traits, and one of his devices is now in general use, the Rice coil carriage spring, including the machine to make it, which was for some years manufactured in Pittston by a company of which he was the head, and which has since been made by Columbus Buggy Company. But his coal interests claimed his first attention, and he devoted himself to them up to the very moment when he was stricken down by death. He also gave his attention to those large affairs which relate to all mining interests of the coal region, and was a leading spirit in the work of the strike commission for the independent mining companies.

Dr. Rice died suddenly, of heart failure, December 9, 1902, at Scranton, after an illness of but a few hours. His death created a profound sensation not only in the city with whose principal interests he had been so long identified, but throughout the entire coal region. The expressions of sorrow were profound and sincere. Aside from his conspicuously useful professional and industrial career, he was held in high regard for his many admirable traits of personal character. He was a genial and wholesouled gentleman of the old school, who would never suffer his immersion in business to separate him from his fellows in social intercourse. He lived an ideal

home life, and found his relaxation and principal enjoyment with his family.

He is survived by his widow, their three children, Homer Cake, Earl Leroy, and Marion Helene, two brothers, S. L. Rice, of Scranton, and N. E. Rice, who resides in Los Angeles, California; and a sister, Mrs. William D. Green, of Green Ridge. The sons, Homer Cake and Earl Leroy, have inherited much of the inventive genius of the father, and are preparing for electrical engineering pursuits. Mrs. Rice maintains the family home on Webster avenue, one of the most beautiful residences in the entire city, and to which she is deeply attached for the sake of the tender recollections which cluster about it.

RT. REV. FRANCIS HODUR. Every age has its martyrs, heroes and reformers, men who take their proper places and maintain against all odds the great principles in whose defense or upholding they are enlisted. These men not only make for themselves a place in history but in the vital affairs of their day and generation they also play an important part unrecorded on written page, touching and winning the great pulsing heart of humanity. Their worth and goodness are not always soon recognized. It is often decades, and sometimes centuries, before the world awakes to the fact that a hero had stepped into the arena and grappled with some great evil or force which has menaced the wellbeing of humanity. When Martin Luther inaugurated his great work of reformation he met all of opposition and endured all of danger and obloquy for the sake of his faith, and not till he had long been gathered to his fathers did the full force of his labors, example and inspiration come to fruition. All along down the ages great minds have been at work with this idea in view, more liberty of thought, more freedom of will, more love to God, more justice to man. They have been leading men out of darkness into the light; out of chaos into order and harmony; out of the mystical and esoteric into the open day of clear thought. Such a man as this is Bishop Hodur, who was for six years a worker in the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and who was chosen by a number of his countrymen and members of said church to be their standard bearer in a victorious and untrammelled march to greater light and better things.

In March, 1897, there was presented to Father Hodur, who was at that time pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Roman Catholic, at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, a petition signed by two hundred



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and thirty-seven members of his denomination from Scranton and other places, importuning and urging him to head their cause, to withdraw from the church of Rome and to organize an independent Catholic Church. This movement culminated in the organization of what is now known as the Polish National Church, and the attitude which Bishop Hodur assumed in replying to the petition mentioned is indicated in the position which he now holds. The church has come forward with a definite aim, and among its most important functions are the spreading of a spirit of love and fraternity in each Christian community and the aiding of the Polish people to become more democratic, or more American, in their church and civic relations and personality. The Polish National Church believes that the laity should have equal representation in the government of the church. The highest power or authority in the church is vested in the synod, instead of the pope, and the synod convenes every five years, while a special session may be called by the bishop on request of one-third of the membership. This synod is composed of an equal number of laymen and clergy and is presided over by the bishop, who is elected by the body. The bishop will have control and supervision of the priests, parochial schools and church societies. The question of the celibacy of the priesthood has been taken up and the abolition of the ordinance is altogether probable, while the liturgy of the church will be changed from the Latin to the Polish language. It is expected that a cathedral will be erected in Scranton in the near future, while the establishing of a seminary at South Scranton has been undertaken, while an orphan asylum or home is in process of erection at the time of this writing. Bishop Hodur is a man of marked initiative and executive ability, and the church and synod made an excellent choice in calling him to his present high office for the temporal and spiritual affairs of the church are certain to be forwarded and vitalized through his apostolic and administrative control. The bishop has the right mettle and temperament to head so important a reformatory movement as that with which he has identified himself, and personal sacrifice and labor cannot be to him too great if the good of the world and work can be advanced through his efforts. Under his effective dispensation the work of the new organization has gone steadily forward, the membership having been augmented from the original two hundred and thirty-seven members until there are now represented twenty-four hundred and fifty families and two thousand and twenty single

members. The church has the one bishop and twelve priests, and Pennsylvania has six churches, Massachusetts four, New Jersey two and the city of Baltimore one.

Bishop Hodur was born in Zarki, Poland, April 1, 1866, and was educated in the Roman Catholic seminary and college in the city of Cracow, Poland, having been graduated in this institution in 1892, and having been ordained to the priesthood in the following year. In 1893 he immigrated to America and located in Scranton. Here Bishop O'Hara appointed his assistant to Father Aust, rector of the Polish Roman Catholic Church in South Scranton. In 1894 he was given charge of a church in Green Ridge, a suburb of Scranton, and in the following year became rector of Holy Trinity Church, in Nanticoke, where he remained until he identified himself with the new church and movement, as has been already noted. He is a son of John and Mary Hodur, who still remain in Poland, as do all of their five children except the bishop, who is the only representative of the family in America.

ANTON SCHULTHEIS. One of the leading florists of Lackawanna county is Anton Schultheis, of Scranton. He is of German parentage. His father, Henry Schultheis, at the age of twenty-five years emigrated to the United States. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a good citizen and held some minor township offices. He married Elizabeth Schultheis, also a native of Germany, and much longer than himself a resident of the United States, she having been brought hither in 1852, while he did not arrive until 1867. Although of the same name they were in no degree related. Their children were: Amelia, Anton, mentioned hereafter; Lydia, Doratheia, Louis, Gertrude, Henry, Frederick and Marie. The parents of these children are still living and reside at Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Anton Schultheis, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Schultheis) Schultheis, was born September 3, 1873, in Lackawanna county, and was educated in the common schools of Taylor, Pennsylvania. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where in addition to the agricultural labors a dairy business was carried on. In 1898 he conceived the idea of learning the florist's business, including landscape gardening. In order to do this he spent some time at College Point, Long Island, New York, and then went to Dorrance-ton, where he entered the service of B. F. Dor-

france, in the nursery business. There he remained until 1901, when he went to Scranton and purchased seven lots on which he erected suitable buildings and established himself in business. He has sixteen thousand square feet under glass. His years of training and experience in the propagation and cultivation of flowers and plants have made him thoroughly conversant with his business, and he has an extensive patronage. He makes a specialty of carnations, roses and Easter lilies. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Schultheis married, December 31, 1903, Carrie, daughter of Herman and Lora (Hart) Wagner. The former is a native of Germany, and the latter of New Jersey. For a number of years they have resided in Scranton. Their children are: George, Henry, Carrie, mentioned above as the wife of Anton Schultheis; Lora, Emma and Minnie.

EDWARD SPENCER, deceased, who lived a life of great activity and usefulness, was one of the most widely known residents of the Lackawanna Valley, and was held in universal honor for his nobility of character and genial personality.

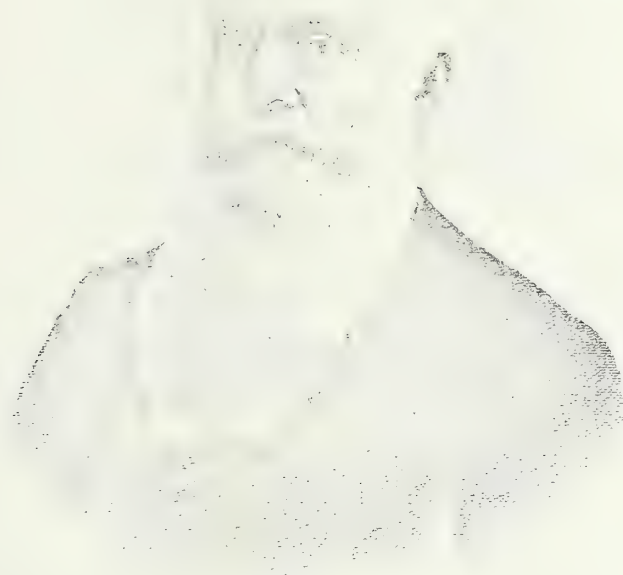
He was one of the comparatively few among the active men of his day who was "native and to the manner born," his birth having occurred at Providence, now a part of Scranton. His christian name has been borne in the family through all the successive generations from the founder of the family, Edward Spencer, who came from England and settled in Connecticut in colonial days. From him descended Edward, who was born in Connecticut, November 4, 1711; he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Shawnee, Luzerne county, where he followed farming; he died in 1800. His son Edward was born in Connecticut, May 7, 1753, and was an early settler in the Wyoming Valley. During the early Indian troubles he took refuge at Sunbury. After General Sullivan's army had driven the Indians out of the valley, he returned to find his home burned, and for six weeks he and a sister lived in the hollow of a fallen buttonwood tree. He was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in Providence, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1829. He married Mary Finch.

Edward Spencer, son of Edward and Mary (Finch) Spencer, was born October 3, 1805. His life was one of arduous toil from the beginning. He remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to live with Joseph Hutchings, a cooper nearby, with whom he remained for one winter, attending school, and paying his

board with his labor in the cooper shop mornings and nights. At the age of eighteen he took employment hauling coal from Carbondale to Honesdale, and was so engaged for two years. For two years thereafter he traveled through the country with a horse and wagon, peddling goods which he purchased from a brother in Providence. For several months in 1823 he drove a team between Providence and Newburgh, New York, taking wheat from the valley to the Hudson river, and bringing back goods for his brother Eliphas. On coming of age, in 1824, he took a clerkship at a place known as Brown's on the Delaware & Hudson Canal. In the following year he built a store building at Lockport, New York, and established a mercantile business. Returning to Providence in 1827, he opened a general store which he conducted for several years. He also purchased his father's farm, saw mill and grist mill, and cared for all these interests until 1842, when he disposed of his properties and removed to Dunmore, there settling on a farm which he bought from Stoddard Judd. He soon afterward opened the Roaring Brook mine, which he operated until 1863, then leasing it to others. In 1864 he purchased the John Brisbin residence, No. 126 Wyoming avenue, which was his home during the remainder of his life.

During these years Mr. Spencer had accumulated considerable property, and in all ways was comfortably circumstanced. He had made frequent visits to Texas, where he was largely interested, with his son Calvin and others of his family, in a twelve thousand acre tract of land near Caney, in the southwestern part of the state, fifteen miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Thither Mr. Spencer, accompanied by his wife, went in February, 1883. He had now reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years, yet, notwithstanding his long life of arduous effort, enjoyed remarkably robust health, frequently walking ten or fifteen miles in a day, and his appearance giving every promise of many more years. Soon after reaching his destination, however, he was seized with an attack of malarial fever. He rallied, and his speedy recovery was hoped for, when he suffered a severe relapse, and death came to him suddenly, on August 11th. The remains of the deceased were interred at the place of his death, and in the following winter were removed to Scranton.

Mr. Spencer was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united November 10, 1825, was Miss Elizabeth De Ved, daughter of Andrew De Ved, of Mammaking, Sullivan county,



Edward Spencer



John B. Smith

New York. She was born October 30, 1807, and died December 8, 1846, having borne to her husband eight children, among whom were the following: Calvin A., deceased, resided at Caney, Texas; Edward B., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, A. D. and Mehitabel, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania. His second wife, who survived him, was Miss Susan Hinds, a daughter of George Hinds, of Dunmore, and of this marriage were born four children, all of whom are living: Ambrose L., of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Charles W.; Mrs. Curtis Crane, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Frank M., of Scranton, a coal operator.

Of splendid physique, Mr. Spencer was a man of strong character, a fine representative of that class of men through whose industry, endurance, perseverance and hopefulness the Lackawanna region was developed from its primeval wilderness and loneliness into a scene of remarkable industrial activity which has commanded the attention and admiration of the world. Such men are to be classed among the world's benefactors, for their effort has resulted in making homes for thousands, and adding millions in property to the commonwealth. In all the relations of life Mr. Spencer was a most exemplary character, a man of the strictest integrity, warmhearted and compassionate, who contributed liberally of his means to the suffering and distressed, and who dispensed his benefactions with modesty and self-effacement.

JOHN B. SMITH. The late John B. Smith was known throughout the state of Pennsylvania as one of its most enterprising and successful coal operators, and one of the foremost authorities in the country upon all pertaining to anthracite coal mining. He was a potent factor in the development of the upper anthracite fields, and to his effort was largely due the transformation of a rugged wilderness into a vast hive of industry, and of inconsequential villages into cities of commanding industrial and financial importance. His career affords a shining example of what may be accomplished through untiring industry and intelligent effort, and his name will be held in lasting honor for his nobility of personal character, and his broad benevolence and all-comprehending philanthropy.

He was a native of the state of New York, born in Wurtsboro, Sullivan county, June 7, 1815. His father, Charles Smith, was born in Windham, Connecticut. He was a man of ability and character. In his young manhood he bore an honorable part with the American army in the

war with Great Britain in 1812. As a contractor he aided in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and he was identified for many years thereafter with the interests of that corporation. In the prime of life he removed to Carbondale, where he died.

John B. Smith began his education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and further pursued his studies in the school in Carbondale. When fifteen years of age he entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and a year later took employment in its machine shops, where he remained until he had completed an apprenticeship of five years, ending with his coming of age, and becoming a proficient mechanic. He remained with the company for several years, and in 1848 became mechanical draftsman and superintendent of machinery for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He occupied this position until 1850, when he was made general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity uninterruptedly until his death. In November, 1882, he was elected to the presidency of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and in this position he also served to the end of his life. A notable incident of his connection with railroad affairs was his designing a three-cylinder locomotive engine, which he covered by patent, the first of the kind, and which have since been in extensive and successful use upon the railroad for which they were first designed, the Erie & Wyoming Valley.

The foregoing simple narrative would testify to the fact that Mr. Smith was in many respects a remarkable man. Through no accident of fortune or favoritism was due his elevation from the humble position of a shop mechanic to the honored and responsible headship of two great corporations, with their immense properties and their thousands of servants. Energetic, clear-headed, of quick perception and discerning judgment, he unstintingly devoted his splendid talents to his weighty tasks, and, in all probability, his ambition led him to unconsciously overtax his powers and shorten his life thereby. An invaluable servant of the companies with which he was connected, he commanded the constant and unflinching confidence of their officers and directors, while at the same time his genuine humanity was manifested in the solicitude which he ever manifested toward those who were in any manner associated with him, to the humblest laborer. To all these, and to their families (and he was personally known to all in Dunmore) he

was a counsellor and friend. He was drawn to deserving young men with a peculiar sympathy, and in countless instances he aided them materially in making an honorable and promising beginning in life, and many such who now occupy positions of importance and enjoy homes of their own, owe to him in large degree the foundation upon which they builded their character and fortune.

In 1850, the year in which he came to the superintendency of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Mr. Smith removed with his family to Dunmore, and from that day until the end of his life he was known as its foremost citizen. He allied himself with every community interest, and rendered aid with his influence, counsel and means to every object which could contribute to its advancement, whether in material, moral or social lines. He aided in the organization of the Presbyterian church, and was ever numbered among its most exemplary members and most liberal supporters, advancing its interests and usefulness through every channel of effort. He also aided in organizing the Dunmore Cemetery Association, and was a member of its first board of trustees, and served in that capacity throughout the remainder of his life. He was also an honored member of the fraternities of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, affiliated with the local lodges of both these orders.

Mr. Smith died January 16, 1895. Although well advanced in his seventy-ninth year, his magnificent physique and strong mental powers enabled him to devote himself to his many and large activities up to almost the very moment of his decease. His death produced an intense feeling of sorrow among all classes of the community, to all of whom he was personally dear for his delightful personal traits, his warm sympathies and his ever ready and unstinted benefactions. Business in the village was suspended during the hours of the funeral, and the services were attended by practically the entire populace. The officiating clergyman paid touching tribute to his worth of character, and especially as a christian gentleman; righteousness was his guiding star, and, like the sunshine of heaven, his life was bright and pure. The directors of the Dunmore Cemetery Association adopted resolutions of more than usual import upon such occasions, expressing their sorrow in the loss of a friend and benefactor whose wisdom and sagacity, strong will, distinguished individuality and untiring energy of character, marked integrity, keen sense of uprightness, and unstinted benevolence, made him

a power for good among all classes of the community, in all their relations, material, industrial, social and religious. The personal character of Mr. Smith was dwelt upon with peculiar force by the local press. A leading newspaper said that, although conservative and assiduous in business affairs, he grew many-sided, and to his last days was in cordial touch with the best and truest sentiments and agencies of the day. His constant industry left him little time (even if he had disposition), for the shams and conventionalities of life. Self-made, he invariably estimated others at their intrinsic, not their extrinsic, value. This habit grew upon him with his years, awakening deeper affection and reverence on the part of those immediately about him, and who knew him; but impressing the stranger with an idea of bluntness or brusqueness. Such were, however, false to the character of this truly ideal christian gentleman, beneath whose old-time ruggedness of exterior lay warmest sympathies, and a disposition the kindest, the most charitable, and the most generous.

CHRISTIAN JANES. Throughout the length and breadth of Lackawanna county no better or worthier type of the German-American citizen can be found than Christian Janes, one of the best-known residents of Scranton. He is descended from mining ancestry, his grandfather having been a seeker for ore in the mines of the Fatherland.

Faulding Janes was born in Germany and there passed his entire life as a miner. His wife, Katherine Janes, bore him seven children, among whom was a son Christian, mentioned hereafter. Of this family only two emigrated to the United States.

Christian Janes, son of Faulding and Katherine Janes, was born in Germany, where from boyhood he worked in the mines, as his father and grandfather had done before him. In 1854 he came to the United States and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1858, when he migrated to the Lackawanna Valley. In that region, where he has ever since made his home, he engaged for thirty-three years in contract mining. While following the traditions of his family by working as a miner, Mr. Janes at the same time turned his attention to other lines of endeavor. He became the proprietor and owner of a general store in the sixth ward of the borough of Taylor, where for over thirty years he has conducted a flourishing business. For the same length of time he has been

the proprietor of the only hotel in the sixth ward, and has attracted an extensive patronage by reason of his admirable system and courteous demeanor as a host. He has prospered financially and is to-day a man of wealth and influence, a popular and useful citizen. His connections in the sphere of politics are with the Independents. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Janes married in 1851, Katherine Lauer, also a native of Germany, and before they left the Fatherland one son was born to them, Christian, who is now a miner. After coming to the United States they became the parents of another son, William, who is also a miner. Mrs. Janes, the mother of these sons, died in 1861, and in 1862 Mr. Janes married Mrs. Katherine Sipple. By this marriage he is the father of the following children: John, George, Dorothy and Maggie, who is the wife of J. Jennings. Mrs. Janes is the mother of three sons by her former marriage.

CONRAD SCHROEDER. The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined in metes and bounds, but the good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The late Conrad Schroeder was such a man, and so deeply did he leave his impress upon the industrial, civic and business life of the city of Scranton, where he long maintained his home, that no word of eulogy is demanded for him so far as regards those who knew him and his works. It is imperative, however, that a memorial tribute to the man be entered in a publication of this province that the record of his life may be perpetuated.

Conrad Schroeder, who was summoned into eternal rest August 6, 1903, was for many years the leading contractor and builder of the Lackawanna Valley, and there remain as perpetual monuments to his memory, as well as to his ability and fidelity, many of the finest buildings in Scranton and other parts of this section of the state. Among the more noteworthy buildings erected by him in Scranton may be mentioned the court house, Hotel Jermyn, the high school, public library and the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church. He was distinctively a man of affairs, conducting operations of wide scope and importance and affording employment to a large number of men, his average corps of assistants numbering as many as four hundred. His humanitarian spirit was shown in no one particu-

larly more pronounced relief than in his giving employment to his men at times when such action implied financial loss to himself. He was a man of broad sympathies and marked intellectual activity, and his forceful individuality permeated every undertaking or enterprise with which he identified himself, be they public or private. He was president of the South Side Bank at the time of his demise, and was also a member of the directorate of the Builders' Exchange, the Lackawanna Trust Company and the Lackawanna Hospital, while he had numerous other interests of capitalistic order and was one of Scranton's most progressive and honored business men and public-spirited citizens, ever standing ready to lend his aid and influence in support of measures for the general good of the community and the advancement of the city in which he took a deep pride.

In politics Mr. Schroeder gave an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and though he took an active interest in its cause he was never a seeker of public office of any description. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, under whose teachings he was reared. He was an appreciative member of the time-honored fraternity of Free Masons, being identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery in Scranton and also with the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Conrad Schroeder was born in Guntersblum, Germany, May 25, 1846, and in the excellent schools of the fatherland he secured his educational discipline, which was of most effective order. He was a son of Conrad and Charlotte Schroeder, who passed their entire lives in Germany, having been folk of sterling character. Of their children three sons came to America, Frank, Adam and Conrad, Jr., the last named being the subject of this memoir. In his native land our subject served a thorough and exacting apprenticeship at the trade of stone mason, and to the fact that he thus became a skilled workman may be attributed the marked success which he gained in the world of industrial endeavor, for his ability in the line reserved as the foundation on which he based his efforts upon coming to America, while in the immediate connection his entire business career was directed. In 1865, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Schroeder severed the home ties and emigrated to America, believing that here was to be found better opportunity for gaining independence through individual effort, while then, as ever, he was animated by the most pronounced

honesty of purpose and by a determination to make the best of his opportunities and personal powers. He made his way to Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, after which he removed to Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, where he was employed at his trade for a few months. In 1866 he returned to Pennsylvania and took up his abode in Scranton, where he ever afterward made his home and where he rose to prominence in the business and social life, as has already been shown in this context. He was employed at his trade until 1870, when he initiated his independent career as a contractor, and his success was thereafter certain and substantial. He continued to be actively engaged in business until his death, and the entire community felt the loss of one of its staunchest and truest citizens, while to his family and business associates the sense of bereavement was such as only can come when they are deprived of one whose life was of signal purity, unselfish devotion and appreciative sympathy. He left to his family the heritage of an unspotted reputation, and his name merits a high place on the roll of the honored and useful citizens of Lackawanna county.

May 4, 1869, Mr. Schroeder married Caroline Seidler, who was born and reared in Hawley, Wayne county, this state, being a daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Schafer) Seidler, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America in 1844, locating in Hawley, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Of their twelve children five are living and are residents of the Lackawanna Valley, namely: Louisa, Barbara, Mary, Caroline and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder became the parents of seven children, concerning whom we enter brief data in concluding this sketch, all being residents of Scranton or vicinity, while Mrs. Schroeder abides in the beautiful home provided by her honored husband at 1516 Sanderson avenue. Francis, the eldest of the children, married Elizabeth Hiller and they have two children, Conrad and Caroline; Mary G. is the wife of Percival J. Morris; Cecilia S. is the wife of Frank Hummler and they have two children, Herbert and Constance; Eugene A. married Elsie McWilliams, and they have one child, Jeanne; Charlotte C., Madaline L. and Dorothy T.

JOSEPH H. STEELL, of Scranton, was for more than a third of a century one of the foremost business men of that city, actively identified with various important enterprises of magnitude,

which were large factors in its development and prosperity. He died when he had but reached the zenith of his powers, and when the immediate future seemed to hold out to him exceptionally bright prospects for even larger successes than he had already achieved. His life had been so useful, his conduct so exemplary, his companionship so elevating and enjoyable, that those who knew him best through their intimate association with him in business and social relationship, united in the expression that the city of Scranton had lost one of her best and noblest citizens, and the community one of its most loved and honored members.

Mr. Steell was born in the village of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1846. He was there reared and educated, and entered upon his active career. All this was, however, but preparation, and his real record may be dated from 1878, when, at the age of thirty-one years, he located in Scranton, which was destined to be thenceforward his home and the scene of his earnest endeavor. At his coming he became a member of the firm of Beadle & Steell, which established and conducted an extensive grocery business on Lackawanna avenue, on the ground now occupied by the old Grand Central Hotel. Later the business was removed to the corner of Penn avenue and Center street, and was there carried on until a few years ago, when the general store firm of J. H. Steell & Company was organized, with offices in the Traders' Bank building in Scranton. This corporation, with Mr. Steell as manager, operated six stores at one time, located at various commanding points in the anthracite region, and the success attending the enterprise is altogether to be credited to his wise foresight and excellent managerial ability. He also was actively concerned in various other large commercial and industrial ventures. He had early become interested in the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, and it was his connection therewith that led him into the large mercantile undertaking of the Steell Store Company. He was one of the most extensive lumber operators in the Lackawanna Valley, connected with two of the largest corporations in that trade. He was president of the Allegheny Lumber Company, operating plants at Bellhaven, North Carolina, which were the very extensive dressing mills formerly owned and operated by the Bellhaven Lumber Company, one of the most important of its class in that great pine-producing region. Mr. Steell was among the incorporators of the Lackawanna Lumber Company of Scranton, of which he was



J. H. Steele.

president, and his colleagues cheerfully conceded the fact that the prosperity attending that enterprise was due in the largest degree to his energy, intelligence, sagacity and wise judgment. At all times extraordinarily industrious, he was equally resolute and determined, and he quailed before no opposition or obstacle, but resolutely pursued his purposes to entire success. He was prominently identified with many of Scranton's most important enterprises, which to name would include nearly all upon which rests the commercial and industrial fame of the city. If one among them be singled out, it may be the Traders' Bank, in which he was a director, and where, among his business colleagues, he numbered some of his most trusted and closely attached personal friends. Essentially a man of affairs, he held association with but few fraternal or social bodies, such relationship being restricted to the Scranton Club and the Country Club. He was tenderly devoted to his home and family, and could rarely be drawn away to aught in which his wife and children were not privileged to participate with him. In his extreme youth, when a lad of only fifteen, he gallantly responded to the call of his country and as a volunteer carried his musket, acquitting himself with soldierlike courage and fidelity.

Mr. Steell died March 9, 1900, in his fifty-fourth year, survived by a devoted and sorely stricken family, comprising the wife of his youth and their four daughters: Nellie, Leila, Katherine and Ruth. The sad event brought a deep sense of personal loss to all with whom the deceased had been in any way associated, and their feelings of regret and of sympathy for the afflicted family found expression in various fervent and touching forms. The directors of the Traders' Bank referred to him as one of their most esteemed members, and one whose vacant place was not to be easily filled, and continued: "He was a man of excellent judgment, honest, upright, warm-hearted, and ever more willing to give than to receive. Many business institutions of the city will miss his wise and timely counsel." The directors of the Allegheny Lumber Company placed upon its records and before the public equally fervent tribute: "In the loss of our president we part with one who has been energetic, intelligent, and has shown great sagacity and good business judgment as the chief officer and manager of the affairs of this company. The business community also mourns the loss of one who has largely helped to mould and shape many successful business enterprises of this flourishing city." The same body, at the same time and in

the same manner, touched a responsive cord in every heart in the community, by its touching phrasing of the personal worth of the friend whom they mourned:

"His private life was without blemish, and at the time of his death he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his business associates, neighbors and closest friends. We desire to express to the bereaved family our sorrow in the loss of a beloved husband and father, and commend them to Him who is the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God. Life is, as Prospero says:

"such stuff
As dreams are made of,
And our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, of Scranton, a lawyer of excellent professional standing, and whose public spirited effort has contributed in large degree to the advancement of the intellectual and material interests of the city of Scranton, is descended from ancestors who came from Lexington, Holland, in the early colonial days.

The emigrant, whose christian name is borne by Mr. Comegys, settled in Kent county, Maryland, in 1670. By his wife Willamenti he had two sons, Cornelius and William, from whom have descended all of the name in the country. The great-grandfather of Mr. Comegys was an ensign at Braddock's defeat in the French and Indian war, and during the Revolution was a member of Captain Dean's company in the Maryland line, in the battles of Brandywine and White Plains. He lived in Queen Anne county, Maryland.

Cornelius Comegys, grandfather of Cornelius Comegys, was a man of large affairs—a merchant, ship owner, and large land holder. He was twice married. John Boon, maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Comegys, was the first state senator elected from that section of the eastern shore of Maryland. "Marblehead," the old homestead and family seat of the Boon family, erected by Senator Boon shortly after the Revolution, a handsome structure in the old colonial style, stood on a large estate, and was the scene of much of the famous hospitality of the "Eastern Shore."

Dr. Henry C. Comegys was born April 7, 1833, in Greensboro, Maryland, son of Cornelius and Eleanor M. Comegys. At the age of sixteen, after attending the schools of his native village, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he completed his literary education. After reading medicine for a year under

the preceptorship of Dr. Goldsborough, of Greensboro, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, and graduated in 1854, at the age of twenty-one years. Locating in his native town, he there built up a large and profitable practice. He entered largely into the life of the community, and was a leading spirit in the educational affairs, serving as one of the three school commissioners in Caroline county. During the Civil war he served a year in the United States medical corps, as assistant surgeon in the Hamon General Hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland. In 1881 he took up his residence in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until within one week of his death, which occurred November 29, 1904, after a highly useful professional career covering the unusual period of a full half century. He was a pension examining surgeon during President Cleveland's first administration, and was a leading member of the County Medical Society. His entire life was upright, clean and honorable, respected and esteemed by all, and held in peculiar regard by his intimates, in appreciation of all those traits of character which stamped him as a citizen of the noblest type. In 1858 he married Miss Helen A. Boon, daughter of John Boon, and a native of Maryland. His widow yet survives, with their two children: Cornelius and Mary G., the last named residing at home with her mother.

Cornelius Comegys, only son of Dr. Henry C. and Helen A. (Boon) Comegys, is a native of his ancestral state, Maryland, born at the old family seat, Greensboro, October 25, 1858. He began his education in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen entered St. John's College, Annapolis, from which he graduated with the class of 1877, at the age of nineteen. After a three years' course of law studies under the preceptorship of Edward Ridgely, of Dover, Delaware, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1882, at Denton, Maryland. After a few months spent in travel in quest of a desirable location, Mr. Comegys located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar at the October term of court in 1883. Shortly after entering upon the practice of his profession he was selected by the district attorney, Edwards, as assistant district attorney, a position which he filled with conspicuous ability for a period of five years, when the exactions of a large and constantly increasing private practice made it expedient for him to resign. He has since devoted himself entirely to his profession, in which he has attained

a position of acknowledged prominence. With ample equipment and mental faculties of a high order, he is recognized as the peer of any of the brilliant array of lawyers who grace the bar of the Wyoming Valley. While thus devoted to his profession, Mr. Comegys has at the same time always been an important factor in the affairs of the community, into which he has ever entered with the keen interest which marks the public spirited citizen who has at heart a pride in the city which is his home, and a personal regard for his fellows, yet bearing himself with becoming modesty and lack of unseemly self-assertion. A Democrat in politics, he holds an influential place in the councils of his party, and exercises a potent influence before the people in the discussion of political principles and policies. He is moderate in his partisanship, and conservative in his views, and in his address he is logically persuasive, entirely free from passion and that overly aggressive form of speech which breeds antagonism instead of compelling the intelligent attention of the auditor. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with congressional and other political nominations, but he has persistently declined all such overtures, preferring to devote himself to the profession which he regards with a genuine enthusiasm.

In 1889 Mr. Comegys married Miss Sarah J. Bevan, daughter of Thomas D. Bevan, of Scranton. Of this marriage have been born four children: Margaret Bevan, Cornelius Breck, Helen Augusta, and Jessie. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

ARETUS HEERMANS WINTON, son of the late W. W. Winton and his wife Catherine, was born November 17, 1838, at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He received his preparation for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Mount Washington College, the valedictorian of his class. After graduation he read law with David R. Randall, Esquire, and on August 22, 1860, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Luzerne county, and in due time to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and the various courts of the United States. He became an accurate shorthand reporter, but declined the appointment of court reporter when tendered to him by the Honorable John N. Conyngham. His systematic business habits, and arrangement and care of papers and dockets, won the admiration of clients

and fellow attorneys, and he devised the present admirable arrangement of keeping the dockets, issue-lists, etc., in the prothonotaries' offices at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. He prepared and published the *Luzerne Legal Journal*, now continued under the name of the *Luzerne Legal Register*, and was long connected with the *Scranton Law Times*, the legal official organ of the courts of the county of Lackawanna. Immediately after his admission to the bar he entered into a business partnership with Honorable Garrick M. Harding, late president judge of Luzerne county; and in the first three months of his law practice he was engaged in the famous Corwin murder trial, and in his maiden speech in this case he at once gained renown as a talented, gifted and powerful debater and orator. Since then he has been engaged in very many of the most prominent criminal and civil cases, where he was associated with or opposed to many of the criminal lawyers, judges and statesmen of Pennsylvania.

In 1866 he removed from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton, and at once took rank among the foremost pleaders at that bar. He conducted the prosecution and secured the conviction of the Carbondale Bank robbers, who, being well disguised, on January 14, 1875, entered the First National Bank of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, at noon, and after gagging the cashier, succeeded in escaping with many thousand dollars. In connection with detective Robert Pinkerton, as counsel for the bank, Mr. Winton went to work with scarcely the shadow of a clue to begin with, and eventually enmeshed all the robbers and their accomplices in the net of the law, and recovered most of the stolen funds. On December 12, 1874, four young men from Binghamton arrived in Scranton and began to buy all the oil barrels that could be obtained from all the leading merchants of Scranton and all the adjacent villages. In many cases they paid far more than the market value of the barrels, claiming they had immediate use for them for an oil refinery in Binghamton. Their peculiar haste, however, aroused suspicions, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that there was a sharp law in Pennsylvania fixing a penalty of three hundred dollars for selling any barrel without removing the brand of the inspector. In the present case many of the barrels had been sold without the removal of the brand in question. Very shortly these enterprising young men from another state began to teach the Pennsylvanians their own state law. Several suits were brought against the sellers of the barrels, and many thousands of dollars were involved. The merchants were greatly concerned by this

matter and at once retained Mr. Winton to represent their interests in the proceedings. Mr. Winton immediately had the young men arrested on a criminal charge, and prosecuted the case with such vigor, that the young men were glad to settle, withdraw their suits for penalties, and escape without further punishment. They had their expensive oil barrels in their possession to recompense them, but have never again attempted to operate such a "corner." Another famous case was that in which Mr. Winton appeared in the defense of F. A. Beamish. This was a *Free Press* libel suit, and was caused by the publication of an article entitled the "School Board Muddle." Judge Alfred Hand prosecuted the suit, and Mr. Winton had for his opponents Attorney-General H. W. Palmer and other distinguished counsel, but Mr. Winton conquered all difficulties easily, and on May 27, 1875, secured for his client a verdict of acquittal. In the well-known case of the State against F. S. Pauli, Mr. Winton made the closing argument for the commonwealth: in this case he had for his opponent that eloquent lawyer of Philadelphia, Mr. Daniel Dougherty. In many more important causes Mr. Winton took a leading part, either for the prosecution or the defense. The court rules of Luzerne county had received many amendments, and were by reason of this in a somewhat disordered condition. On January 4, 1878, the court appointed a committee for the revision of these laws. Mr. Winton was the chairman of this committee and soon reported a new set of rules which he submitted to the committee, who were unanimous in their approval of the same. They were adopted almost in their entirety by the court, and still form the basis for the rules of the court of Lackawanna county.

Mr. Winton was a very popular speaker and was often called upon for an address upon all sorts of occasions. The same day that witnessed his triumph in the case of the State against F. S. Pauli had been selected for the opening of the armory of the Scranton City Guards. Mr. Winton had been requested to make the presentation speech on behalf of the citizens of Scranton. On May 30, 1878, he was chosen to make the Decoration Day address before the Veteran Association at the Academy of Music. He has on several occasions, at the request of the lady managers of the Home for the Friendless, delivered addresses at their large assemblies and on their excursions. He has been of great assistance to the Father Matthew Society, not only by delivering addresses, but also by his recitations, as he was an exceedingly fine elocutionist. The Robert Burns Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, owe

him a debt of gratitude for his oratorical efforts in their behalf at several anniversary festivals.

Long before the birth of Mr. Winton there had been a struggle for the division of Luzerne county. This matter occupied a good deal of his time up to 1878, when with all the eloquence of which he was master he came to the front as an advocate of the new county, and gave substantial pecuniary aid as well, also writing editorials in behalf of the measure until success crowned his efforts on August 17, 1878, and Lackawanna county became an established fact. October 24, 1877, was a gala day in the history of Scranton. The City Guard and the First Regiment of the State Militia were reviewed and inspected by Governor J. F. Hartranft and his staff. The prominent citizens of Scranton tendered a collation at noon in the Lackawanna Valley House. Many prominent national and state officers were present, and many speeches were made, but that of Mr. Winton was conceded to excel them all. The *Scranton Republican*, the next day, said: "Mr. Winton's effort was replete with eloquence, beauty, wit and fun, and he was greeted with long applause."

Some years ago his father became interested in the tracts of coal land on which is now situated the village of Winton, and this tract was afterwards incorporated and given the name of Winton in his honor. The only public office Mr. Winton ever held was that of director of the poor of the city of Scranton, and he held this office for ten years, being secretary of the board for the greater part of that time. His systematic habits of business and clear judgment were of the greatest benefit to the city in that position. When the Law and Library Association was organized Mr. Winton was made the treasurer and held that position up to the time of his death. He was also treasurer of the Coeur de Lion Commandery of Scranton for many years.

On May 9, 1865, Mr. Winton married Miss Alice M. Collings, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel P. Collings, a former United States consul at Tangier, and a granddaughter of Hon. Andrew Beaumont, of Wilkes-Barre, member of congress in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Winton had two daughters: Katharine, wife of Dr. G. D. Murray, of Scranton; and Elsbeth.

Mr. Winton died February 2, 1896. His health had been impaired for several years but his death was a sudden one. Probably no lawyer at the Lackawanna bar was more sincerely admired for his native abilities than Aretus Heermans Winton. He was a man of rare intellec-

tual attainments, a close student, and one of those cheery genial natures that command deep friendships and effect the closest ties between man and man. His death was sincerely deplored by all who knew him. The Lackawanna Bar Association held a special meeting to take action upon the death of Mr. Winton. Mr. Edward paid a glowing tribute to the mental powers and oratorical talents of the deceased. Hon. John P. Kelly referred to the brilliancy of Mr. Winton's mind, the clearness of his intellect and his knowledge of the law. S. B. Price spoke of his manly traits and paid a tribute to Mr. Winton as a friend. A committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions to be published in all the daily papers, and a copy of which was to be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased. As a public servant in behalf of the poor, Mr. Winton showed the goodness of his heart; as a political speaker he had few equals; and in his social relations he stood pre-eminent as one of the most amiable, genial and hospitable of men.

SAM SYKES, who was identified with a line of enterprise which has important bearing upon the well being and general attractiveness of every community, having been a member of the well known and substantial firm of S. Sykes & Sons, which holds prestige among the leading contractors and builders of the Lackawanna Valley, having its headquarters in the city of Scranton and controlling a business of wide scope and importance. For thirty years the head of this firm was actively engaged in business, and during this long period it was his good fortune and his just desert to retain the unqualified confidence of the public, both as a business man and as a citizen, while he and his firm have had to do with the erection of many fine buildings in Lackawanna and adjoining counties.

Mr. Sykes was born in Yorkshire, England, August 30, 1846, being a son of Joseph and Priscilla (Kidd) Sykes, both of whom passed their entire lives in England and both of whom attained to advanced age. They had five children, of whom three came to America, William, Sarah, and Sam. Sam Sykes secured his educational training in the schools of his native land and there continued to reside until 1865, when at the age of nineteen years he set forth for the hospitable shores of America, feeling assured of here finding better opportunities for individual accomplishment and success. He located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade under the direction of his older brother, William, who had come

to this country several years previously. In 1867 he came to Scranton with his brother, and here worked at his trade under the latter's supervision for several years. He then initiated his independent career by turning his attention to the manufacturing of monuments and tombstones, in which line he continued operations for four years. At the expiration of this time he entered into a co-partnership with Patrick Muldoon, under the firm name of Sykes & Muldoon, and they continued the monument business and also expanded the enterprise to include the execution of heavy masonry, including flagging, curbing, etc. The partnership was dissolved at the end of ten years of successful operation, and Mr. Sykes then engaged in general contracting, establishing his office and headquarters at 1101 Washington avenue, where he remained for eight years. He erected some of the finest buildings in the city of Scranton, among which may be noted school houses Nos. 25 and 35, the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church. In February, 1894, he admitted to partnership his sons John K. and Harry R., and when he died, a few months later, the sons assumed active control and management of the business, in which their mother still retains her interest, and they have ably upheld the high reputation gained by their honored father and have proven to be worthy successors of one who stood as one of the reliable and representative business men of this section of the state. They are progressive young men, and in the handling of all contracts manifest the utmost fidelity so that they retain the confidence of those with whom they have dealings and further the precedence of the firm with which they have been identified for more than a decade.

Mr. Sykes was summoned into eternal rest September 5, 1894, and in his death Scranton lost one of its most popular and honored business men and loyal citizens. He was thoroughly practical in his chosen field of endeavor, possessed marked executive ability and so directed his efforts as to accumulate a competency by worthy means, having been in the fullest sense of the term the architect of his own fortunes. In politics he was a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he was identified with Union Lodge, No. 291, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was a charter member of the local organization of the Sons of St. George, and also affiliated with the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

On March 25, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sykes to Miss Charlotte Hirschman, daughter of John and Amy (Dailey) Hirschman, who were at that time residents of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sykes all are living except two, the names being as follows: William J., John K., Harry R., Frederick E., Walter W., Robert B., Mary P., Samuel S., Charlotte J., Edward D., James A. (deceased), and Nancy A. (deceased). All the sons are mechanics and masters of the brickmason's trade with the exception of Robert, who is a solicitor for a leading New York concern.

RUDOLPH KUNZ. Men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor, and he who out of the material that is within his reach brings into being that which adds to the comfort, convenience or happiness of men follows in the steps of the great architect of all things. All the countless and useful inventions lived first in the minds of men, and thence have they been brought forth and given form and substance.

Among the well known captains of industry in the city of Scranton is numbered Rudolph Kunz, who has obtained no little prominence as one of the progressive and successful job printers of the city, having a well equipped establishment at 505-7 Cedar avenue. His office has one cylinder press and two job presses, and the motive power is furnished by a gas engine of five horse-power capacity. The complement of type faces and other modern accessories of a first-class printery are found in the office, and all work is handled by able artisans, so that the results attained are of the utmost excellence. In addition to the regular work of job printing he manufactures rubber stamps of all kinds, possessing for that purpose a complete line of the latest machinery. This is the only rubber stamp establishment in the northeastern section of the state, and this branch of his work is constantly growing and reaching out into new fields. Mr. Kunz established himself in his present location in 1893, and here he has built up a large and prosperous business, the work turned out standing as the best of advertising for the establishment.

Rudolph Kunz was born in Nohen, Germany, December 31, 1869, being a son of John and Anna M. (Hoffman) Kunz, who immigrated from their fatherland to America when our subject was but two years of age. They located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and here the father still maintains his home. The father was a tailor by

trade and followed the same as a vocation in his native land, but in the United States he found the methods and fashions so radically different that he found it expedient to abandon the work of his trade and turn his attention to other lines of industrial enterprise. His devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest a number of years ago, and of their two children the subject of this review is the one surviving, his sister Barbara having died in childhood.

Mr. Kunz secured his educational training in the public schools of Scranton, and here he served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of printer. He was employed as a journeyman for ten years in one place, resigning his position only when he found it possible to establish himself in business on his own account. He retains the confidence and respect of the business men of the city, and thus has been successful in his efforts since starting his independent career. In politics Mr. Kunz is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party so far as national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude. In a fraternal way we find him identified with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

August 29, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kunz to Anna M. Blum and they have four children, Rudolph J., Philip W., Emma, and Henry W.

FREDERICK SCHRADER was for many years a well known business man of Scranton, and was also prominent in public affairs, taking a leading part in the organization of the municipality and serving as one its first officers, also aiding largely in promoting the development of the city along industrial and commercial lines. Additional interest attaches to his name from the fact that his family was early identified with the Wyoming Valley, and bore a large part in its settlement and upbuilding.

Frederick Schrader was born in the historic village of Frankenthal, in Rhenish Bavaria, bordering on France, December 23, 1818. His father was a brass founder, and was not only an accomplished workman, but the possessor of fine artistic tastes which found expression in his handiwork. Bavaria had long been famous for its perfectly harmonized chimes, and the exquisite beauty of the bells, with their bas relief adornments of flowers, leaves and other designs, and their lettered inscriptions, quaint, and oftentimes pathetic. Such was the work to which the elder Schrader gave himself, and with such masterly

skill as to win high praise and make for himself a yet remembered name. After his death his widow came to America, bringing with her the fatherless children, one son, Frederick, and six daughters, one of whom became the wife of John Riker, of the well-known Riker family of Wilkes-Barre, a narrative of which appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Schrader's coming to this country was under the inducements held out by the will of Captain Philip Schrader, a grand-uncle of her husband. Captain Schrader left a large estate, principally in lands in Pennsylvania which had been patented to him by the government of the United States in recognition of his military services in the cause of American independence. He served in the Wyoming Valley, and he constructed the famous redoubt which was thrown up for the protection of the infant settlement at Wilkes-Barre, the remains of which are yet visible within the present limits of the city, on an extension of River street. Captain Schrader's possessions included large tracts of land at Easton, Pittston, on Bear creek, and on the Delaware river in northeastern Pennsylvania. His name is commemorated in Schrader's creek. He died near Easton, leaving no children. He was an ardent American in spirit, and he provided that in order to obtain inheritance in his estate, his kindred in Germany should come to the United States, establish a residence here, and assume the obligations of citizenship. As a further inducement to his heirs to come to this country he offered a large sum of money to the first child born in the United States to such immigrants.

Frederick Schrader had received a thorough education in the schools of his native land, and he readily gained a familiar knowledge of the English language, and speedily adapted himself to his new conditions. His mother had located with her family in Wilkes-Barre, where in course of time Frederick became a partner with his brother-in-law, John Riker, in the brewery business. After many years of pleasant and profitable association this partnership was dissolved. During this period Mr. Schrader cultivated many social relationships, taking particular interest in the state militia, with which he was actively identified for several years. Among his most highly prized possessions was a medal awarded him for crack marksmanship while a member of that body. On parting with Mr. Riker, Mr. Schrader removed to Scranton, where he established a bottling business in the building now occupied as a flouring mill, on South Blakely avenue. Later he located in Petersburg, but the water supply be-



FREDERICK SCHRADER



D. P. Atherton

came so greatly diminished owing to mining operations in the neighborhood that removal was imperative. He now set up his business on Mulberry street, near the Thompson Hospital, and occupied these premises until 1877, when it was removed to its present location at 826-828 Adams avenue. In this enterprise Mr. Schrader was eminently successful, building up a large business and creating a valuable property, which he retained during the remainder of his life. Displaying all the attributes of the well equipped man of affairs Mr. Schrader was also identified with various other industrial and commercial interests, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He aided in the organization of the city government, and was the first city treasurer, filling the position most capably and honorably. He was subsequently a member of the city council, and during the formative period rendered valuable service in promoting the development of the city, lending his aid to the laying out and paving of streets, procuring water and gas supply, and the erection of public buildings. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and occupied a position of acknowledged leadership in his party. He was a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and of other beneficial societies. He regularly attended the Lutheran Church, and was a generous contributor to its support, and to the maintenance of its various charities. A man of unbounded generosity, he constantly bestowed his benefactions, even beyond what was justified by his means, being too tender-hearted to refuse an appeal for aid. Of excellent social qualities, he made many friends, and throughout the community he was held in high regard by those not intimate with him for his cheerfulness of disposition and for the deep sympathy and ready aid which the distressed and unfortunate ever received at his hand.

For the last ten years of his life, terminating with his death, Mr. Schrader had been afflicted with entire loss of sight. While incapacitated for business in large degree, he did not permit this great sorrow to unduly prey upon his mind, and retained his warmth of spirits and genial disposition to the last. His death was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, and especially by the many to whom he had ever been a ready and willing helper.

Mr. Schrader was twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna Bartels, a sister of Arnold Bartels. Her death occurred in 1852. On April 26, 1860, Mr. Schrader married Miss A. W. Brink, a daughter of Jonathan and Rosa (Dex-

ter) Brink, her father being a farmer and lumberman in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. During the ten years of her husband's blindness she managed the business, at the same time giving unremitting personal care to him. She was ever one with him in ministering to the wants of the needy and suffering, and continues to dispense a liberal charity, modestly and quietly, but with a winning grace which adds to the value of her benefactions. She is at the same time a woman of marked business ability, and her establishment is numbered among the important business enterprises of the city.

CAPTAIN DOLPH B. ATHERTON is justly numbered among the foremost of the men to whose indefatigable energies is due much of the commercial and industrial growth of the city of Scranton. He has aided in the creation and development of some of its most important enterprises, and in the capacity of secretary of the board of trade, and afterward as vice-president of that body, he was diligent and untiring in his efforts to procure the location of new industries in the city, and which in their firm establishment stand in large degree as monuments to his public spirit, energy and consummate ability.

Captain Atherton was born in Dimmock township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1858, a son of Jerre and Clara L. (Bullard) Atherton. The Atherton family is of English extraction, and the American branch was planted in the early colonial days by Jonathan Atherton, who came from England, and with a brother settled in Franklin county, Massachusetts. There was born Jonathan, junior, son of Jonathan, the immigrant. He was a farmer by occupation, held various public offices, and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. By his marriage with Huldah Chamberlain he had the following children: Susan, Martha, Alva, Almada, Ralph, who came to Pennsylvania about 1830 and subsequently removed to Illinois; Maria, Permelia, Jonathan A. and Zora.

Jonathan A. Atherton, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Huldah (Chamberlain) Atherton, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1810. He attended the primitive schools of that day, and when fourteen years old became a shoemaker's apprentice, served as such for five years, and later traveled as a journeyman. While in Brattleboro, Vermont, he married Ellen S. Bennett, a native of that place, a descendant of an old Connecticut family. In 1835, with his wife and two children (John R. and Henry F.) he came to Pennsylvania.

nia, making the journey from Brattleboro in a one-horse covered wagon, and located at West Troy (now Wyoming) where his brother Ralph had previously settled. In 1838 he removed to Hyde Park and worked at his trade until 1846, when he bought coal lands in the Keiser Valley. This he sold in 1855, when he purchased a fine farm in South Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, which property is yet in possession of his descendants. His wife died there in March, 1861, having borne her husband nine children: one died in infancy; Fred died in Susquehanna county, August 1, 1873, aged twenty-six years; and the eldest, John R., died in Hyde Park in 1851. The others were: Henry F., born in Bernardston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1834; Jerre, to be referred to hereafter; Rosella, wife of Hon. T. H. B. Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, a lawyer and ex-member of the legislature; Bicknell B.; Florence, who became the wife of David Sherer; and Sophia, wife of H. T. Lake, of Binghamton, New York.

Jerre Atherton, son of Jonathan A. and Ellen S. (Bennett) Atherton, was born in 1836 in what is now Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was two years old when his parents removed to Hyde Park, where he received his education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years (in 1855) he located in Susquehanna county, where he engaged in making fine carriages, calling to his aid the best mechanics of the day. In 1857 he removed to Montrose, and was there engaged in business until 1863. In the latter year, the turning point of the great Civil war, he responded to the call of Governor Andrew G. Curtin for emergency troops to repel the rebel invasion, and served from June 16 until July 27, having previously performed military duty as a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. In November, 1864, he located in Scranton, and entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and his record in connection with that corporation was one of steady advancement, testifying at once to his ability and fidelity. After serving for some time as general coal inspector, in 1866 he was made superintendent of the Grassy Island mines at Oliphant, which he opened and operated for two years, and then became superintendent of the Leggett's Creek mines. In 1882 he took a similar position in connection with the Marvine mines. In the same year he was placed in charge of the Manville mines, under the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies, and served in that capacity for ten years,

relinquishing his post in 1892 to become assistant outside superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company under Superintendent A. H. Vandling, and holding the position until the retirement of that gentleman, January 1, 1897. Mr. Atherton is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and is a Republican in politics. He is affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 261, F. and A. M., and is a member of the New England Society. At Montrose, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1857, Mr. Atherton married Miss Clara L. Bullard, daughter of Hezekiah and Matilda (Dean) Bullard. Her father was born in West Northampton, Massachusetts, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and became a pioneer settler in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of eighty years; his wife came from a representative New England family. Mrs. Atherton died August 12, 1871, leaving a son, Captain Dolph B. Atherton. Mr. Atherton subsequently married, in Scranton, Mrs. Nellie M. (Frost) Blair, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and who was reared and educated in that city and in Springfield, same state. Her parents were Samuel and Dolly (Green) Frost. Her father was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was a successful carriage manufacturer in Springfield; his wife was a native of Peperell, Massachusetts.

Dolph B. Atherton, only child of Jerre and Clara L. (Bullard) Atherton, was seven years of age when his parents removed to Scranton, with which city he has been uninterruptedly identified to the present time. Until he was eleven years old he attended the public schools, and was then for a year a student in Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He entered upon a self-supporting career at the early age of thirteen, as weigher and coal inspector for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. On attaining his majority, in 1881, he left that company to become bookkeeper with Ambrose L. Spencer, in the Green Ridge Iron Works. He served so acceptably that after five years in that position he was advanced to the responsible post of general manager, and rendered efficient service as such until 1894, when on account of other pressing business demands he resigned.

On retiring from the service of the Green Ridge Iron Works, Captain Atherton entered upon the duties of secretary of the board of trade, a position in which he made a brilliant record, infusing into the body new life, and leading it into new fields of usefulness. During his incumbency of the office the board performed much of its most efficient service in procuring the estab-

lishment of various industrial and commercial enterprises which became important factors in the business life of the community, as well as in leading to the inception of public improvements which were greatly to the advantage of the city along the lines of utility, beauty and improved sanitary conditions. One of the large works accomplished during his secretaryship was the erection of the present board of trade building, one of the finest edifices of its class in the state, by the Board of Trade Real Estate Company, which he aided in organizing, and of which he was secretary and treasurer for a period of five years. In all the projects undertaken by the board of trade, Captain Atherton was a foremost actor, contributing largely to their success through his wise forethought, energy and personal influence. On resigning from the secretaryship in April, 1902, the board, desirous of retaining his interest and service, elected him to the vice-presidency, which position he has occupied to the present time. His retirement from the more laborious duties of the secretaryship was due to his being called upon to take charge of the bond department of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, and to also serve as secretary of the corporation, which two-fold position he continues to occupy, bringing to his duties abilities of the highest practical order. He is also identified with numerous financial and industrial enterprises, and is numbered among the most efficient of the city's many busy and capable men of large affairs. An earnest advocate of the public school system, he was for four years a member of the board of school control, and for one year its president. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Hiram Lodge, No. 261, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Scottish Rite bodies, thirty-second degree, and of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, in which he is a trustee. He is a director, secretary and treasurer of the Washington (North Carolina) Water Company.

Captain Atherton acquired his military title through honorable and useful service in time of war. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, under Col. L. A. Watres. Captain Atherton was commissioned adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the regiment was disbanded at the close of the war, and also rendered efficient service as secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers'

Relief Association, which was formed to care for the families of soldiers at the front, many of whom were in almost destitute circumstances. Captain Atherton's duties in this emergency were of a most arduous nature, entailing great labor and involving weighty responsibilities, but he acquitted himself so creditably as to win the entire approval of the patrons of the great fund, as well as the gratitude of their beneficiaries. At the reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Col. L. A. Watres, Captain Atherton was commissioned adjutant, with the rank of captain, and served until September 25, 1904, when both the officers named resigned, the period for which they were commissioned having expired. From September 22 to November 1, 1902, a period of forty days, Captain Atherton performed service with his regiment during the coal miners' disturbances, being with the headquarters of his regiment at Olyphant, this tour of duty being at once irksome, responsible and particularly dangerous. He acquitted himself throughout with the courage and discretion which characterized the ideal soldier, and received warm commendation from his superiors. He is well regarded in military circles for his service and ability; is popular in the social circles of his home city, and by the local business community is cherished for his loyalty to its interests and his zeal in the advancement of its manifold interests.

Captain Atherton married, October 21, 1881, Miss Melinda Griffin, daughter of Elisha H. Griffin, one of the honored pioneers of Scranton. To Captain and Mrs. Atherton was born a son, Ralph Nelson, February 23, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SCHEUER, SR. We are pleased to incorporate in this publication a brief review of the career of this venerable and honored citizen and pioneer business man of Scranton, where he took up his abode more than half a century ago as an immigrant from Germany and one with practically no resources save those represented in his intelligence, energy and integrity of purpose. From the most modest of beginnings he rose to a position of prominence and influence in the local business circles, and while he is now living retired from active industrial associations is well known to the leading citizens of Scranton and is held in the highest esteem as a citizen and as one who contributed his quota to the industrial advancement of the city in which he has so long maintained his home.

Mr. Scheuer was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, June 9, 1829, and was there reared and educated, while he there learned the trade of linen weaving in his youth. He was one of those ardent young spirits who took part in the revolution of 1848, and as a result he found it expedient to leave the fatherland and seek his fortunes in America, of whose institutions and constitutional principles he had been a deep admirer long before this. He arrived in New York city September 20, 1849, and, in company with five other immigrants, made his way on foot to Dunmore, Pennsylvania, thence to Pittston and from there back to Slocum Hollow, as Scranton was then known. Here he secured employment with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. In 1860 he engaged in the dairy business, owning and operating the first milk wagon in Scranton. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by tendering his services in defense of the Union, but was rejected when he essayed enlistment. In the early '60's Mr. Scheuer opened a small grocery store on Willow street, above Cedar street, and there he succeeded in building up a profitable business, having a large and well equipped establishment at the time of his withdrawal, in 1874, when he associated himself with his sons, George, John, Henry and Philip, in the establishing of a bakery in the operation of which he continued to be actively concerned until 1894, since which year he has lived practically retired, having accumulated a competency during the long years of his identification with the business interests of Scranton. When he opened his bakery he based his operations upon a stock of two barrels of flour, and the significance of the change which the years have brought is well indicated in the statement that his sons, who succeeded him in the business, now utilize fifty barrels of flour a day in their bakery, while they give employment to a corps of fifty hands.

The extensive enterprise of which Mr. Scheuer was the founder is now represented in a large and well equipped establishment on Brook street, between Cedar and Remington streets, the building being eighty by one hundred feet in dimensions, with two stories and basement, and substantially constructed of brick and stone. The ovens and all other equipments are of the highest modern type, and the trade controlled is widely extended and of large volume. The bakery was started on a small scale, in 1874; and ten years later the manufacturing of crackers was added to the other departments of the enterprise. To-day

the products of the establishment are shipped throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, four capable salesmen representing the concern in the territory thus covered. The firm owns a farm of sixty-eight acres, and on the same they have a fine herd of the best Jersey cows, producing from seventy-five to one hundred quarts of milk per day, while much of the same is utilized in supplying a select trade in Scranton. Of the bakery it may be said that it is the largest of the kind in this section of the state, while its products have the highest reputation for superiority. In 1889 the firm name became Scheuer Brothers, and later the title of Pennsylvania Baking Company was adopted upon the admission of two new members to the firm, William, the son of John, Jr., and George C., the son of George. The business is incorporated under the title of Pennsylvania Baking Company, and the official and executive corps is as follows: George Scheuer, president; Henry Scheuer, vice-president; John Scheuer, Jr., secretary and manager; and Philip Scheuer, assistant manager.

Reverting to the immediate subject of this sketch we may state that in his political allegiance he has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, while he is a consistent and devoted member of the German Presbyterian Church, as was also his cherished and faithful wife.

January 16, 1855, was solemnized by Rev. Herman Veith of Jeffersonville, Sullivan county, New York, their former pastor, the marriage of Mr. Scheuer to Petronella Hoffman, who was born in the historic old city of Worms, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and she proved a loyal and devoted wife and helpmeet, the loving companionship remaining unbroken for forty years, at the expiration of which the cord was loosed and the wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest, her death occurring May 30, 1895, at which time she was seventy-two years of age. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief record giving the names with respective years of birth: George, 1855; John, Jr., 1858; Henry, 1861; Philip, 1864; Peter and Simon, both deceased in childhood; Kate, 1871; and an infant who died unnamed. George Scheuer married Mary Reidenbach and of their three children two are living: George C. and Caroline. John, Jr., married Anna M. Lynn and they have six children, William, Annie, Dorothea, John C., Ruth and Verna. Philip married Kate Neuls. Kate, the only daughter of our subject, is the widow of Peter Schillat, and of her five children

three are living, Philip, Peter P. and Martha E. Henry Scheuer remains a bachelor. John Jr., is a prominent figure in the local ranks of the Republican party, and has served his district as a member of the legislature of the state.

CHARLES KIEFER. No better illustration of the characteristic energy, enterprise and probity of the typical German-American could be asked than that afforded by the career of this venerable and honored citizen of Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he is now living retired, after having been actively identified with local business interests for more than half a century, so that he may consistently be designated a pioneer of the city. It may further be said that he has ever commanded unqualified esteem and confidence in the community in which he has so long lived and labored, while he has attained success through his well directed efforts and is thus enabled to pass the golden evening of his life in peace and comfort, unvexed by the cares which harass the improvident.

Mr. Kiefer is a native of the great empire of Germany, and is a representative of one of the old and honored families of the province of Baden, Germany, where he was born April 15, 1827, being a son of Dennis and Mary Kiefer. He was reared to maturity in the fatherland, in whose excellent schools he secured his educational discipline, and was a young man of twenty years when he immigrated to America in company with his parents and his brothers, Michael and Christian. In August, 1847, the family disembarked in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and one year later they removed to Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where the honored parents passed the remainder of their lives, the father attaining the age of seventy-seven years, while the mother passed away in 1854, at the age of sixty-nine years. Of their children our subject is the only one surviving.

In the early years of his residence in Honesdale Charles Kiefer found employment in the lumber woods of that locality. Later he purchased a farm, to whose operation he gave his attention about two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the property and in February, 1854, came to Scranton, which was then a small village. Here he has ever since maintained his home and he has proven himself a worthy, useful and loyal citizen, well deserving of the high esteem in which he is uniformly held in the community. On March 18, 1864, Mr. Kiefer here engaged in the teaming and draying

business, giving his attention to general work in the line, including the transferring of freight, etc. At the outset he had but one team and personally took charge of the work which he secured, and he continued to be actively engaged in this line of enterprise for the long period of forty years, building up a large business and accumulating a valuable property, having made judicious investments in local realty from time to time as his financial resources justified, and having erected five substantial dwellings, besides owning a number of vacant lots, whose value is increasing with the growth of the city. He retired from active business in 1900, since which year the enterprise has been successfully carried forward by his sons John and Henry, who succeeded him and who are numbered among the progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of Scranton, where their entire lives have been passed. He is a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities, fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church, of which his devoted wife was likewise a zealous member.

In the year 1865 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kiefer to Miss Barbara Kaufman, who likewise was born in Germany, whence she came to America with her parents. She proved a devoted wife and mother and remained as the loved and faithful companion of her husband until the "silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl broken," when she was summoned into the life eternal on August 25, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer we enter the following brief record in conclusion of this brief tribute: Margaret is the widow of Henry Hessinger and resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania, being the mother of three children, William, Frank, and Edward. Mary A. is the wife of Fred Nye, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Frederick and Carl; William died in childhood; Charles, Jr., married Miss Kate Miller, and he died in 1903, leaving three children, Charles, Margaret and Lena; John, born in 1867, married Miss Mary Shunk, and of their seven children six are living, namely: Annie, Mamie, Caroline, Matilda, Frederick and Mildred; Henry, born in 1870, married Miss Louise Eberhardt, who was born in the same year, being a daughter of Albert Eberhardt, a well known resident of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. John and Henry Kiefer are Democrats in politics, and in a fraternal way are identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America. They

are ably upholding the high business and civic prestige gained by their father, whose successors they are.

JOSEPH B. VAN BERGEN, of Carbondale, deceased, was one who in his life stood conspicuously in the community as a splendid exemplification of noble manhood. He was among the foremost men of affairs in the city, actively identified with numerous commercial and financial interests which were strong factors for the general welfare. With lofty conceptions of the duties of citizenship, he ever exercised his influence in behalf of that which was demanded by the highest standards of conduct both in personal and official life. He served the state and the community in important positions with signal ability and unblemished integrity. In his purely personal character he was an ideal christian gentleman.

He descended from a Holland family whose representatives were among the earliest settlers along the Hudson river, in the state of New York, and he inherited all the sturdy traits of character which marked his ancestral stock. His paternal grandfather, William Van Bergen, was born in Catskill, New York, and kept the first hotel in the Catskill Mountains, and was undoubtedly known to Washington Irving when that famous author was weaving his delightful romances concerning that region which he so largely aided to make famous. William Van Bergen adhered to the religion of his forefathers, that of the Dutch Reformed Church. He had two sons, Henry, and J. Champlain; the last named was associated with his father in the hotel, and spent his entire life in the Catskill region.

Henry, son of William Van Bergen, was born in Catskill, Greene county, New York, in July, 1805. In his early manhood he was a merchant in Bainbridge, and in 1832 located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he pursued the same occupation, adding to it that of a lumber dealer. In 1836 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was interested in the lumber trade until 1858. He then went to New York City, and thence to Newark, New Jersey, where he served as sales agent for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company until his death in 1877. He was a man of excellent business ability and strict integrity, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Emma L. Benjamin, who was born in South Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1800, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839. Her brother Joseph was for many years engaged in the foundry and mer-

cantile business in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and after retiring from active pursuits removed to New York City, where he died, leaving large interests in Carbondale and Scranton. Five children were born to Henry and Emma (Benjamin) Van Bergen, among whom were Joseph B. Van Bergen and Catherine. After the death of the mother of these children, Henry Van Bergen married again, and of this union were born four children of whom the only one surviving is the wife of General H. Newell, a lumber dealer in New York City.

Joseph Benjamin Van Bergen, son of Henry and Emma (Benjamin) Van Bergen, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, February 28, 1828. He was afforded an excellent education in the schools of Cincinnati and at Marietta (Ohio) College. At the age of eighteen he took employment as a clerk in Laurel, Indiana, where his father had business interests, and was so engaged for four years. In 1850, at the age of twenty-two, he located in Cincinnati, and became associated with Samuel E. Mack in an insurance business. From 1856 to 1858 he was engaged in business in Davenport, Iowa, then returning to Cincinnati to accept a proffered position in the Ohio Valley Bank. January 1, 1860, he came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and became a partner in the foundry and machine works of J. Benjamin & Company, and it was out of this modest enterprise that in time grew the great establishment of the Van Bergen Company, Limited. For a period of nearly forty years, ending only with his death, Mr. Van Bergen was the principal factor in its management, and to him is due its great development and phenomenal success as one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of the Lackawanna region. Nor was this large success attained through any fortuitous circumstances, or conditions which would necessarily produce such a result. There were disadvantages enough to contend with, and serious obstacles to overcome; indeed, there were times when failure seemed to be impending. But Mr. Van Bergen devoted his energies unsparingly to his labors, bade defiance to discouragement, and with unconquerable resolution and unflagging industry prosecuted his plans to successful consummation.

While thus busied with the development and management of a great enterprise, Mr. Van Bergen at the same time devoted his effort to the advancement of various other interests which were to the material advantage of the community. He aided in the establishment of the fine water works system of the Crystal Lake Water Com-

pany, of which he was president, and of the Carbondale Gas Company, in which he was a director, and for fourteen years was treasurer of the Providence and Carbondale Plank Road Company.

Mr. Van Bergen was called to various positions of honor and trust, and in all acquitted himself with great credit and rare usefulness. His interest in educational affairs is attested by the fact that for eleven years he served on the board of education, and was recognized as one of the most zealous and intelligent members of that body. He was one of the founders of the Carbondale Library Association, and for many years was its principal encourager and supporter. He served upon the city council for several terms, and occupied the mayoralty for four years, and during this period projected and successfully forwarded various new enterprises conducing to the advantage of the city. In 1863, 1864 and 1865 he was United States deputy collector of internal revenue for the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was elected treasurer of Lackawanna county, his popularity being attested by a plurality of more than one thousand votes over his competitor. With this long record of official service it is not to be concluded that he was a political aspirant. He only consented to stand as a candidate when it seemed to be his duty so to do, when his service was commanded by his neighbors and friends. He was frequently and urgently solicited to permit the use of his name for more important positions than he accepted, but resolutely declined. A seat in the legislature, the state senate and congress were more than once offered him, but were declined with a grace which expressed his gratitude to his supporters. Nor was his popularity due to any of the arts of the political "trimmer," or to any modification of his political opinions to catch the popular breeze of the moment. He had the courage of his convictions, and never swerved from the path into which they led him. His hold upon the public regard was solely due to appreciation of his solid worth, and recognition of his uniform kindheartedness and suavity manner. He was a staunch Republican from the formation of the party in 1856, when he cast his vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, and he was ever among its most active and intelligent supporters. His influence in political affairs was widespread, and he served upon various committees of his party and sat as a delegate in various conventions, among them the national convention of 1876 which nominated Ruth-erford B. Hayes for the presidency.

Mr. Van Bergen was an ardent adherent of the Presbyterian faith, held many official positions in the First Church, and was always one of the most cheerful and generous contributors to its support. His christian charity was all-embracing, and was bounded only by his means. It is said of him by an intimate friend that he gave away several small fortunes, yet so modestly that none learned of his gifts from him. When any worthy cause seemed to lag, he was the one to furnish fresh stimulus and substantial aid. He was a foremost figure in the two great beneficial orders, those of Masonry and Odd Fellowship, in the former having served as master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, and chief officer of the commandery; and in the latter chief patriarch of the encampment, its highest body. Local branches of several other bodies, beneficial, patriotic, military and social, were proud to bear his name.

In October, 1851, Mr. Van Bergen married Miss Mary F. Boal, daughter of a retired merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in June, 1888, having borne five children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Robert B., who became a member of the Van Bergen Company; and Dr. Henry, a graduate of the Hackettstown Collegiate Institute and the Homoeopathic Medical College of New York.

In August, 1890, Mr. Van Bergen married Mary Helen, daughter of James and Mary Dickson, and widow of the late Andrew Watt.

Mr. Van Bergen died April 25, 1899. Thus was closed a rarely useful and exemplary career that will long be cherished. The orders and other bodies with whom he had been identified, as well as the clergy and press, paid fervent tributes to his memory. Crippled physically, every mental attribute was healthy and warm, and he was universally esteemed. He was foremost in every good work calculated to benefit his fellowman. To quote a mourning friend, "His genial disposition, his friendliness, his generosity, his integrity, all springing from his faith in Christ, made him 'everybody's friend.' He was a part of the great living library of the Gospel of God, and on his heart was stamped that matchless eulogy of love." His life was a benediction to the community, and it is to its credit that the honors due him were not delayed until after his decease. To quote from the tribute of his mourning friend, "it is no discredit to the many other citizens of the town who have been of lasting benefit to it, that Mr. Van Bergen, by the unanimous voice of the community has been regarded as 'our first citizen,' and entitled to every meed of praise they could bestow." Yet above

all sense of loss and praise there must arise the realization that what is best in man survives the incident we call death, and does so not only in some distant and future sphere, but here and now. In such abiding influence a life is most valuable to humanity, and through them the memory of Joseph B. Van Bergen will be present among friends who loved him, and the public which he served.

"So wait, our trammelled souls, with bated breath,
And but one master can unbar the door.
Why fear him, though his dreaded name is Death?
He sets the spirit free forever more."

WILCOX FAMILY. The founder of the Wilcox family of the line under consideration in these pages was Edward Wilcox, admitted as an inhabitant of Rhode Island in 1637.

Among Edward Wilcox's children was Stephen, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; freeman there in 1658, and of the colony at Westerly on the organization of that town, 1669. His farm at Watch Hill, Westerly, passed out of the family since 1880. He was born about 1633, and died, 1672; was deputy to the general assembly in 1670 and 1672. He married Hannah Hazard, of Rhode Island, and had children: Edward, born 1662, died November 5, 1715; married Mary, daughter of Robert Hazard. Thomas, died 1728, married Martha, daughter of Robert Hazard. Daniel, married, 1697, Mary Wodell. William, married, January 25, 1698, Dorothy Palmer. Stephen, married, 1704, Elizabeth Crandall. Hannah, married Samuel, son of Jeremiah Clark and Ann Audley. Jeremiah, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mallett.

Edward Wilcox, eldest son of Stephen Wilcox and Hannah Hazard, married (first) Mary Hazard, daughter of Robert Hazard and Mary Brownell; married (second) Thomasin Stevens, daughter of Richard Stevens, of Taunton, Massachusetts. There were four children of the first marriage—Mary, Hannah, Stephen and Edward—and six by the second marriage—Sarah, Thomas, Hezekiah, Elisha, Amy, and Susannah. Lieutenant-Governor Edward Wilcox, of Charlestown, Rhode Island, was great-grandson of this Edward. He was a prominent merchant; served many terms in the legislature between 1794 and 1823; and was presidential elector, 1816.

Stephen Wilcox, third child, eldest son of Edward Wilcox and Mary Hazard, married, July 12, 1716, Mercie Randall, daughter of Matthew Randall, of Stonington, and had children: David, born February 3, 1720. Mercie, born August

6, 1724. Eunice, born May 22, 1726. Stephen, born April 21, 1728. Valentine, born February 14, 1733. Isaiah, born about 1738, died March 3, 1793.

Isaiah Wilcox is shown by Rhode Island military records to have been an ensign in the first company of militia at Westerly, 1775, and his brother, Valentine, a private in Captain John Gavitt's Westerly company, 1776. While the identification is not entirely certain, it is nevertheless probable that these were the sons of Stephen and Mercie. Isaiah Wilcox entered the Baptist ministry; was baptized in February, 1706, and ordained February 14, 1771; was first pastor of the "Wilcox Church" of Westerly, and in 1785, under his ministry, more than two hundred members were added to the church. He was a man of much power and influence, and his death at the untimely age of fifty-five years was much mourned. He married, October 15, 1761, Sarah, daughter of John Lewis, of Westerly. After his death she married Captain Joseph Wilcox (son of Edward, who was son of Edward). She died May 2, 1815. Rev. Isaiah Wilcox and wife Sarah Lewis had children:

Isaiah, born January 31, 1763.

Asa, born September 1, 1764; a Baptist minister; died in Essex, Connecticut.

Nathan, born April 10, 1766, died June 25, 1842; married, Westerly, Rhode Island, February 17, 1790, Anna, daughter of Hezekiah Lewis; removed in 1792 with his brother to Danube.

Sally (Sarah), born March 23, 1769, died September 18, 1789.

Stephen, born October 10, 1770. His sons, Stephen, born May 7, 1796, and Thomas Jefferson, born August 15, 1800, were merchants, and also directors of the Phoenix Bank. Stephen was representative, senator, and once a candidate for governor. His son Stephen was a manufacturer and inventor of prominence, and founded and endowed the Westerly public library.

Oliver, born June 26, 1773; succeeded by purchase to the old homestead at Watch Hill.

Prudence, born March 10, 1775, died March 19, 1816; married Joshua Vose, third.

Polly (Mary), born January 8, 1777, died June 13, 1789.

Lewis, born January 4, 1785; died Georgetown, South Carolina, January 29, 1829.

Mercy, born November 27, 1789, died Newville, New York, July 20, 1879; married Hezekiah Lewis.

Isaiah Wilcox, son of Rev. Isaiah Wilcox and wife Sarah Lewis, though less than fourteen at the beginning of the Revolution, served short



Wm. A. Wilcox.

periods during the war; enlisted as minuteman about February 10, 1778, in Captain Walter White's company of Colonel Joseph Noyes' regiment, at Westerly, and was frequently called into service between that time and the close of the war. After his marriage he removed to New London, thence to Norwich, thence to Preston, in Connecticut, and finally to the town of Danube, Herkimer county, New York. He was a deacon of the Baptist Church, and a man highly esteemed by his townsmen. He died in Danube, July 13, 1844. He married, January 22, 1788, Polly Pendleton, born, Stonington, Connecticut, November 14, 1766, died, Danube, New York, November 18, 1847, daughter of William and Judith Pendleton. They had children: Polly, born Preston, Connecticut, January 4, 1789; married, November 22, 1806, Isaac Brown. Among their grandchildren are Hon. W. W. Brown, LL. D., of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Major Isaac Brownell Brown, secretary of internal affairs, of Pennsylvania; and the late Jefferson L. Brown, banker, of Wilcox, Pennsylvania. Isaiah, born Preston, November 31, 1790. William Pendleton, born Danube, New York, May 30, 1794, was speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania in 1845. His son, Alonzo Isaiah, of Elk and McKean counties, was also a man of much prominence. Asa, born Danube, March 9, 1797, was a member of the New York legislature. His son, Isaiah Alonzo, went to California in 1849 and became a large fruit grower in San Jose. He did much in the improvement of small fruits and extending their market in the east. Lydia, born Danube, October 10, 1799, died September 6, 1865; married Henry Weightman. Nancy, born Danube, January 31, 1802, died August 25, 1842; married Enoch Mount. Nathan Pendleton, born Danube, May 3, 1804.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, youngest child of Isaiah Wilcox and wife Polly Pendleton, removed from Danube to Nunda, New York, where he was an architect and building contractor. He died April 4, 1833, aged twenty-nine years. He married, October 9, 1828, Laurancie, daughter of William Richardson and wife Sarah Norton, of Madison county, New York; and they had children: Thomas Jefferson, born April 29, 1830, died July 30, 1830. Nathan Pendleton, born May 16, 1832, at Nunda, New York.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox was educated at Nunda Academy, and in Rochester, New York, and began his business career as a merchant in Olean, New York. In 1862 he removed to Nicholson, Pennsylvania, where he was in the hardware trade many years, and also was a lead-

ing and influential man in the community. Probably no man in the county outside of profession and official circles was more generally known, and certainly none was more universally respected. From its organization in 1865 to the time of his death, a period of more than thirty-five years, was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. In 1869 he was a delegate to the general assembly in New York City that effected the union of the old and new school Presbyterians, and he was again a delegate to the general assembly at Saratoga, New York, in 1879. He was past master of Nicholson Lodge, No. 438, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Temple Commandery of Tunkhannock. In more recent years Mr. Wilcox gave his attention to land surveying and conveyancing. He died April 25, 1904. He married, Coventry, New York, October 6, 1856, Celestine Birge, daughter of John Birge and wife Nancy Little, of Coventry. Their children: William Alonzo, born Olean, New York, July 25, 1857. Clara Birge, born Olean, March 28, 1859; unmarried. Henry Pendleton, born Olean, December 28, 1860. Anna Janet, born Nicholson, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1862; unmarried.

William Alonzo Wilcox, son and eldest child of Nathan Pendleton Wilcox and wife Celestine Birge, was educated in the public schools of Nicholson, Keystone Academy at Factoryville, and entered the legal profession. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Lackawanna county bar, in active practice in the city of Scranton. He was one of the incorporators of the Lackawanna Law and Library Association; of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association; was ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Wyoming. Since May, 1901, has been title officer of The Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and is now also trust officer of The Scranton Trust Company; is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Montrose, Pennsylvania; member and past master of Nicholson Lodge, No. 438, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Factoryville Chapter, No. 205, Royal Arch Masons; member of the Scranton Club; corresponding member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; vice president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, and member of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania from 1880 to 1889, and resigned as first lieutenant.

Mr. Wilcox married, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1885, Katherine Maria Jenkins (educated at the Wyoming Presbyterian Insti-

tute), daughter of Steuben and Catherine (Breese) Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins served in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1857-58, and 1882-83. He was a scholar, a careful student of local history and genealogy, and a lawyer of reputation. He was grandson of Colonel John Jenkins, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and great-grandson of Judge John Jenkins, first Connecticut judge of Westmoreland county in Pennsylvania.

William Alonzo Wilcox and Katherine Wilcox had children: William Jenkins, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1886. Emily, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1889. Helen, born Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1892. Stephen (twin) born Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1898, died January 7, 1899. Henry (twin), born Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1898, died April 23, 1899.

BENJAMIN G. MORGAN, deceased, was a fine type of Welsh character, and reflected throughout his life the striking characteristics of that remarkably vigorous and morally constituted race from which he came. His entire career was an exemplification of the best conduct of the entirely consecrated Christian. He held to the loftiest standards of personal behavior, and which he inculcated both by example and precept. He abominated ardent spirits, and by every effort in his power sought to lessen the injuries growing out of the liquor traffic; and his ideas as to health and personal cleanliness made him almost as earnest an antagonist of tobacco, in whatever form. In brief, his was an ideal life.

He was born in Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, February 25, 1839, and he acquired a practical education in his native land. He was a grown-up man of twenty-five years when he emigrated to the United States, settling in Minersville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He soon afterward removed to Scranton, and shortly after his coming went to Ohio, where he attended a commercial college, preparatory to entering upon a business career. In 1868 he located in West Scranton, where he engaged in a drug business in partnership with Col. T. D. Lewis. This association was subsequently terminated, and Mr. Morgan remained in business alone during the remainder of his active career, about eight years prior to his death. He made his the principal establishment of its kind in that part of the city, and brought to its conduct the same strict conscientiousness which marked his personal behavior. His antipathy to liquor and tobacco

have been already mentioned. So deep were his convictions with reference to these evils, as he deemed them, that, druggist as he was, he would never permit himself to deal in them, thereby depriving himself of a large and highly profitable item of trade. While engaged in business he erected for it a handsome building which was one of the ornaments of the town. In later years he conducted an insurance business, and served as notary public and steamship agent.

Mr. Morgan was a consistent Christian from his childhood. In 1888 he connected himself with the First Baptist Church of Scranton, and thenceforward gave to it his best effort, serving as a deacon and in other capacities, and as a Bible teacher in the Sunday school, where his remarkable familiarity with the sacred volume made him a most interesting and impressive exponent of its most unfamiliar passages. His kindly and liberal charities were not only dispensed through the church and benevolent organizations to which he was attached, but out of his own hand, simply and with entire want of ostentation. His views as to the liquor traffic, of which he was an unceasing and implacable foe, drew him to the Prohibition party, yet he bore himself so simply and consistently that his motives were ever unquestioned, and he made no personal enemies. He was for many years a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party in Lackawanna county, and was numbered "as one of the faithful few who have continued active, where so many have deserted or have grown indifferent and inactive." In all pertaining to this cause, in which he was so deeply interested, his judgment was ever sound, and he never faltered in his allegiance. He was a firm friend of education, and served efficiently as a director of the Keystone Academy, and a trustee of the Pennsylvania Oral School. He was a highly esteemed member of various benevolent societies—Square and Compass Lodge, No. 339, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Council, No. 112, Royal Arcanum, and others.

In 1870 Mr. Morgan married Miss Emily Wade, of Montrose, and to them were born a son, who became associated with his father in the real estate and insurance business, and a daughter, Miss Anna Morgan. A sister, Mrs. David Williams, resides in Hudson, New York.

Mr. Morgan died on April 14, 1905. His death was due to a liver complaint which proved incurable, and his last illness of four weeks' duration gave only assurance of the dreaded result. The public press pronounced the loss to the city

as inestimable, as that of one of its most conspicuous and honored citizens. Though unobtrusive, he filled a large place in all of the varied relations of his life, and, said a biographer, "how large a place we could not realize until he was removed; but now we miss him, and are astonished at our emptiness and loneliness without him." The funeral was attended by a large concourse drawn from all walks of life, conducted by his pastor, the Rev. J. S. Wrightnour, and the services were most touching. The character of the lamented deceased was summed up by the Rev. W. G. Watkins, who said that it would be impossible to think of Mr. Morgan separate from Christianity, the Christian life in him was so luminous as to be unmistakably recognized by all, and only from this viewpoint can be fully appreciated the beauty of his character, the loveableness of his disposition and the genuineness of his religion—the complete symmetry of his life. His home life was ideal. He was the most considerate of husbands, the most tender of fathers. His family was bound together in the bonds of a pure and sacred love. Said the reverend writer in conclusion: The immortal bard's tribute to another is the measure of our brother's sterling character:

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'

Further, what Pope and Burns regarded as "the noblest work of God," namely, "an honest man," also fittingly characterizes him. But infinitely more to be coveted than the tenderest human tribute is God's own encomium pronounced upon one of his servants of old, and which suffers nothing in its application to the dead man: "A man after mine own heart."

SILAS J. MINTON. In all probability there is not in Lackawanna county a better example of what may be accomplished by perseverance, pluck and integrity than is furnished by the career of Silas J. Minton, of Scranton. By the possession and exercise of these traits of character Mr. Minton has risen from one of the lower rounds of the ladder to a place in which he is recognized as one of the leading men in his line of business.

John Minton was born in New Jersey, where he passed the greater portion of his life, moving in 1877 to the Lackawanna Valley. He married in 1862 Victoria, born in 1842, in Scranton,

daughter of Thomas and Ann Nicholas, both natives of England. They were married in their native country, whence they emigrated to the United States after the birth of four children. Mr. Nicholas was one of the pioneer miners in the Wyoming Valley and one of the first in Slocum Hollow. His children, born in England and America, were ten in number, nine of whom were the following: Harriet, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Henry, Jane, Susan, Victoria, who became the wife of John Minton as mentioned above; and William. Of these John, Jane, Susan and Victoria are still living. Mr. Nicholas, the father of this large family, died in 1853, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife survived him many years, passing away in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Minton were the parents of three sons: John C., Silas J., mentioned at length hereinafter; and John H. Of these Silas J. is the only one now living. In 1892, after the death of John Minton, in Newark, New Jersey, his widow married Thomas M. Oakley, who died February 28, 1904. Mrs. Oakley died July 13, 1905.

Silas J. Minton, son of John and Victoria (Nicholas) Minton, was born October 8, 1864, in Essex county, New Jersey, and received his education partly in his native county and partly in the Lackawanna Valley, whither he was taken by his parents when thirteen years of age. Like many if not all boys in the anthracite region, his first occupation was that of picking slate. Subsequently he worked for a time in the Spencer rolling mills, and then became one of the first drivers of Fenner & Chappel Ready Pay stores. His natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits caused him to learn the carpenter's trade, which he mastered without such instruction as apprentices generally receive. In 1892 he opened a shop, and in 1899 engaged in business as a contractor, since which time he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He is the owner of one of the most desirable residences to be found in the section of the city in which he makes his home. As a citizen he possesses the cordial liking and full esteem of his neighbors. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Minton married in 1890 Lillian G., daughter of Joseph and Elida Reynolds, and two children have been born to them: Victor and Lois.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS. one of the leading florists of Scranton, also one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens, was born in

Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1871, a son of Joseph and Emma (Kearnes) Davis, grandson of James Davis, a soldier in the Mexican war, a farmer in early life, and afterward an employee in the iron works at Danville, and great-grandson of one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, who was a resident of Columbia county. Joseph Davis (father) was a native of Bloomsburg, and was there engaged as a machinist and contract miner. During the Civil war he twice enlisted in the Union army and served as a member of the cavalry. His death occurred in 1879, his wife having passed away prior to his decease. Their family consisted of five children, namely: James T., William H., John W., Hannah Cathrine, and Harriet J.

Being orphaned at the age of eight years, William H. Davis was early thrown upon his own resources. He attended the common schools, where he fitted himself for a life of future usefulness. His early days were spent in agricultural pursuits, and in 1886 he was apprenticed to J. L. Dillon, a leading florist of Bloomsburg. Here he became familiar with every department and acquired a thorough knowledge of the entire work. In 1892 he removed to Scranton and two years later formed a partnership with John W. Beagle, purchasing a florist's business, which he has since enlarged in every department, and in which success has followed his every effort. His office is situated at No. 427 Spruce street, where in a beautiful and artistic manner is displayed the product of his extensive hot-houses which are located on Washburn street and Fillmore avenue, near the Washburn street cemetery. He has thirty thousand square feet of glass, the largest greenhouses in the city of Scranton, under which he raises the most choice flowers and plants of all variety suited to this climate. His business in cut flowers is quite extensive, while his trade in potted plants has grown to phenomenal proportions. He occupies seven houses which average one hundred and fifty feet in length and twenty-eight feet in width each. Two are for roses, two for chrysanthemums and seed plants, one for carnations, one for ferns, palms, smilax and asparagus, and one for geraniums. He makes a specialty of roses. In addition to his large city trade he conducts an extensive cemetery business. He occupies in connection with his greenhouses three acres.

Mr. Davis is thoroughly conversant with his business, a business which brings us so close to the great Creator, for in these beautiful plants and

flowers we see the power and workmanship of his hands and in their cultivation we think and read his thoughts after him. In addition to the cultivation of flowers, he carries a line of shrubs and trees and does considerable business as a nurseryman; in decorative work his services are also in demand. Mr. Davis is a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism. He holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Malta, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Davis is unmarried.

HON. WILLOUGHBY W. WATSON is numbered among the foremost men of large affairs of the Lackawanna valley. Recognized as a lawyer of commanding ability, he is also actively identified with many of the leading industrial, commercial and financial enterprises of that region, and has rendered efficient service to the public in various important stations.

Mr. Watson comes of a distinguished Scotch ancestry and is of Pennsylvania parentage and birth. The family name is perpetuated in that of John Watson University of Edinburgh, one of the most famous institutions of learning in Great Britain, and which was founded by one of his ancestors, John Watson. Walter Watson, great-grandfather of Willoughby W. Watson, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, graduated in medicine and surgery from the famous university of that city, and practiced his profession there his life through, excepting during the Revolutionary period, when he served as surgeon in the British army. One of his lineal descendants is to-day the most eminent medical practitioner in Edinburgh.

Walter Watson (second) was even more distinguished than was his father, above named. He was born in New York City, while his parents were temporarily sojourning in this country. He was educated in Scotland, completing his studies in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a student for seven years, and from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. He was an excellent classical scholar and an accomplished linguist, speaking seven different languages with fluency. Soon after his graduation he came to the United States, settling in Cold Spring, New York, where he practiced his profession with much success. He came to his death by accident at the age of seventy-five years, by his bed taking fire.

Walter Watson, son of Dr. Walter Watson (second), was born in Cold Spring, Putnam



H. H. Watson

county, New York. He removed to New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he improved a farm upon which he lived for more than fifty years. He was active in community affairs, particularly such as related to education, and was called to various township offices. Like his father, his death was occasioned by an accident. He married Candace Hammond, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Col. Asa Hammond, was of an old New England family; he was a farmer and merchant, an enterprising and successful man, and derived his military title from service in the militia. He died at the age of ninety-six years.

Willoughby W. Watson, in point of birth second of the eight children of Dr. Walter and Candace (Hammond) Watson, was born October 6, 1842, in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was reared to habits of industry and upon the paternal farm. He began his school studies in his native village, and after his fifteenth year attended the Normal School at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and the Susquehanna Seminary at Binghamton, New York, supporting himself and defraying his tuition by teaching school during the winters. At the age of nineteen he entered the Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, where he completed the full course. He had already rendered efficient service as a teacher, and he was now so thoroughly equipped that his abilities found recognition in his election as superintendent of schools of Susquehanna county in June, 1866, at the age of twenty-four years. While capably discharging the duties of this position he also read law under the preceptorship of Judge Bentley and Senator Fitch, of Montrose. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, resigned the school superintendency and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1870 he became a member of the law firm of Fitch & Watson, an association which was terminated in 1874. That year marked the turning point in Mr. Watson's career, and introduced him to a field of new opportunities, in which he was destined to acquit himself with conspicuous usefulness and credit. Made the Republican candidate for the legislature from the Forty-second district (counties of Susquehanna and Wayne), he was elected by a large majority, carrying Wayne county by a plurality of twenty-one votes in face of an opposing party plurality of eight hundred. Serving in the legislative sessions of 1875-76, in both he was a member of the judiciary and other important committees. In his second year he in-

troduced seven bills, all of which have been preserved upon the statute books to the present time, one of these providing for the foreclosure of mortgages on railroads partly in Pennsylvania and partly in other states. Among other of his bills was one for re-establishing the New York and Pennsylvania boundary line; one for regulating attorneys' fees on judgments under one hundred dollars, and another for making certain offices incompatible. He was again the choice of Susquehanna county to succeed himself, but in the joint convention of the two counties the nomination went to Wayne county. In 1878 he was the choice of his county (Susquehanna) for congress, but the nomination went to Colonel Overton. While in Susquehanna county Mr. Watson served upon the Republican central committee and was a recognized leader in the county and district, and was for some time editor of the *Independent Republican*. In 1879 he formed a law partnership with A. H. McCollum, of Montrose, which continued until May 1, 1883, when Mr. Watson removed to Scranton.

Since locating in Scranton, Mr. Watson has been recognized as one of the most industrious and successful practitioners at the bar of that city and district. An indefatigable student, he keeps fully abreast with the most recent elaborations of the law, particularly with reference to industries, commerce and finance, which enter so largely into the business life of the Lackawanna valley, with its multifarious interests and their complex relationship. In his pleadings he is clear and convincing, placing his reliance upon reason and logic, before oratorical effort, and, as a result in various instances, the adjudication of his cases has been given permanent worth in the establishment of precedents. While having in his care the interests of an extensive and important clientele, including large industrial and financial corporations, Mr. Watson has taken an active part in advancing various interests entering into the commercial life of the community. He was instrumental in organizing the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, of which he was the original vice-president, a position he has occupied to the present time. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Moosic Mountain Coal Company; treasurer of the Mount Jessup Coal Company, Limited; was manager of the Florence Coal Company; treasurer and one of the managers of the Providence and Abington Turnpike and Plankroad Company, and the Northern Boulevard Company; treasurer and a director of the Whitehall Land and Improvement Company,

and the Lackawanna Land Company; and a director of the Whitehall Water Company, the Whitehall Portland Cement Company, the Dalton and Allendale Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Casualty Company. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Scranton and Country Clubs, is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with Warren Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Montrose. Of even disposition and exemplary habits, he has retained his physical vigor in remarkable degree, and is in the zenith of his mental powers. He is widely known and universally esteemed for his professional and business abilities, and his excellent personal characteristics.

Mr. Watson married, in Upper Lehigh, November 26, 1868, Miss Annie M. Kemmerer, born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Charles Kemmerer. Of this marriage were born six children, of whom two are deceased. Those living are: Walter L., was assistant superintendent of the Mid-Valley Coal Company, Wilberton, Pennsylvania. He is manager of the Lackawanna Land Company and of the Clear Springs Water Company. Albert L., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1900, is an attorney-at-law and member of the firm of Watson, Diehl & Kemmerer. Annie M., who was educated in New York City, and Candace A. The family reside at No. 504 Monroe avenue, Scranton.

HENRY BELIN, Jr., president of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, of Pennsylvania, powder manufacturers, is the representative of a family which has been connected with the industry carried on by that great corporation from its very founding, and is otherwise known as a leading factor in finance and industry in northeastern Pennsylvania.

His family is of French origin, and his great-grandfather, John Belin, was a planter in the island of San Domingo, West Indies. His son Augustus was driven out by the great uprising of 1791, and came to the United States. He was first engaged in business in Philadelphia, and later removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he resided during the remainder of his life, becoming connected with the famous Du Pont powder works. His wife was Alletta Hedrick, a Philadelphia lady of German parentage, and their children were Ann, Charles and Henry. The father died in 1843, aged seventy-three years.

Henry Belin, son of Augustus and Alletta (Hedrick) Belin, was born in Philadelphia, and educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He joined the corps of topographical engineers, with which he was connected until 1843, and during this period surveyed the Maine and Canadian boundary line, one of the notable undertakings of that day. On leaving the army he became identified with the Du Pont powder works in Wilmington, Delaware, continuing until 1865, when he located in St. Louis, where he was engaged in business for ten years. He then returned to Wilmington, where he resided until his death, in 1891. He married Isabella d'Andelot, a daughter of Henry d'Andelot, and their children were: Gratiot, Louisa, Mary, Henry, Jr., and d'Andelot. The mother died in 1863, aged fifty years.

Henry Belin, Jr., was born September 23, 1843, at West Point, New York, while the father was there stationed. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Connecticut, and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863, at the age of twenty years. He at once became identified with E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, powder manufacturers. After seven years residence in Wilmington, Delaware, he removed to Scranton, where he has now resided for thirty-five years. Shortly after his coming he identified himself with the principal financial and industrial enterprises of that day, and has continued to afford his aid to the establishment of various others in the intervening time. He is president of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, of Pennsylvania, powder manufacturers; vice-president of the Third National Bank of Scranton, a director in the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, vice-president of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, president of the Wyoming Shovel Works, vice-president of the Scranton Lace Curtain Company, director and treasurer of the Scranton Forging Company. His humanitarian disposition is attested by his continued labors in behalf of various praiseworthy institutions, and his liberality in contributing to their support. He was a leading figure in the movements which resulted in the establishment of the Pennsylvania Oral School, was one of its founders, and from the first has been a member of its board of trustees and its treasurer. His services to the Hahnemann Hospital have also been of great value, and he has long been a member of its advisory board. He is also a trustee and the treasurer of the Scranton Pub-

lie Library, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Library Commission. He is connected with the Second Presbyterian Church, and is a trustee of that body. For some years he was actively identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having served for two years in the Thirteenth Regiment, and for one year as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Sigfried. He is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club and the Bicycle Club. His personal characteristics are such as mark the highest type of citizen. He is the embodiment of inflexible principle and lofty integrity, and his sympathy and charity are freely extended upon every worthy call. He is of modest and retiring disposition, and without ambition as regards public preferment.

Mr. Belin married Miss Margaret Lamnot, a daughter of Ferdinand Lamnot, and to them have been born nine children: Mary, Isabella, died in infancy; Alice; Henry, died at the age of five years; Paul, Charles, Lamnot, Margaretta and d'Andelot.

J. ALBERT KADZ, who has borne a most useful part in the community among whom his years have been spent, is an honored representative of families which have been identified with the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania since about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Von Katz (as the name was then spelled) family was among the first settlers of Germantown. Both the Kadz and Dungan families were loyal to the colonies during the dark and dreadful period of the Revolutionary war, and played well and ably their part in bringing about the freedom and liberty which we enjoy today.

The paternal great-great-grandfather of J. Albert Kadz spelled his name Von Katz, which was changed in the course of events to the Anglicized way of the present day, Kadz. He was a native of Germany and of noble birth. He started the first paper-mill in Germantown, which is stated on good authority as being the first mill in the state of Pennsylvania. The maternal great-grandfather of J. Albert Kadz was a Mr. Dungan, a native of Ireland, and a converted Catholic priest. The Dungans settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolutionary war. They first migrated to Scotland, and from thence to America, making Germantown their place of destination.

The paternal grandfather of J. Albert Kadz was William Kadz, a native of Germantown. He

was a cooper by trade and also operated a stone quarry. His wife was Miss Christine Bowman, to whom were born three children: Silas, Mary and Paul W. The latter is paying teller in the Germantown National Bank. The maternal grandfather of J. Albert Kadz was Benjamin Dungan, a native of Germantown, who was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Minnick, a descendant of a German ancestry.

Silas Kadz, father of J. Albert Kadz, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he removed to Monroe county, same state, where he followed his trade, that of millwright. He was also a practical machinist, and these branches of industry he followed during the greater part of his life. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he served as hospital steward during the last year of the war, and was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government. His death occurred in 1900. His widow is living at the present time (1904). Their family consisted of twelve children, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Mary E. Miller, William, J. Albert, Mrs. Alice Featherman, and Charles Kadz.

J. Albert Kadz was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1867. He was reared in his native town and enjoyed the advantages of a common school education. In 1877 he moved to Scranton and applied himself to the carpenter trade, which he mastered to perfection and which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. In 1902, seeing the advantage of broadening his sphere of work, he became a contractor and has since gained considerable prominence. At the present time (1904) he has in process of construction six buildings, on which are employed twenty-five men. In 1903 he erected sixteen dwelling houses in the city, and these facts are ample evidences of the wisdom of his new enterprise. His work takes him into the various sections of the city, in all of which he is becoming well known as a master mechanic. Mr. Kadz is a member of the First Christian Science Church of Scranton, upholds by his vote the principles of the Republican party, and holds membership in the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

In November, 1889, Mr. Kadz was united in marriage to Miss Nellie W. Williams, daughter of Minor Williams, of Foster, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Bessie Irene, born 1894; Harold D., born 1897.

OTTO D. MYERS. No better type of the energetic business man and popular citizen can be found than is presented by Otto D. Myers, of Scranton. To say that Mr. Myers comes of German ancestry is equivalent to saying that he represents an element which has been a forceful one in the history of Pennsylvania almost since the period of its inception as a colony.

George Myers (father), a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States early in the nineteenth century and settled in Philadelphia. In the course of time he removed to what was then Luzerne county and made his home in South Abington township, where he purchased from the government four hundred acres of land, and a great part of this he cultivated with the help of his sturdy sons. Their crops were plentiful and commanded good prices in the markets of Carbondale, Honesdale and Wilkes-Barre, to which places they travelled in wagons drawn by oxen. He married Susanna Bond, also a native of Germany, and the following children were born to them: 1. Jacob, who married Mary Hutemaker and had nine children. 2. Adam, who married Harriet Garrison and became the father of three children. 3. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Green Griffin and had five children; after the death of her husband she married Z. Vosburg, by whom she had four children. 4. Samuel, who married Susan Ross and had three children. 5. John, mentioned at length hereinafter. 6. Peter, who died in infancy. On the death of Mr. Myers his land was divided among his children, who became good, useful and loyal citizens as their descendants are at the present day.

John Myers, son of George and Susanna (Bond) Myers, was born June 16, 1823, and became the owner of one hundred acres of the original tract of land purchased by his father. He was a practical and successful farmer. He upheld by his vote and influence the principles of the Republican party, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He married Judith M. Ross, who was born January 23, 1826, and was the sister of Susan Ross, mentioned above as the wife of Samuel Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the parents of the following children: 1. George W., born March 7, 1847, a contractor, married Abi Slocum, and has two children. 2. Orpha, born December 18, 1849, deceased. 3. Susan A., born July 15, 1851, is the wife of John Kealor, and has one son John D. 4. Eugene A., born March 7, 1854, a farmer, married Clara Fish, and has one child. 5. Otto D., mentioned

at length hereinafter. 6. Oscar J., born June 4, 1859, deceased. 7. Benjamin S., born April 12, 1861, married Mary Leonard and has two children. 8. Leonard E., born February 3, 1863, deceased. 9. Carrie B., born April 30, 1868, died at two years of age. Mr. Myers, the father of the family, died November 10, 1888, and his widow passed away September 25, 1900. They were respected and loved by all who knew them.

Otto D. Myers, fifth child of John and Judith M. (Ross) Myers, was born March 20, 1856, and received his education in his native township. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and he was subsequently employed by the D. & H. Company, in whose service he remained for eighteen years as conductor between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale. In 1878 he received an injury to his leg by which he was for a time disabled, but after recovering resumed his work with the company. In 1893 he went to California, where he was employed for one year by the Southern Pacific Railroad. During this time he met with another accident by which he lost two fingers of his left hand. After his return to the Lackawanna Valley he was engaged for five years in the grocery business. Mr. Myers has always taken an active part in public affairs, and is a trusted and popular citizen. In 1889 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as alderman of the second ward, and in 1900 was elected to the same office for five years. He is president of the Aldermen's Association and is a member of the I. O. O. F., wearing a veteran jewel, a mark of distinction conferred on every member who has been for twenty-five consecutive years connected with the lodge. He belongs to the Encampment and is past grand patriarch. He is past councilor of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a charter member of the I. O. R. M.

Mr. Myers married, March 20, 1879, Ida, daughter of Celinda A. Vail. This union was dissolved in 1886 by the death of Mrs. Myers, and in 1889 Mr. Myers married Lelia L. Vail, a sister of his first wife. There were no children by either marriage.

CHARLES SUMNER WOOLWORTH, prominently identified with leading business interests in the city of Scranton, and widely known throughout the country for his connection with the Woolworth Five- and Ten-Cent Stores, an innovation with which he was connected from the beginning, is descended from a notable ancestry dated back to the early colonial period of New England. Members of the family were



C. S. Woolworth

staunch and loyal patriots during the Revolutionary period, and in the Civil war furnished numerous gallant soldiers, who proved worthy sons of the sires who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Later generations have been conspicuous for sterling worth and great ability in the establishment and conduct of large financial and other extensive business interests.

(I) The progenitor of the family in America was Richard Woolworth, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1678, having taken the oath of allegiance at Ipswich, being then thirty years of age. On Christmas Eve following his arrival he married Hannah Huggins, the record of the marriage giving his name in the form of Woolery, while other records of Newbury use the present orthography, Woolworth. It is supposed that this Richard Woolworth was a son of that Richard Wooley, born in 1600, who was among the eighty-four passengers of the ship "Plain Joan," which landed in Virginia May 15, 1635. Richard Woolworth, him of Newbury, was one among a hundred persons who received a land grant in Southold, Massachusetts (now Suffield, Connecticut), his land adjoining a tract set off to John Huggins, his brother-in-law. He took up his residence thereon, and died there December 20, 1696, surviving his wife, who died October 19, 1691. Of their children three daughters died in childhood, and a son and daughter survived; the latter, Hannah, born in 1681, was fifteen years old when her father died, and was allowed to administer upon the estate. She married John Gleason in 1704.

(II) Richard, only son of Richard and Hannah (Huggins) Woolworth, was born in Suffield, December 6, 1687. On September 15, 1714, he married Elizabeth Hall, of Taunton, Massachusetts, whose name is first on the records of the Congregational Church of Suffield, which she joined by letter June 1, 1716. Eight children were born to them.

(III) Timothy, third son and fifth child of Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Hall) Woolworth, was born May 17, 1722, in Suffield, where he married, June 3, 1747, Mercy Olds, born April 30, 1724, baptized the year of her marriage. Ten children were born to them, of whom three died in infancy, the survivors all being sons.

(IV) Phineas, sixth son of Timothy (3) and Mercy (Olds) Woolworth, was born in Suffield, October 31, 1754. He, with four brothers, bore a part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and rendered other military service. He was one of twenty-three men of the alarm

party under command of Capt. Nathaniel Hayden, and enlisted May 13 in the Tenth Company, and was discharged December 17, 1775. In 1781 he married Mercy, born October 10, 1758, daughter of Capt. Simeon and Grace (Phelps) Sheldon, of Suffield, who was admitted to the First Baptist Church of Suffield on confession of faith on the first Sabbath of September, 1802. She was a granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Hinsdale) Sheldon, Thomas being a son of Isaac, the first Sheldon in New England. Family tradition says Phineas and Mercy Woolworth left Granville, Massachusetts, early in 1806, traveling with oxen and sleds and leading a cow. They settled in Denmark, New York, and later removed to Pinckney, where the husband died in 1819. His wife died in Lisbon, New York, in 1831, and her remains were brought to Pinckney and interred beside those of her husband. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters.

(V) Jasper, fourth son of Phineas (4) and Mercy (Sheldon) Woolworth, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 8, 1789. He was about seventeen when his parents removed to northern New York, and he aided in clearing up the homestead farm. He farmed in Pinckney until 1836, when he removed to Watertown, where he resided some years, finally purchasing a large farm. March 1, 1859, he removed to North Adams. He died at Pierrepont Manor, New York, October 8, 1873, well advanced in his eighty-fifth year, having survived his wife, who died there on January 6, 1871, in her seventy-fifth year, and their remains rest together. She was Elizabeth G. Buell, born in 1796, in Hebron, Connecticut, a daughter of Aaron and Beulah (Dorchester) Buell, and a granddaughter of John Hubbell Buell. Her marriage took place in 1816. Jasper and Elizabeth Woolworth were the parents of seven children, of whom the third daughter, Emily, died when a year old. Those who came to maturity were: Horace, died in Rodman, unmarried, aged thirty-six years; John H., to be further referred to hereinafter; Louisa, who resides near Mannsville, New York, widow of Edwin Andrews; Mary E. and George, twins, and Adelia.

(VI) John Hubbell, second child of Jasper (5) and Elizabeth (Buell) Woolworth, was born in Pinckney, New York, August 16, 1821. He became a prosperous farmer near Great Bend, Jefferson county, New York, where he now lives retired, in his eighty-fifth year. He is a highly respected citizen, taking an especial interest in

educational affairs, and for many years rendered efficient service as a school trustee. He is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics. He was an earnest anti-slavery man, and aided in the organization of the Republican party in 1856, and has been one of its most faithful adherents from that time. January 14, 1851, he married Fanny McBrier, born at Pillar Point, Jefferson county, New York, April 15, 1829, died February 15, 1878. To them were born two sons, Frank W. and Charles Sumner Woolworth.

(VII) Charles Sumner, second son of John Hubbell (6) and Fanny (McBrier) Woolworth, was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, August 1, 1856, and was reared upon the parental farm at Great Bend, upon which he remained until he was twenty-two years old, and until he was nineteen attending the district schools. With a splendidly developed physique and a good practical education, he left home to become a salesman in the dry goods store of Moore & Smith, in Watertown. He displayed a marked aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and after a year became associated with his brother, Frank W. Woolworth, who had just successfully inaugurated the five- and ten-cent business. He opened a store at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for his brother, removing it eight months later to York, where he remained three months, these removals being in accordance with the policy at the time, which was based upon the conviction that such a business could only be carried on in an itinerant fashion. After a short sojourn in Lancaster, Charles Sumner located in Scranton to manage a store for his brother, and which he conducted with such success as to fully demonstrate its stability. After a few months he became a partner in the enterprise, and a year later entered upon the sole ownership. How well he developed the business is evidenced by the fact that at the outset his stock did not exceed six hundred dollars in value, while he now occupies one of the choicest and largest double stores in the city, running through an entire city block, and during this intervening time he has also established nine other stores of the same character, six in the state of New York and three in Maine. His activities have also been extended to other large commercial and financial concerns, among them the United States Lumber Company, with a capital of six million dollars, operating mills in Pennsylvania and Mississippi, and in which he is a director. He is loyally attached to the city of his residence, and renders efficient aid

in the promotion of its various interests, moral and educational, as well as material. He is vice-president of the Groat Knitting Company of Scranton, and a director in the Traders' National Bank and the People's Bank of the same place. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberally contributes to its support and to all benevolent causes which appeal to him. In politics he is an earnest supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He holds membership in the Scranton Club, and the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. To the decision of character which marks the thoroughly equipped man of large business affairs he unites those traits of genial companionability which give him a congenial footing with men of culture and refined tastes.

Mr. Woolworth married, June 2, 1886, Miss Anna E. Ryals, who was born in Utica, New York, a daughter of Isaac G. and Mary A. (Davies) Ryals; her father, a native of England, resides in Utica, and her mother, who was born in New York, is deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth: Ethel Mae, Fred Everett and Richard Wesley. The family occupy a beautiful residence in Scranton, and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of its best people.

MELVIN I. CORBETT, deceased, was recognized as one in whose personality were happily combined business abilities of a high order, habits of industry, a strict adherence to the loftiest ideals of integrity, and a geniality which endeared him to all about him. His versatility of talent won for him a unique distinction, in that, while he never adopted the law as his exclusive profession, his business brought him so constantly into contact with the members of the bar, in the court room as well as outside, that he was admitted to the Lackawanna Bar Association. In that body none took a deeper or more constant interest, or contributed in larger degree to its welfare and to fraternity of feeling among its members. He took an active and intelligent interest in the organization; development and maintenance of the Law and Library Association, and contributed greatly to the success of the social meetings of the body.

Mr. Corbett was born in Corbettville, near Conkling, New York, December 1, 1848. The prominence of the Corbett family is indicated in the fact that from it the village derived its name. Mr. Corbett's parents were Ira and Juliet E. (Bowes) Corbett; the father is deceased and



John Silksman

the mother is yet living, making her residence on the family homestead at Corbettsville. Their children, other than Melvin I. Corbett, were: Marshall, a broker of New York City; William, a merchant in West Virginia, and four married sisters—Ellen, Anna, Mary and Addie.

Mr. Corbett received a liberal education in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he located in Scranton, which was destined to witness the development of his powers and become the scene of his useful activities. He entered the employ of the Delaware and Western Railway Company in the capacity of confidential clerk for W. H. Storrs, general manager of the coal department, and conducted himself with such industry and fidelity that he was repeatedly advanced to larger and more responsible duties. Meantime his studious disposition had led him to the study not only of these subjects which were immediately connected with his avocation, but also to that of the law, and after passing a creditable examination he was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county. Shortly afterward he was made attorney for the coal department with which he had been so long connected in clerical and other capacities, and at once demonstrated his fitness for the important place to which he was called. Nor were the duties thus devolved upon him such as a tyro might perform. They were of the most arduous nature, requiring incessant care, entire accuracy, and a thorough knowledge of real estate and corporation law, involving the preparation and execution of all the deeds, leases and other legal instruments connected with the coal lands of the great Lackawanna Railway Company's coal system, their custodianship, and a voluminous correspondence in connection with all transactions in his department. His close attention to all these details won for him the continued esteem and confidence of the company; at the same time these business relations brought him into constant association with the most prominent men of affairs in Lackawanna and adjoining counties, and with whom his relations were always intimate and agreeable. His excellent personal qualities made him a treasured companion in all the social circles with which he was identified. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the First Presbyterian Church, as is his wife.

Mr. Corbett married Miss Catherine T. Chittenden, daughter of Dr. W. A. Chittenden, of Scranton, who survives her honored husband, and with her one child, a son twelve years of age.

Mr. Corbett died August 9, 1898. For some

months previous he had been in ill health, but remained at his post until less than two months before his demise. Failing of improvement, in July he went to the sea-shore, hoping for benefit, but returned yet farther debilitated, and he continued to decline until he was obliged to take to his bed about a week before came the said end. His death came as a surprise and a shock to the many friends who were not immediately at his side, and who, knowing of his illness, were not prepared to believe that it was of a fatal character. The funeral took place from the family residence on Washington avenue, and interment was made in Dunmore cemetery. The services were attended by a large representative gathering of deeply affected friends, including the members of the Lackawanna Bar Association, and the greater number of the officials of the company which the lamented deceased had served with such conspicuous ability and integrity for so many years. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. James McLeod, D. D., who pronounced a touching eulogy upon the character of the deceased, and gave voice to the deep sympathy for the bereaved family which was experienced by the entire community. At a meeting of the Lackawanna Bar Association, called for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of that body, feeling remarks were made by Judge Archibald and Mr. Torrey. Resolutions expressive of the same sentiments were adopted, these rehearsing sincere regret at the untimely demise of a friend and brother who, by his genial spirit, fidelity and industry, had made himself beloved and respected by all who knew him, who had well lived his life, passing away with the peacefulness and resignation of the Christian who approaches his grave without fear or doubt, and leaving to his family the priceless legacy of an honored and untarnished name.

JOHN SILKMAN. One of the best-known men in Luzerne county is John Silkman, who for sixty-two years has been a continuous resident of Scranton. Mr. Silkman belongs to a family which was founded in this country by John Silkman, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1776 and took an active part on the side of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Westchester county, New York, and his son, also John Silkman, married Hannah Hobby. Their children were: Jacob, mentioned at length hereinafter; John, Daniel, Joseph and Hannah.

Jacob Silkman, son of John and Hannah

(Hobby) Silkman, was born in New York state, and in 1839 moved to what is now known as the "Notch." There he purchased one hundred and forty-six acres of land for which he paid seven hundred and fifty dollars. In 1849 he sold it for eight thousand five hundred dollars, and then moved to Providence and took up his abode on Main avenue. He married Elizabeth Sutherland, a native of the lake country in New York state, and the following children were born to them: Myron, David, mentioned at length hereinafter; Aaron, Sarah A., Daniel, Elmira and Joseph. Of these Elmira is the sole survivor. These children were all born in New York state, the sons following the carpenter's trade.

David Silkman, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Silkman, was born in 1816. Like the rest of his father's sons he was a carpenter and a good mechanic. He married Laura Hoyt, a native of Westchester county, and they were the parents of four children: John, mentioned at length hereinafter; James, Elizabeth, and Mead. Mr. Silkman, the father of the family, died in 1891, and his wife expired in 1847. Both were good and worthy members of society.

John Silkman, son of David and Laura (Hoyt) Silkman, was born December 5, 1829, in Westchester county, New York and in 1842 accompanied his grandfather, Jacob Silkman, to the Lackawanna Valley, the other members of his father's family remaining in New York state. There were then but four houses in Providence, five in Hyde Park and six in Slocum Hollow (Scranton). Mr. Silkman learned the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his uncle, Aaron Silkman, serving six years, and is now a prosperous mechanic, capable of doing all kinds of work pertaining to his trade. In the course of time he became a contractor and builder, his work extending all through the Lackawanna Valley. He is one of the most efficient and careful men in his line of business and his services are in great demand. He enjoys the distinction of having erected in 1849 the first house ever built on Market street. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which at one time he held the office of steward.

Mr. Silkman married in 1849, Sarah Shaver, of Wyoming, and they were the parents of one son; Joseph, born in 1851, a carpenter by trade; he married Sarah Bloom, and their children are: George, and Anna, wife of Daniel Keeler, a bookkeeper, and they are the parents of one child, Francis. Mrs. Sarah (Shaver) Silkman died in June, 1900, deeply lamented not only by her im-

mediate family, but by a large circle of relatives and friends to whom she was endeared by her many virtues.

FREDERICK W. BERGE. In the city of Scranton few men are better known or more cordially liked than Frederick W. Berge, a son of William and Catherine (Schick) Berge, both natives of Germany, who had children: John, deceased; Christopher, deceased; Frederick W., mentioned hereafter; Odelia, deceased; and Margaret. Of these, John, Odelia and Frederick W. came to the United States, Frederick W., being the only one of the emigrants now living. Mr. and Mrs. Berge, the parents, died in their native land.

Frederick W. Berge, son of William and Catherine (Schick) Berge, was born March 19, 1838, in Germany, where he received his education and learned the shoemaker's trade. He set sail from his native country to seek his fortune in the New World, June 12, 1855, and settled first in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and the following year moved to Scranton, where he has resided ever since. For about twenty years he worked at his trade, and for fifteen years was the successful proprietor of the Kizer Valley Hotel. In 1884 he moved to his present residence in Frink street, where he owns four lots and several buildings. Mr. Berge belongs to the number of those foreign-born citizens who have taken up arms for the preservation of the Union. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for ninety days. At the close of his term of service he was honorably discharged, and re-enlisted as a musician in Company M, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for three years. After serving his time and receiving an honorable discharge he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, serving as musician to the close of the war, when he was once more honorably discharged. During his military career he ever rejoiced to call his regiment into action and was always eager in the performance of duty except when compelled by stress of orders to sound a retreat. As a citizen he has proved himself no less public-spirited than as a soldier, and his neighbors have not failed to testify to their appreciation of the fact. For six years he was poor director, and for eight years county assessor, in which office he is now serving his second term. For the last seven years he has acceptably filled the position of tax collector. He is a member of Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic of



Char Schlager.

Scranton, and in politics is independent.

Mr. Berge married, October 6, 1805. Catherine Langen, a native of Ireland, and of their eight children the following are now living: Frederick, William H., a practicing physician of Avoca; John; Agnes, wife of a Mr. Andrews; Josephine, and Anastasia. The deceased children are: George Joseph, died at the age of about two years; Mary A., died at the age of about six years and ten months.

CHARLES SCHLAGER, a leading figure in the business circles of the city of Scranton, has long been recognized as among the foremost in promoting its development, through real estate and building operations, and has been also actively identified with various industrial and financial interests. While not a native of Scranton, nearly his whole life has been spent there, and it has been the scene of his active career.

His father, John Schlager, was a native of Germany, born in Wiltstedt, near Strasburg, May 25, 1812, and came to America about 1840, while yet a single man. After a brief residence in the Catskills region and at Rondout, New York, he moved to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, at the time of the construction of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad line. In 1854 he moved to Scranton and engaged in the grocery business on Pennsylvania avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets, being one of the first to locate in that section of the city. He later removed to a farm at Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four or five years, and then returned to Scranton and engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted for many years. He was one of the most zealous members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in moving the "little red church" owned by the English Methodists from the present site of Clark and Snover's tobacco factory to the corner of Adams avenue and Mulberry street. At that time this section was farm land. Mr. Schlager was a very earnest and active member of the church, and served as trustee to the time of his death. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and his home was ever open to both resident and visiting clergymen. He died in March, 1892, much lamented. His wife, Mary Ferber, was a daughter of Jacob Ferber, and was also a zealous church worker, of happy disposition and charitable. John and Mary (Ferber) Schlager were the parents of eleven children, of whom five are living: Charles, Sophia C., Alfred, Elizabeth S. and Harriet S. Schlager.

Charles Schlager, eldest child of John and Mary (Ferber) Schlager, born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1849, was five years of age when his parents came to Scranton. There he acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age set out upon a life of self-support, beginning as a newsboy for Mr. Norton. He later entered the employ of his uncle, Charles Schlager, who conducted a large bakery and cracker manufactory, as a salesman, and during the three years of his employment there frequently acted as general manager of the large plant. He subsequently spent a short time on his father's farm in Susquehanna county, but was induced by his uncle to return to Scranton and accept a position as general distributor of the products of his large manufacturing establishment in Scranton and the Dunmore and Hyde Park districts. This position he filled for two years, and in 1870 became a clerk and general manager of a retail grocery store on Penn avenue. Six months later he induced his father to purchase the store, in whose interest he conducted it until 1874, when the two became partners. Later the son purchased the interest of his father and conducted the business until 1880. In the latter year he engaged in the wholesale produce and commission business on Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, and three years later took a brother and two brothers-in-law into partnership. Becoming interested in the development of real estate he relinquished his commission business and turned his entire attention to real estate and building operations, erecting a considerable number of handsome residential and business edifices, including the Dime Bank building. He soon became the prime leader in the development of Scranton real estate, and organized the Traders' Real Estate Company (of which he is the principal owner), and which has greatly improved the real estate of outlying districts. Mr. Schlager is likewise interested in a number of other business enterprises; he is president of the Clear Springs Coal Company, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, one of the large coal operators of that region; is interested in the United States Lumber Company, which owns and controls immense timber and other valuable interests in Mississippi; and is president of the Dr. D. B. Hand Condensed Milk Company, another large business concern. He is a director of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, of the Citizens' Bank of Oliphant, and of the National Bank of Peckville. He was one of the active promoters of the Allegheny Company, which purchased one hundred thousand acres of timber land in North

Carolina, and he recently negotiated the sale of its property for the sum of \$300,000, in which a number of Scranton's citizens were interested. Mr. Schlager is a stockholder in the Chicago Tunnel Company, the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, the Piney Creek Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia, and the Knickerbocker Coal Company; is president of and a large stockholder in the Escanaba Water Company, of Escanaba, Michigan, and has a number of other valuable business and financial interests. While he is thus largely concerned with distant properties, his principal interest centers in the city of Scranton, where he is known as a leader in all important movements looking to the larger growth and prosperity of the city. He married Tillie S. Patterson, daughter of P. P. Patterson, of Waymart, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three daughters: Mabelle, wife of Charles Ezra Scott, who is engaged in the steam heating business at Scranton; Louisa and Jeannette Patterson Schlager, who reside at home on Clay avenue, in one of the handsomest residences in Scranton. Mrs. Schlager died June 2, 1905.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS is a fine type of that Welsh character which has contributed in such large degree to the development of the natural resources of Pennsylvania and to the extension of its splendid industrial enterprises. While thus acting as a prime factor in the accomplishment of great results which have largely advantaged the entire community, he has also accumulated large personal interests as the reward of his own intelligent and industrious effort, preserving throughout his entire career a spotless character. Mr. Davis comes of an old Welsh family distinguished for active and clean life and unusual longevity. His paternal grandfather, David Davis, who was a resident of Slontrusint, Wales, lived to the age of seventy-nine years, and was the father of a son Thomas, who is still living in Troyerfal, Wales, at the age of ninety-three years, and two other sons, including the father of William T. Davis, are also living, aged more than four score years.

William T. Davis was born in 1849, in Wales, where he received a good practical education, and was early habituated to a life of persevering industry. In 1868, when nineteen years of age, he emigrated alone to the United States, locating in Thomaston, Ohio, near the city of Akron, where he took employment as a common laborer in a bituminous coal mine. In the fol-

lowing year he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where the hard coal fields afforded him employment which was more congenial, on account of the mining operations being conducted more after the fashion to which he had been accustomed in his native land. In 1871 he forsook this work to take the place of driver of a delivery wagon, and this led him (in 1877) to engage in a general mercantile business as a member of the firm of Carson & Davis, his partner being his brother-in-law, George B. Carson, the business having been founded by Mr. Carson in 1870, on Washburn street. Later the firm erected a double store building, the enlargement having become necessary by reason of a constantly expanding business, which has been continued to the present time.

Mr. Davis also soon became actively identified with various other commercial and industrial interests. He became a member of the Carson Coal Company, which in 1893 built a washery at Audenried, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. After having worked this out, the partners, under the name of the Bowen Coal Company, built a washery at Winooski, which they operated for five years and until its further working had become unprofitable. During this time Mr. Davis became interested in coal lands in Schuylkill county, which are yet among his holdings. He at the same time engaged extensively in real estate operations in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and in both has erected a large number of buildings for business and residential purposes. He is officially connected with the West Side Bank of Scranton and the Schuylkill County Coal Royalty Company, in both of which he is president and director; and the Thuron Coal Land Company, of which he is a director and treasurer. He is recognized as a most capable man of business; energetic and enterprising, yet farseeing and judicious; his judgment is particularly relied upon with reference to real estate values; and he is without a superior in his knowledge of mineral lands. His personal qualities are such as have drawn to him a host of friends who hold him in high regard for his ability, integrity and congeniality. In his early life in Scranton he was a member of the local Zouave company, connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Davis married Margaret Carson, a daughter of Thomas Carson, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Of this marriage were born two children: Catherine, married Alexan-



John Paul

der G. Bender, a merchant of Scranton, and their children are: Margaret, Helen and Harriet; and Jane, married Edward R. Hughes, who is a teacher of mathematics in the Scranton high school, and they are the parents of one child, William T. Hughes.

DOMINICK J. MORAN is among the popular men of Scranton. He is a son of Michael J. Moran, who was born in Ireland, and was an early and worthy settler in the Lackawanna Valley. He was a miner by occupation. His wife was Bridget McDonough, also a native of Ireland, and of the eleven children born to them five are now living: Dominick J., mentioned hereafter; Robert, Alice, wife of John Joseph; Della, wife of Robert J. Byron; and Nora. Mr. Moran, the father, died in 1889, and his widow is still living.

Dominick J. Moran, son of Michael J. and Bridget (McDonough) Moran, was born April 28, 1877, in Scranton, and received his education in the schools of his native city. At the early age of seven he began to work in the mines, and for nine years filled various positions connected with the production of coal. During the following nine years he was engaged in the rectifying of spirituous liquors, and in 1901 entered the hotel business. He is now the proprietor of the French Roof Hotel which he owns in partnership with J. M. Haley, and also of the Central Hotel in Luzerne street. His unquestioned success as a host is due in part to his administrative ability and in part to his genial manners and obliging disposition. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. and Y. M. I. C. fraternal societies.

Mr. Moran married, November 1, 1900, Catherine Healey. Their home is the central point of attraction for a large circle of warm and devoted friends and is the abode of the most genial hospitality, the traits of character which render Mr. Moran so popular with the public being only the reflection of qualities by which his domestic life is pervaded and animated.

LOUIS CONRAD. One of Scranton's progressive and public-spirited citizens is Louis Conrad. He is a son of Andrew Conrad, who was born in 1829 in Germany, came to the United States and settled in Pottsville, where for many years he has been a teacher of music. He married Catharine Miller, who was born in 1831 in Germany, and their children are: Matilda, who became the wife of L. A. Raush, of Philadelphia; William, who lives in Scranton; Louis, men-

tioned at length hereafter; Charles, who is a resident of Scranton; Edward; Emma, who is the wife of Theodore Hamberger, of Baltimore, Maryland; Josephine, who is married to Dr. L. Wehlau, of Scranton; Louise, who was the first wife of Dr. Wehlau; and Otto R.

Louis Conrad, son of Andrew and Catharine (Miller) Conrad, was born November 5, 1861, in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. In 1866 the family moved to Scranton, where he was educated in the public schools. He began his business career as a clerk in the store of Moses Brown, and after a time opened a furnishing store where he has ever since conducted a very extensive trade. Mr. Conrad is connected with several enterprises of a progressive tendency, among which is the Correspondence Institute of America at Scranton. He was one of the organizers of Rocky Glen Park, and is a member of the board of trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of Elks and the Liederkrantz Singing Society.

Mr. Conrad married, October 26, 1886, Elizabeth Morton, and they are the parents of two children: Paul, born in 1893; and Louise, born in 1898. Mrs. Conrad is a daughter of Thomas Morton, who came from England about 1868, and followed the calling of a bellhanger. His wife was Elizabeth Steel, and their family consisted of the following children: Margaret, who is the widow of Roland Davis, of Scranton; William, who lives in Scranton; Emma, who is the wife of Edward Anderson; Anna, who is married to Thomas Jones; Florence, a resident of Scranton; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Louis Conrad, as mentioned above; Thomas, who is a resident of Scranton; and Edith, who is the wife of D. A. Hall.

FRANCIS SCHEINFELTER PAULI, deceased, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Scranton, possessed a most notable and honorable lineage. He was of the tenth generation of a line that reached back to the great leaders of the church in the period of the Reformation, and among his ancestors was a long succession of ministers of the Reformed Church. Through his mother's family he was related to another ancient family, that of Van der Sloats, a celebrated professional family of Virginia.

The Pauli family originated in the famous city of Leipsic, in Saxon Germany. There Adrian Pauli was pastor of Peter's Church, and died in 1611. George, his second son, studied in the Reformed Gymnasium at Dantzig, then at Heid-

elberg University, and became professor of ethics in the first named of these institutions, and the successor of Fabricius as preacher in Trinity Church. After the death of Fabricius, in 1631, a Lutheran was called to the rectorship of the Gymnasium, with whom he had often to combat in polemics for the Reformed faith. He died in 1650. Reinhold, younger son of Adrian Pauli, was a student at the Bremen Gymnasium under Professor Martinus. He then studied three years at Groentengen and also at the University of Leyden, under the celebrated Professor Coccius. In 1663 he went to Heidelberg University, where he received the degree of doctor, and was called to the Gymnasium in Berzstein as professor of theology. He married into the family of the celebrated Reformed minister at Heidelberg. Tossamus (or Toussaint), whose ancestor Peter had been the friend of Calvin and the reformer of Monpelzard. He then went to Marburg University, where he became professor extraordinary, and in 1674 regular professor. His daughter married Professor Lewis Christian Meig, of Heidelberg, the other daughter marrying Professor J. H. Hottinger.

Herman Rheinhold Pauli, the son of the latter named, was born the year of his father's death, 1682. He studied at Marburg and Bremen. When hardly twenty years of age he became court preacher, or chaplain, to the widow of Count Adolph, of Nassau-Dilleinberg. In 1705 he went to Brunswick as the first pastor of the Reformed congregation there. He married Elizabeth Meig, and later (in 1709) a daughter of the Bremen professor, Yungst. In 1723 he was called to Frankenthal, in the Palatinate, where his mother had been born. He was then called to the Halle, to the cathedral built by the colonists from the Palatinate. On January 20, 1728, he was named by the King of Prussia as the second minister there, as a pious and learned man, "of great gifts of preaching." (At Frankenthal he had published, in 1726, a collection of his sermons, "Die Pfälzische Erstling," also an edition of the Heidelberg Catechism, and a translation of Placette's book on "The Death of the Righteous," and these works had spread his fame abroad). On May 23, 1728, he was installed at Halle. He also became the first professor of theology in the Academic Gymnasium, which had been established in 1709. When the consistorial scharden died, in 1734, he was made the head minister of the cathedral at Halle, and therefore resigned the professorship of theology. In 1736 he was appointed an inspector of the Reformed churches and schools at Halle, Wettin, Calve and

Aken. A letter which King Frederick William of Prussia wrote to show his high regard for him was dated November 28, 1727, and subsequently followed with thirteen other letters in all. He also published twelve doctrinal lectures to the students after the style of Professor Frank, of the Halle Orphans' Homes. They were full of earnest faith, and deep learning. In 1740 he published an edition of the Heidelberg Catechism. In 1745 he presented the congregation with a hymn book he had compiled, and which contained a hymn of eight stanzas written by himself, "Lobe, lobe meine Herr Zebaoth." The old Dessauer, Count Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, who commanded the regiment of the old Anhalt at Halle, wrote him a letter dated December 15, 1737. He was a biblical preacher and theologian of the type of Coccius, whom he praised to his students as one of the greatest theologians. He was a mild adherent of pietism, yet in all he was most poetical. Great men like the famous geographer Burching and the political writer John Jacob Moser, were especially attracted by his sermons. The King made earnest endeavor to have him be court preacher at the palace in Berlin, but he declined. His sermons were published. He died February 5, 1750. His oldest son, Ernest L., became court preacher at Brensberg. The youngest son, George Jacob, became his successor at the cathedral at Halle.

Philip Rheinhold was born at Magdeburg, and was educated at the Gymnasium at Berlin and the University of Halle. He traveled through Europe, with a wealthy uncle, and then came to America in 1783 as a teacher in the Academy at Philadelphia, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. He preached in Reading, and married Miss Musch, of Easton.

Johannes Pauli was born in Magdeburg, Germany, came to America a young man, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a college professor. He was a classical scholar and a fine linguist, and was a preacher in the German Reformed Church. During the war of 1812-14 he went to the front in defense of American interests. His later years were passed in Reading, where he died.

Lewis J. Pauli, son of Johannes Pauli, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania. He was for some years a merchant in his native place. In the early days of coal development he sold his business and located on the present site of Pottsville, he and others being the owners of that tract. He was there engaged in coal mining for a time, then removing to Philadelphia, and thence to Easton, where he died at the age of sixty-four.



E. Merrifield

years, surviving his wife, who died in Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Sarah Scheinfelter, and she was born in Reading. At the time of her marriage she received quite a fortune from her father, who had become wealthy through the manufacture of a copper guard. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and her four children were reared in the German Reformed Church.

Francis Scheinfelter Pauli, son of Lewis J. and Sarah (Scheinfelter) Pauli, was born in Reading, March 28, 1823. His childhood days were passed in the place of his birth, and in Pottsville and Philadelphia, where he was educated in private schools. About 1843 he engaged in a mercantile business near Pottsville, which he relinquished after a few years, going to Philadelphia, and then to New York City, where he was for a year in the employ of Alexander T. Stewart. In 1857 he took up his residence in Scranton, where he opened a store on Lackawanna avenue. Later he built the block at Nos. 225 and 227, on the same street, where he conducted business until 1881, pursuing a most successful career. Since that time he occupied himself with caring for his property interests, and with such sagacity that he materially increased his fortune, and came to be known as a moderately wealthy man. His family residence, at No. 1554 Sander-son avenue, was one of the first buildings erected in Green Ridge.

As has appeared in the foregoing ancestral narrative, Mr. Pauli "was heir to a quiet, reserved, pious life, which made him a faithful believer all his life, and a trusting Christian in his death." In his religious belief he was brought up in the German Reformed Church, and continued steadfast in that faith. Because of the non-existence of a church of his denomination in Scranton, when he first came to the city, he connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Rev. D. Hickok, about 1857. He remained therewith until the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church was projected, in the vicinity of the family residence. It was largely through his generous aid that this church was established and its edifice erected, and he remained one of its most useful and exemplary members through the remainder of his life. In addition, he lent continual encouragement and substantial aid to the church of his boyhood, and Calvary Reformed Church holds a grateful remembrance of him and his pious deeds. He aided various worthy objects and individuals, dispensing his benefactions with the unassuming modesty which was one of his principal charac-

teristics. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but when the Civil war broke out, he identified himself with the Republican party under Abraham Lincoln, and was ever afterward an earnest advocate of its principles and policies. He cared nothing for political preferment, was never a candidate for official position, but was always a model citizen, faithfully discharging his duties as a member of the community, and ever setting the example of an ideal christian gentleman. While in Easton he became a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, but relinquished his connection with the order on his removal to Scranton. He was a Mason, affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 291, of Scranton. In all his business relations he was known for his unimpeachable integrity. His personal qualities were admirable, and he was held in high regard by a large circle of closely attached friends, among them the many Paulis and Van der Sloots of southern Pennsylvania. A cousin was that splendid soldier and admirable gentleman (well known to the writer of this narrative in Civil war days), Colonel Joseph Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, and an uncle, Louis Audenried, the celebrated coal operator of Philadelphia.

The death of Mr. Pauli occurred April 20, 1899. He had been ill but a few days, and there seemed no occasion for alarm. But the physical was worn out, and succumbed to the exhaustion consequent upon a long life of ceaseless activity. His end was peaceful, as that of one who, "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." Mr. Pauli married Miss Martha Young, of Easton, who survives him, and with her an only child, Miss Margaret F. Pauli.

EDWARD MERRIFIELD, of Scranton, a lawyer of great ability, and a man of broad public spirit and discernment, and who was conspicuously instrumental in procuring the creation of the county of Lackawanna, comes from a family which has been identified with the valley from its early settlement. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Merrifield, was a native of England, born in 1703, who on coming to America settled in Rhode Island. William, only son of the immigrant, was born in Rhode Island, 1752, and was brought by his father to Dutchess county, New York, and lived in that and the adjoining county of Columbia until his death, in 1836; he was a school teacher by occupation. Robert, son of William, was born in Columbia county, in 1778, and in 1819 removed with his

family to Pennsylvania, settling the then township of Providence, subsequently Hyde Park, and established his home, where he resided until his death, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-seven years.

Hon. William Merrifield, son of Robert Merrifield, came to be one of the foremost men of his day. He was born in Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York, April 22, 1806, and was thirteen years old when his father came to Pennsylvania. He assisted in felling the mighty trees and making the home farm. His education was limited to such as was afforded by the poorly equipped schools of that time, yet he made such excellent use of his small opportunities that he became qualified to teach, and for five winters was engaged in that occupation. While teaching in Wyoming he married Almira Swetland, a sister of William Swetland, and soon afterward engaged in a mercantile business in Centre Moreland, Luzerne county. After a year he located in Hyde Park, where he was appointed postmaster, holding the office about ten years; it is to be noted that the office was established through his effort while he was teaching there two years before, and he had served as the first postmaster. During his residence in Hyde Park the second time, he erected a store building and successfully carried on business until 1864. He had early foreseen the advantages of the region as a mining and industrial centre, and in 1837 had become joint owner in the principal portion of territory now occupied by the central part of the city of Scranton. Through correspondence and other means he had attracted the attention of capitalists and in 1840 the tract was disposed of to Colonel George W. Scranton and others, by whose energy and perseverance the foundations of the present stirring city were substantially laid. In the period of its development Mr. Merrifield was a principal factor. He gave the first impetus to the growth of Hyde Park by platting his tract of land into village lots, and aiding the purchasers in the establishment of homes, and he subsequently laid out another tract in the westerly part, known as "Merrifield's plot of lots in Keyser's Valley." He was an ardent friend of education; served as school director at the time of building the first frame school house in Hyde Park, and occupied the same position during the construction of the succeeding graded school building. In 1870 he became president of the Hyde Park Bank, which under his administration became a flourishing institution, enjoying the confidence of the entire community.

He also rendered public services of a more

important nature and in a larger field. In 1843 he was elected to the legislature, and acquitted himself with such integrity and usefulness that he was twice re-elected. As a legislator he was regarded as a safe advisor and capable leader. Besides serving on other committees he was a member of that on ways and means, at one session was chairman of the committee on banks, and at another was chairman of the committee on inland navigation and public improvements, at that time regarded as one of the most responsible positions in the house. His efforts for the welfare of the Lackawanna Valley exhibit him on the legislative records as the ablest of all its champions. This is particularly true by reason of the intriguing attempts made at that time by other sections of the state to burden the anthracite region with onerous taxation. His speech upon this question during the session of 1846 was a masterly effort, and was so replete with statistical facts and weighty argument that it virtually effected the defeat of the obnoxious measure aimed against the valley. His greatest effort, however, was in behalf of the creation of the new county of Lackawanna, when he succeeded in securing the passage of an act of assembly in the lower house, though it was defeated in the senate, but by only a tie vote. He was also an enthusiastic advocate of the extension of the North Branch canal, and the project of slackwater navigation on the Susquehanna and Lackawanna rivers, with a view to opening up the Lackawanna coal fields. In 1856 he was elected associate judge of Luzerne county, serving under the presidency of Judge Conyngham, between whom and himself subsisted the most pleasant relations. Prior to coming to the bench he had read law to some degree for his own information, and this knowledge now stood him in good part, and he acquitted himself with ability and credit in the hearing of important causes in chambers. In each instance he was called to public office without solicitation upon his own part, and so bore himself as to receive the plaudits of his constituents. He was a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, ever desirous of the welfare of the people at large, and a conscientious advocate of purity in public affairs, regarding public office as a sacred trust. He was emphatically the architect of his own fortunes. Aside from the business ability which brought him a competency, he was a ripe scholar in all that pertains to an English education. He was a profound historian, and well versed in science and general literature. He was so diligent a reader that a biographer has expressed the conviction that his addiction to this pursuit, after he had



F. B. McClintock

passed his seventieth year, was the predisposing cause of his death. He passed away June 4, 1877, after an illness of a little more than two months, universally respected and mourned, and as the funeral cortege passed through the principal business street of the village, business was entirely suspended in token of respect to his memory.

Edward Merrifield, son of Hon. William Merrifield, was born in Hyde Park, in 1832. He obtained his elementary education in the common schools, and later attended the Wyoming Seminary, and the Oxford (New York) Academy, graduating from that last named. His early predilection was for the law, and on completing his education he entered the law school of Judge MacCartney, at Easton, Pennsylvania, later studied in the offices of H. and C. E. Wright in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, since which time he has been constantly engaged in professional work, his practice extending to all the courts in the valley. He possesses an extensive knowledge of technical and general law, and his opinions have been habitually accurate in many important causes with which he was associated as counsel. His diligence as a student has not abated with his rise in his profession, and at the Lackawanna bar he is recognized as one who is ever interested in and conversant with the latest and most complicated legal propositions of the day. He enjoys an extensive clientele among the best class of citizens, and represents various of the most important commercial and financial interests in the valley. His high standing among his professional colleagues is attested by the fact that he is one of the most highly regarded members of the Lackawanna Law and Library Association, and was called to the presidency of that body for several years.

His principal service to the community at large, and one for which he will be ever held in honor, was in connection with the creation of the new county of Lackawanna. He was a leader among the influential and far-seeing men who advocated the movement, for which he labored with all the earnestness of his nature. He drafted the organic act, and was one of the most earnest and constant in securing its passage by the legislature, and, his end attained, contented himself with resuming his usual avocation, without thought of personal profit or preferment on account of his services. A Democrat of the substantial and consistent type, his political action is based upon principle rather than personal interest. In recognition of his sincerity and ability he has frequently been presented by his party for

various official stations, having been nominated for recorder of the mayor's court in 1870, and for judge of the court of common pleas in 1884. While prominent in his profession, he has ever been a loyal maintainer of the city of Scranton, has ever taken a deep-seated pride in its advancement, and has exerted his best ability to that end. In all his relations to the community his conduct has been characterized by intensity of interest, earnestness of purpose, and sagacious effort, without evidence of bustle or self-assertion. His personal qualities are such as beget confidence, and attaches friends as with hoops of steel.

THOMAS B. MCCLINTOCK. Among the successful business men of Lackawanna county must be numbered Thomas B. McClintock, the leading florist of Scranton. He comes of old and honored Pennsylvania stock.

Benjamin McClintock, father of Thomas B. McClintock, was born at Cove, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Sarah McClintock, who resided on a farm in that section of the state for many years. Benjamin McClintock was a contractor and builder, and he also owned and operated a large farm. He married Matilda Barnett, also a native of Cove, and the following children were born to them: Annie, Myra, Sallie, Thomas B., mentioned at length hereafter; Logan E., deceased; and John, deceased.

Thomas B. McClintock was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1861. He received his education in the schools of that city, and in 1878 entered the employ of John Kepple, the well known Harrisburg florist, and for a short period of time served in the capacity of foreman. In 1882 he came to Scranton and went into business for himself, renting a property on Monroe avenue, between Vine and Olive streets, where he remained up to 1888, when he purchased land on Jefferson avenue and Electric street, where he erected a commodious conservatory. In 1904, in order to keep pace with the rapid growth of his business, he was obliged to erect additional buildings. His first purchase consisted of one and one-half acres, upon which he has twenty thousand square feet of glass, and which is devoted to the growing of hardy herbs, pansies and roses. He also cultivates a tract of four acres in the nineteenth ward—on Throop street—where he grows carnations and nursery stock. Later he purchased a one-half acre plot opposite his greenhouses—on Electric street—upon which he erected his residence. He carries a large stock of palms, ferns, roses, carnations, and decorative material for supply-

ing all sorts of functions, and one special cause of the constant increase of his business is his wide-spread reputation for artistic designs. His salesrooms, office, etc., are furnished with the latest appliances peculiar to the business, and are heated by steam. He employs five men regularly and many more during the busy season. After five years of service in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Mr. McClintock was honorably discharged. He is a member of Green Ridge Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons, the Hep-tasophs, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Malta, Anthracite Commandery, No. 211, and United American Mechanics, in all of which he is extremely popular, and this wide and favorable acquaintance aided him greatly in his business. He is a Republican in politics. He is a man of genial nature and agreeable personality, and as a citizen is progressive and public-spirited.

Mr. McClintock married, February 20, 1885, Miss Idell Miller, born in Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York, daughter of Lee and Ellen Marion (Winnie) Miller. The former was a machinist, and died in September, 1904, at Scranton, whither he moved from Steuben county, New York, where he was much esteemed. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McClintock: Lee E., Clarence E., Marion, Ruth, Hazel, deceased; and Ethel.

SAMSON BROTHERS. The members of this well known firm are numbered among the progressive business men of the city of Scranton, and their well equipped establishment is located at Nos. 627-29 Cedar avenue, where they manufacture homemade sausage, hams, bacon and lard of the highest quality and conduct an extensive wholesale business, their products having gained a high reputation under the seal of "Victor" brand. The interested principals are Edward L. and Joseph L. Samson, and their energy and reliability have been the powers which have so signally forwarded their industrial enterprise. In their factory employment is given to a corps of about ten men, and power is furnished by a twelve-horse power engine. The Messrs. Samson have had excellent training in the line of their present vocation, having grown up in the business, as their father, William Samson, is an extensive wholesale meat dealer in Wayne county, this state. William Samson (father) was born in Connecticut, from whence he came to Lake Ariel, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, later removed to Avoca, but subsequently returned to Wayne county. He served in the Heavy Artillery for one year and eight months. He is a Re-

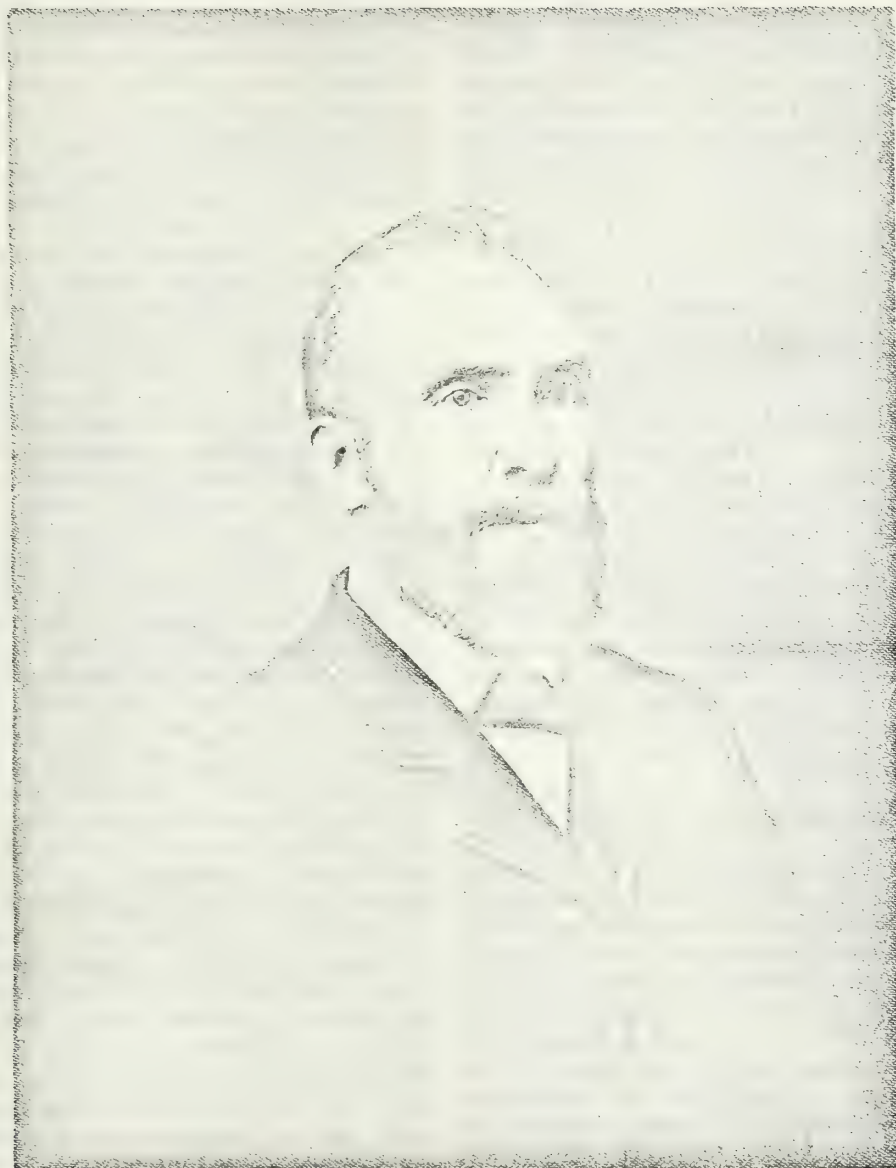
publican in politics. William and Ella (Bell) Samson had twelve children, of whom eleven are living, while three are residents of Scranton, the subjects of this sketch, and their brother Eugene H., who is in their employ.

The Samson brothers are both natives of the city of Scranton, Joseph L. having been born February 9, 1875, and Edward L. November 18, 1876. In their native place they secured their educational training in the public schools, and they accompanied their parents on their removal to Wayne county, where Edward L. continued to reside until 1898, when he returned to the Lackawanna Valley, where for three years he was engaged in the grocery business in Scranton. The two brothers founded their present thriving enterprise in 1903. In politics they are supporters of the Republican party, and in a fraternal way Edward L. is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Malta.

In 1900 Edward L. Samson was united in marriage to Miss Cora House. Joseph L. wedded Miss Mary E. Keizer, in 1897, and they have one child, Lourine.

THOMAS D. DAVIES, deceased, for more than forty years actively identified with the industrial affairs of Scranton, was numbered among the most forceful and useful of its citizens, his interest extending to all that was of advantage to the community, not alone in material concerns, but education, religion, and well conceived works of charity. A Welshman by birth, he was an admirable representative of the splendid race from which he came, and it was his distinction to enjoy wide recognition throughout the state and nation for his active and intelligent labors in perpetuating in America knowledge of the rich Cambrian literature and music of the bardic days, reaching back to an era when present-day English was not.

Mr. Davies was born April 15, 1835, in Rhandirmwyn, Carmarthenshire, South Wales. He came to America in 1858, at the age of twenty-three years, and located at once in Hyde Park, where he has since continually resided with the exception of a brief period when he lived in the North End, in that part known as the Notch. A thoroughly equipped, practical miner, trained to that degree of thoroughness and carefulness for which Welsh miners have ever been distinguished, he commanded instant confidence, and was advanced from position to position as opportunity offered. For six years he had charge of the old Luzerne slope at the Notch, in North Scranton, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. From this post he was trans-



Thos D. Davis

ferred to Bellevue shaft, as foreman, and subsequently served in the same capacity at the Dodge mine. During all these years the value and safety of the properties entrusted to him were so enhanced as to attract the particular attention of his superiors, and in 1872 he was made assistant to General Manager Benjamin Hughes, in which confidential and highly responsible position he served with conspicuous ability and entire fidelity until he was incapacitated through the effects of the illness from which he soon died.

The excellences of the personal character of Mr. Davies were signally exemplified in his conduct in relation to the community. Candid, sincere, and entirely devoid of self-assertion, he had no disposition to be made conspicuous, much less to thrust himself forward. At the same time he had lofty ideas of the dignity and responsibilities which belong to true citizenship, and took an active interest in all matters affecting the progress and welfare of the community. He was particularly devoted to the cause of common school education, and for some years rendered efficient service as a member of the board of school directors of the borough of Hyde Park, and when that section was incorporated with the city of Scranton he was continued as a member of the city board of control. He also represented his ward in the select council for four years. He was among the incorporators of the West Side Bank, and was a member of its board of directors from its organization until his death. He was also from time to time called to various positions of trust as administrator of estates, etc. Careful in all concerns of life, his investments were judiciously made, and he accumulated a handsome estate, being a stockholder in several manufacturing and financial institutions, and a considerable real estate owner in Scranton and elsewhere. He was a most exemplary Christian, and for forty years was numbered among the most consistent and useful members of the First Welsh Baptist Church, in which he had filled every lay office, serving as trustee and deacon, and as superintendent of both the home and missionary Sunday schools. He was keenly alive to the necessities of the afflicted, and was an efficient aid to the Lackawanna Hospital, which he served for several years in the capacity of director. He also liberally aided that institution out of his means, and his benevolence extended to all worthy causes and persons whose necessities came to his attention. His charitableness led him to connect himself with the leading fraternal societies, and he was an organizing member of Siberian

Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was the first noble grand.

Thorough American as he was, in every thought and action of life, he held a warm affection for the land of his birth, and a peculiar reverence for its literature, its music and its historical traditions. He was a high authority upon all these subjects throughout the United States, and in the great meetings of the Welsh of America he was a conspicuous figure, and honored almost to the point of reverence. He was a grand officer of the lodge of Welsh Ivorites, and as a member of the board charged with the undertaking, aided most efficiently in effecting the union of the various lodges of the order. He was also president of the Eisteddfod committees of 1875, 1880 and 1885, and to him was due in largest degree the great success which attended the great meetings of those years.

For the last six years of his life Mr. Davies had been a great sufferer from bronchial catarrh, but his indomitable resolution would not permit him to lay aside his duties and restrict himself to his home until a fortnight before the end came, on May 28, 1898. The sad announcement was received with profound sorrow and regret by the people among whom he had so long been a familiar and honored figure. The place which he held in the hearts of all found significant expression at the funeral, in the participation in the services of so many as four of the most prominent clergymen of the neighborhood—Rev. Hugh Davies, of the Welsh C. M. Church; Rev. Mr. Harris, of Taylor, Pennsylvania; Rev. David Jones, of the Tabernacle Church, and Rev. T. T. Morris, of Bellevue C. M. Church. The tributes to the worth of the lamented dead were eloquent in their fervor and truthfulness. The life of Mr. Davies had been one of remarkable activity, usefulness and beauty. In all his efforts he had held himself near to the hearts of his fellows, particularly to those who were under his charge as workmen, using his abilities and means as though they were committed to him for the benefit of others. Amid all the activities and annoyances of life he kept his name unsullied, nor was ever an act ascribed to him but was becoming to the Christian gentleman. In his family circle his presence was ineffably sweet.

"Years sat with decent grace upon his visage,

And well became his graying locks;

He bore the marks of many years well spent,

Of virtuous truth well tried, and wise experience."

Mr. Davies was survived by his wife and their three children, Mary, Margaret, and T. Ellsworth Davies.

CHARLES HENWOOD, deceased, of Scranton, a man of excellent traits of character, enjoying the esteem of the entire community, who was in large degree a contributor to the material development of the city, and a strong moral force in society, was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, May 28, 1846. His parents were Charles P. and Sarah (Hosking) Henwood, natives respectively of Liskeard and Penzance. The Henwood family was one of the oldest in the English shire where was its home. The father of Charles Henwood, Charles P., was employed in the governmental revenue service, stationed at various places in England and Scotland. He died in Wellington, Somersetshire. The mother of Charles Henwood traced her ancestry to Thomas Harris and Amy Harvey, whose descendants became interested in the Harris-Hartley estate litigation, a cause celebre in the chancery annals of Great Britain. She died when her son Charles was about seven years old, and also left a daughter Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Scott Hammett, of Wellington.

Charles Henwood accompanied his father to the various places to which his official duties called him, until he was approaching young manhood, when the family home was established in Wellington. He was educated in Ottery, St. Mary, Devonshire, and in William Corner's academy. In 1861, when fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to a pharmacist, Thomas E. Hooker, afterward widely known as a London electrician. After a service continuing for five years, Mr. Henwood went to Bath, where he secured an excellent position as assistant pharmacist. He was well equipped for his profession, and a successful career was before him, but his ambition to enter upon a broader life led him to America, and in the autumn of 1867, the year of his coming of age, he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, which was henceforth to be his home and the scene of his busy effort. For three years he served as pharmacist for Matthews Brothers, and January 1, 1870, he purchased the store of Richard J. Matthews, on the corner of North Main avenue and Market street. His business grew to large proportions, and in 1877 he removed to larger and more eligible quarters at 1909 North Main avenue, where he remained during all the years to the time of his death. Since 1886 he had as partner a cousin, Sydney R. Henwood. In his business Mr. Henwood was systematic and accurate, possessed of a surpassing technical knowledge of pharmacy, and withal deeply conscientious.

In an unobtrusive way, he exerted a strong

influence in community affairs, and was ranked among the most progressive men of the city. There was a definite method in all that he attempted, whether as principal or aider. He was not to be drawn into visionary schemes, nor was his mind capable of conceiving such. His well balanced mind accurately measured conditions and necessities, and when he favored an enterprise it went without saying that it was practicable, honorable, and that it would materially advantage the people at large. His attention was principally directed to the establishment of such works as would afford employment to wage earners, and he aided usefully in interesting local capitalists to lend their means to such. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Scranton Woodworking Company, of which he was treasurer for several years prior to his death. In all his business relations, whether personal or in association with others, he was the soul of honor, and his simple word was sufficient assurance that whatever he favored was practicable and salutary, and that whatever obligation he assumed would be discharged to the uttermost. His counsel was relied upon by all with whom he was at any time or in any way associated, and there were many who ascribed their success in life to the advice which he gave them.

Mr. Henwood was of a deeply religious but undemonstrative nature. He was an exemplary member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, in which he long served as deacon, and he afforded most liberal support to its maintenance and to that of its various benevolences. He was also greatly interested in the North Main Baptist Church, which he served in the capacity of trustee, and much of its usefulness is ascribable to his helping hand in affording it a firm establishment. His benefactions were not circumscribed by his church relations, but his warm sympathy for the suffering and distressed called out his liberal aid. Next to his religious obligations he esteemed those which pertained to citizenship, and his political views were firmly entrenched in his conscience. He supported the principles and policies of the Republican party with all the ardor of his nature, rendered useful service as a member of the central committee of his party, and in other capacities, but with entire absence of self-seeking, and aspired to no official position. He was a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and furthered the purposes of that beneficent organization with his influence and means. He was an honored member of the Board of Trade and the Druggists' Association. In his personal qualities he was most lovable.



Charles Herwood



J. E. Reynolds.

endearing himself to all who came within the sphere of his presence. Wise counsellor and sympathizing friend as he was to all who claimed his acquaintance, his deepest enjoyment was in his family and home, where he was in the highest degree the devoted husband and loving parent, his life a perpetual benediction upon his wife and children.

Mr. Henwood married, in Glenwood, Miss Ada Hartley, who was born in Glenwood, Susquehanna county, daughter of James Hartley, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Five children were born of this union—Elizabeth May, Frederick, died at eight years of age; Julia Alice; Charles Hartley, and Ethel, died at four years of age. Death came to him suddenly, from heart failure, February 27, 1902, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The sad event came to the community as a great shock. On the evening before, Sunday, he was in reasonably good health. He retired as usual, and when he fell asleep his family noticed nothing in his condition to occasion alarm. On Monday morning, however, he was only semi-conscious, and his family noticed that his breathing was heavier than usual. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but proved ineffectual, and he passed painlessly away. The funeral services at the family residence on the Wednesday following were attended by a large concourse of deeply affected friends, and during their continuance the business places about the public square in Providence were closed out of respect for the beloved dead. The services were conducted by his pastor and closely attached personal friends, the Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce, and the esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes was evidenced by the presence and assistance of the Rev. George E. Guild, of the Providence Presbyterian Church; the Rev. R. S. Jones, of the Welsh Congregational Church; and the Rev. A. H. Smith, of the North Main Avenue Baptist Church. Interment was made in the Forest Hill Cemetery. And so passed away one

"Whose noble spirit kept its youthful power
Nor weakness in his life its strength had marred;
And serving God and man till his last hour,

Passed all victorious to Heaven's great reward."

J. SEYMOUR REYNOLDS. One of the men whose influence under all circumstances and in all environments invariably makes for progress in the various departments of the life of the community is J. Seymour Reynolds, of Scranton. Mr. Reynolds is descended from New England ancestors, who transmitted to him many of the

traits of character which have contributed to make him what he is.

George Reynolds was born in 1786, in Rhode Island, and in 1819 moved to Pennsylvania. He settled near Crystal Lake, where he followed agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. He was the owner of six hundred acres of land, on which he built a saw-mill and engaged extensively in the lumber business, using the timber on his own land. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Arnold, also a native of Rhode Island, by whom he was the father of the following children, all of whom are deceased: Henry, Arnold, Amy, Ellen, Mercy, George, mentioned at length hereinafter; Samuel, Sheffield, Hannah, Dorcas and Alice.

George Reynolds, son of George and Hannah (Arnold) Reynolds, was born in 1817, in Rhode Island, and was but two years old when taken by his parents to Pennsylvania. Until 1842 he led the life of a farmer, and in that year engaged in mercantile business in Scranton, where for about thirty years he was a successful dealer in provisions and groceries. He married, February 19, 1845, Mary A., daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Hanson) Phinney. Mr. Phinney came to the Lackawanna valley in 1829, and was the proprietor of hotels in Wilkes-Barre, Providence and Hyde Park, and he was also builder of the first storehouse in Providence. During the war of 1812 he served in the army with the rank of first lieutenant. His family consisted of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living; a daughter who married Samuel Means, of Philadelphia, and Mary A., mentioned above as the wife of George Reynolds. Mr. Phinney died at the age of seventy-six. He was one of the influential and respected men of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of the following children: J. Seymour, mentioned hereafter; George F., Ida E., who is deceased; Clarence E., E. Phinney, Anna A., John C., and Blanche G. The three last named are deceased. Failing health compelled Mr. Reynolds to retire from business and he took up his abode in Scranton, where he died in October, 1900. He was a man of strict integrity and was universally esteemed. Mrs. Reynolds, who was born in 1823, in Berwick, Pennsylvania, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and is in the enjoyment of vigorous health.

J. Seymour Reynolds, son of George and Mary A. (Phinney) Reynolds, was born October 10, 1846, on his father's farm in the Lackawanna

valley, and received his education at the Scranton high school. After leaving school he was employed for a time in performing clerical work for a general store, and subsequently became a clerk in the store of the Lackawanna Coal Company, at Scranton, remaining for five years, and was also superintendent of one of the stores. Later he opened a store for himself at South Canaan, which he conducted until 1887, in which year he located at Laurel Springs, New Jersey, where he organized two land companies, and where he served as postmaster under President Harrison's administration. He came to Scranton in 1894 and took up his abode on Lincoln Heights.

It was chiefly owing to his efforts that a real estate company was formed called the Keystone Land Company. This company purchased eighty acres of land upon which Lincoln Heights now stands, and the first year sold lots the value of which amounted to forty thousand dollars. On this land three hundred houses—fine modern structures—and two schoolhouses, have been erected. In 1901 Mr. Reynolds added to Lincoln Heights what is known as Reynolds' addition in Taylor borough, which in 1905 was taken into the city of Scranton as the twenty-second ward.

Mr. Reynolds married in 1869 Margaret, daughter of David Mason, and six children were born to them. Of these, J. Seymour, Ida M., George M. and Helen are deceased. Two daughters are living: Maud F., who is the wife of Louis Boynton, of New Jersey, and has two children, Louise and Lucia, aged respectively five and six years; and Edith M., who is superintendent of a sanitarium in Louisiana. Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of these children, died in 1887, and in 1888 Mr. Reynolds married Mrs. Emma (Rogers) Kirkbride, who was born November 9, 1859, in Kirkwood, New Jersey, and was the mother of one son, Edwin N. By his second marriage Mr. Reynolds has become the father of a son, J. Seymour, Jr., who was born in 1896.

CHARLES F. GREENBURG. Among the prominent and energetic business men of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, may be mentioned the name of Charles F. Greenburg, proprietor of the Greenburg Soap Company of that city, one of the leading industries. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, 1853, a son of Carl and Catharine E. (Schmidt) Greenburg, both natives of Germany. The father died prior to the birth of this son, and subsequently his widow was united in marriage to John Schwenk,

in Paterson, New Jersey. John Schwenk emigrated to the United States in 1852, learned the trade of soap maker in Paterson, which line of work he followed up to the time when old age incapacitated him for active pursuits. He is living at the present time (1904), aged seventy-six years; his wife, who was born in 1823, died in 1898. Their family consisted of three children: Henry, deceased; Augusta, deceased; and J. Fred, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

When Charles F. Greenburg was nine years of age, his stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Schwenk, removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in the schools of that city he was educated. For seven years he engaged in mining, after which, in 1882, he purchased the soap factory established by his stepfather about the year 1861, and since then has operated the same very successfully. His plant is located on Elm street, covers an area of nine lots, and here he manufactures a first class grade of laundry and toilet soap, also the famous brand, Self-Washo soap, the superior quality of his goods being sufficient recommendation for their ready sale. As a citizen Mr. Greenburg favors measures having for their object the promotion of the welfare of the people, and is always to be relied upon in matters affecting the public interests. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On May 23, 1874, Mr. Greenburg married Miss Elizabeth Weisin, born July 1, 1855, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Weisin, both natives of Germany. The Weisins emigrated from Germany at an early date in the history of the Lackawanna Valley. They located in the latter place about 1839. Mr. Weisin was a miner by occupation, but subsequently became a farmer. He was born in 1814, and died in 1895, aged eighty-one years and eight months; his widow is living at the present time (1904), aged seventy-seven years. Their family consisted of five children: Caroline, Elizabeth, Mary, Christine and Nicholas Weisin. Six children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg, namely: Charles, deceased; Alfred, deceased; John C., who is engaged in business with his father; Frederick, Mabel J., and Charlotte.

JOHN T. PORTER. The prominence of John T. Porter in the commercial and financial concerns of the city of Scranton and the Lackawanna Valley is attested by his long official connection with various of their most important cor-



John Porter



Justice Wulley

perations, prominent among them being one of his own founding, the John T. Porter Company, wholesale grocers, the largest house of its class in the entire northwestern portion of Pennsylvania, and whose trade extends into the adjoining states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. A fact which further testifies to his ability, enterprise and public-spirit is his active identification with the Scranton board of trade almost from the day of his arrival in the city, and of which excellent organization he has been president for two terms.

Mr. Porter is a native of the state of Delaware, born in Middletown, May 24, 1850. Here was born Abel J. Porter, father of John T. Porter. Abel Porter passed his life there, following his twofold calling of farmer and miller. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Sarah Ann Van Pelt, who was of Dutch extraction, her father, Jesse Van Pelt, being a native of Holland. To Abel and Sarah Ann Porter were born the following children: Lydia, Anna Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Price, of Maryland; and John T. Porter.

John T. Porter was educated in Smyrna (Delaware) Seminary, and when he had attained the age of nineteen years was well equipped for making his beginning in an independent career. After leaving school he at once went to New York City, where for five years he was engaged as a salesman in a foreign fruit importing house. Here he served with such efficiency as to win the confidence and esteem of his employers, while the experience which he obtained was invaluable to him personally, and afforded him a substantial foundation for an early establishment in business upon his own account. In 1875 he located permanently in Scranton, where he established a wholesale grocery business at Nos. 26 and 28 Lackawanna avenue, a site which his house has occupied uninterruptedly to the present time. While catering to all immediate demands, he was constantly developing his business into larger channels, and added to his lines of goods large quantities of his own direct importation from foreign markets. Handling every description of staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, produce and fruits, he made his house a rival in a large field of those of the more pretentious metropolitan centres. He conducted this great enterprise under his individual name until the year 1903, when he effected its incorporation under the style of the John T. Porter Company. This house gives constant employment to more than thirty employes, many of whom are heads of families.

While it would seem that the upbuilding and

management of so large an enterprise would fully tax the capabilities of any one person, Mr. Porter's unbounded energy and activity have found other avenues in the part he has taken in connection with numerous other large undertakings, all of which are useful factors in the business of the community. He was one of the original incorporators of the Traders' National Bank, served long upon its directorate, and has been president since 1895. This bank, organized in 1890, with a capital of \$250,000, now has a surplus of \$200,000, and is recognized as among the safest and most prosperous financial institutions in the country. It has afforded judicious and valuable support to numerous commercial and industrial enterprises of merit, and in all ways has contributed in large degree to the promotion of the material interests of the community. Associated with Mr. Porter in the officary are the following named gentlemen of acknowledged financial and personal standing: J. J. Jermyn, vice-president; F. W. Wollerton, cashier; E. W. Dolph, assistant cashier; directors: H. H. Brady, Jr., W. L. Connell, Thomas H. Dale, T. J. Foster, Joseph J. Jermyn, Cyrus D. Jones, Edward S. Jones, John L. Kemmerer, Charles P. Matthews, John T. Porter, Charles Schlager, James G. Shepherd, W. W. Watson, C. S. Woolworth. Mr. Porter is also a director of the Citizens' Bank of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and of the Taylor Bank. He is a stockholder and director in the Mississippi Central Railroad, and holds similar relations with the United States Lumber Company, which has extensive lumbering and other interests in the state of Mississippi which are being developed into mammoth proportions. Mr. Porter has been for twenty-five years a member of the board of trustees of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds membership. He is an independent in politics. He is a highly regarded member of various leading social bodies: the Scranton Country Club, the Southern Society of New York, and the Sons of Delaware, in Philadelphia.

He married Miss Harriet Schlager, a daughter of the late John Schlager. Of this marriage have been born six children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of R. E. Weeks, of the firm of Foote, Shear & Co., in which he is secretary and treasurer; Florence S.; Clara; John Kenneth; James Russell; and Eleanor.

AMBROSE MULLEY. "In the sunset of life, in the early morning of the dying year, Ambrose Mulley passed away. Death came peacefully, and calmly as in sleep were his eyes closed

in the eternal rest that knows no waking among men. It was a sublime passing from the earthly existence into the eternal home. By his bedside, as life ebbed away in the midnight hours, was the wife of his youth and his age, the wife who had journeyed with him through all the years of his busy life. Solemn indeed was the close of life."

Such was the touching announcement in a local journal of the death of Ambrose Mulley, on Sunday, December 31, 1899, at the age of seventy years, nine months and one day. For the unusual period of fifty-four years his activities had been unceasingly exerted in the community among whom he died. In the ordinary affairs of life he was the soul of honor, and his personal life was modeled after the loftiest standards. Without ambition for public preferment, he was an ideal public spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in all which would benefit the people in the mass, and entertaining an exalted view of the duties and dignities of American citizenship.

He was a native of England, born in Essex, March 30, 1829, and was a mere child when his parents came to the United States. The family settled on a farm on the Hudson river, in New York, and there the lad was reared, receiving his education in the common schools. He remained at home until he was nearly twenty years old, when he went to California with the "forty-niners," making the voyage from New York via Cape Horn in the ship "Sarah Sands," one of the famous clippers of that day, and which figures largely in one of Rudyard Kipling's stories. His stay in the land of gold was extended to some years, but was not productive of the fortune looked for. Returning home, Mr. Mulley came in 1854 to the vicinity of Scranton, where for two years he worked industriously at carpentry. In 1856 he opened a small grocery store near the public square in Providence. His entire capital, the closely hoarded savings out of small wages, and only accumulated through close economy and stern self-denial, was the modest sum of seven hundred dollars. In course of time this humble little venture was developed into the "Providence Triple Stores," once the only first-class department store in the city, with twenty-five thousand square feet of floor room, carrying a stock of goods ranging in value from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, and giving steady employment to nearly half a hundred people. This splendid result was due to no favoring smile of fortune. Its development was best epitomized in the modest yet impressive words of Mr. Mulley himself, who the very year before his death addressed to the patrons of his

house a little catalogue volume in the preface of which he said: "The house, like most of the prosperous enterprises of the land, has been characterized by slow growth. It was a small beginning without friends, prestige or credit, but more valuable aids were self-reliance, tenacity of purpose, untiring industry, a disposition to learn, and the closest economy consistent with a due regard for the property rights of others. To the young I would say (and never was an ever-needed lesson more strongly laid down.—Ed.) that after sixty years of labor I am still learning to work, and working to learn."

A man so constituted as was Mr. Mulley would have proven successful in any calling to which he would devote himself. He would have made an accomplished mechanic, as was evidenced by his skill in carpentry in his early life. He gave another exemplification when, in order to illustrate mining operations in California, he constructed a one-fourth size model of a sluicing box, and a complete set of mining tools, patterned after those in use in the gold mining camps in 1849. This is now in possession of one of Mr. Mulley's daughters, and is regarded by the family as a priceless heirloom.

While devoting himself faithfully to his personal business, meeting the every requirement of its development after plans of his own laying down, Mr. Mulley took an active and intelligent part in public affairs, and no one contributed in larger degree to the industrial and commercial advancement of the city. While Providence was yet a borough he was a most efficient member of the school board. He was ever a warm advocate of education, his solicitude for the rising youth growing out of his keen appreciation of his own early disadvantages—disadvantages which, however, he compensated for by diligent personal reading and habits of close observation. He subsequently served upon the city council of Scranton, and his earnestness of purpose, rugged integrity and firm grasp of public affairs were potent factors in shaping the early legislation of the city, and establishing a rule of law and order. At times stormy scenes were witnessed in the council. In these he bore himself with native dignity, standing unflinchingly for what he deemed honest and right and for the best interests of the community, yet in such manner that those who opposed him, at times in even angry mood, could not but recognize his unbending integrity and uprightness of character and purpose. It is of particular interest to note, as evidence of his local pride, that in 1881 he published at his own expense a directory of the city

of Scranton—the first, and one after which all subsequent publications have been modeled.

His personality was a thing of itself. In appearance he was unusually attractive, with an admirable physique, and a countenance which was really handsome, and which lighted up most admirably in conversation. He was extremely neat, even fastidious, in his personal habits, every act and pose indicative of a refined and aesthetic taste. He wore a long flowing board, well kept, which with his figure and face gave him the appearance of an ideal artist. In all he was highly regardful of the rights and comfort of others. An illustration of this, full of meaning, is found in the fact that, persistent smoker as he was, he never smoked in his home, nor in the presence of ladies, even his own family.

In 1854, at Sing Sing, New York, Mr. Mulley married Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, who bore to her husband nine children, eight of whom, with their mother, survive the husband and father. They were: Miss Isabel Mulley, Joseph H. Mulley, Mrs. L. T. Mattes, William A. Mulley, Mrs. John McDonnell, Mrs. Richard Cowles, Mrs. G. D. Hinds, and George M. Mulley. A son Ralph died in infancy.

Although well advanced in his seventy-first year, and after fifty-four years of incessant and arduous labor, accompanied with great though self-imposed responsibilities, up to the very evening before his death he was in usual health and spirits. Shortly after midnight he passed peacefully away. His end could not have been more fitting, more in consonance with his habit of thought. It is of pathetic interest, and eloquent as an expression of his religious convictions, that from its first appearance he was particularly fond of Tennyson's last great poem "Crossing the Bar," (which might well ever accompany Bryant's "Thanatopsis,") and he often repeated from it the lines:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea."

And so this excellent man set out on his last voyage, to

"Meet my pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."

Funeral services were held in the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the lamented deceased had been a loved and useful member for many years. The high esteem in which the dead man was regarded was evidenced by the presence in the pulpit of four well known clergymen—the Rev. William Edgar, pastor of

the church; the Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. R. S. Jones, D. D., of the Welsh Congregational church, and the Rev. Judson N. Bailey. The church was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Mr. Edgar spoke feelingly from the words of Paul: "He being dead yet speaketh," and closed with repeating a poem of the Quaker poet Whittier, which was a favorite of Mr. Mulley's, and which he read to his family on the Thursday preceding his death. The character of Mr. Mulley was voiced in resolutions adopted by the Sunday school of the church with which he held connection, and which found an approving echo throughout the entire community:

"In his death we feel the loss of a dear friend, a safe and ready counsellor, a sympathetic and kind benefactor, and a noble example of Christian manhood. Judged by the world at large he was honest and industrious, punctual in every engagement, truthful as to his word; a philanthropist, benevolent and charitable. Fearless in voicing and maintaining his own convictions, he was great enough to forgive an enemy; dignified in bearing, he was withal a tender husband, a loving father, a sympathetic friend and a faithful Christian. His manhood personified, in storm and trouble he was a stately and fearless oak; in summer and sunshine he was a sweet flower emitting fragrance to those around; and were every one for whom he did some loving act to bring but a single blossom, he would now sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers."

CHARLES H. SHEDD, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, whose success in business affairs has come to him through persistent and painstaking labor, reliable methods, honorable transactions and a constant desire to supply his customers with the very best quality of product, is a native of Kankakee, Illinois, born July, 1864, the youngest in a family of five children, born to Walter R. and Sarah (Griffin) Shedd, natives, respectively, of Eagle Bridge, near Saratoga, and Griffin Corners, Delaware county, New York.

The maternal great-great-grandfather of Charles H. Shedd was William Griffin, of Connecticut, who served as a soldier in the Colonial army, fighting in defense of freedom and independence in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather of Charles H. Shedd was John Shedd, whose wife was Phoebe Center, and both were natives of Washington county, New York. They were farmers and worthy people of that county, respected and esteemed by all who

had the honor of their acquaintance. Their family consisted of the following named children: Julia A., Gilford D., Walter R., Emeline M., Sheldon A., and John J. The latter was a soldier in the Civil war, was a member of an Illinois regiment, brave and patriotic in the performance of duty, and his death was occasioned by the privations endured during that terrible period, from the effects of which he never recovered. The maternal grandfather of Charles H. Shedd was William Griffin, a native of Delaware county, New York, whose ancestors were residents of Connecticut. His wife, Esther (Ackerly) Griffin, was also a native of Delaware county, New York.

Walter R. Shedd, father of Charles H. Shedd, at an early age accompanied the other members of his father's family west to Illinois. There he grew to manhood on a farm, and being familiar with the duties thereof selected that line of work for a means of livelihood. He followed that occupation for a number of years in Kankakee county, Illinois, but in 1869 returned east and for several years made his home in Clarks Green, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Scranton, same state, where he led a retired life. His wife, Sarah (Griffin) Shedd, bore him the following named children: Frank E., Center J., deceased; Ruth, wife of H. J. Hall; Ira, and Charles H.

Charles H. Shedd accompanied his parents when they removed from the state of Illinois to Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, he being then but five years of age. He was reared and educated at Clarks Green, from whence he removed to Scranton in 1884, and four years later he established a dairy business. He had only one wagon at first, but as his patronage increased he also enlarged his facilities for business, in due course of time having three wagons. His office and depot of supplies at No. 536 Spruce street is fully equipped with every facility for the successful conduct of a large wholesale and retail trade, including the telephone, which he also has at his residence at No. 616 South Keyser avenue. In 1901 he moved to his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, which was formerly known as the old Dale farm. He owns one of the nest herd of grade Jerseys in the Lackawanna Valley, consisting of thirty-two head, and this herd yields two hundred and fifty quarts of pure milk per day, which is sold to his customer directly from the cow, and commands the first place in the market. Mr. Shedd, unlike other dairymen, uses only his own productions, which

consists of milk, butter, fresh eggs, cottage cheese, bakery goods and the celebrated Scott Valley cream. Mr. Shedd is a member of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and an adherent of the Republican party. He also holds membership in the Order of Heptasophs, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Green Ridge Lodge, No. 603; Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shedd was united in marriage to Jennie E. Storie, daughter of Samuel Storie, a farmer of Delaware county, New York, where she was born. Their children are: Donald, Margaret, and Louise Shedd.

FREDERICK W. NAYLOR. One of the most popular and at the same time respected citizens of Old Forge is Frederick W. Naylor. Mr. Naylor is the son of Frederick and Sarah (Joy) Naylor, both natives of England. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom the following emigrated to the United States: William H.; George; Walter; Frederick W., mentioned at length hereafter; and Charlotte. The last named, however, has now returned to her native country.

Frederick W. Naylor, son of Frederick and Sarah (Joy) Naylor, was born April 27, 1856, in England, and was educated in his native country. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Old Forge, where he has since remained. His first four years in the place were spent as a miner, and for eight years thereafter he was engaged in business as a butcher, an occupation which he followed successfully. He then became the proprietor of the Rockaway Hotel, which is one of the finest buildings in Old Forge, and this house he still conducts. It was erected by Mr. Naylor in 1897, is commodiously constructed, having all the modern appliances and conveniences, and is admirably conducted, enjoying a liberal patronage. A more popular host than Mr. Naylor or one better fitted to discharge the duties of his position it would be difficult to find. He is a public-spirited citizen, and in that character also is highly appreciated by his neighbors. He has served for two years on the council of Old Forge borough and has held the offices of assessor of the fourth ward and registrar of votes, being still the incumbent of the latter office. He is a member of Sons of St. George, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Mystic Chain, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Naylor married, June 22, 1877, Sarah Jane Greene, also a native of



Phillip Rinsland

England, and of the seven children born to them three are now living: Emma J., Ehrick W., and another daughter who is the wife of J. R. Johnson, of Old Forge.

PHILLIP RINSLAND, city assessor of Scranton, and largely identified with real estate interests as well as manufacturing and other corporate enterprises, is a conspicuous example of a noble character selfmade and an honorable and useful career selfwrought. No man among the younger generation of the residents of Scranton has done more for the upbuilding of Scranton and its general growth and development than Mr. Rinsland, who has proved a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of this locality. He was born at Calicoon, Sullivan county, New York, January 20, 1873, a son of John and Victoria (English) Rinsland, and a descendant of an honorable German ancestry.

John Rinsland (father) was a native of Oppenheim, Germany, from whence he came to the United States, locating in the city of New York. He was a tanner by trade and this business he followed for a number of years in New York, later at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, where he resided up to his death, 1883, which was the result of an accident, he having been run over by a train at Carbondale while in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. He was then fifty-two years of age. Politically he was a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Rinsland married Victoria English, born January 13, 1843, who bore him the following children: Lewis, Henry, Josephine, Phillip, and Christine Rinsland.

Victoria (English) Rinsland was a daughter of John English, of German birth, who came to New York, was a tobacco manufacturer at 62 Bleecker street, New York city, and finally disposed of his business to the Lorillard Tobacco Company. He then removed to Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, and there resided up to the time of his demise, September 14, 1852. At the time of his removal from the city of New York there was a small balance to his account in the Bleecker Street Bank which was overlooked by him. This account was advertised regularly by the bank for fifty-two years in the effort to find the rightful heirs, but it was not until 1904 that the fact was discovered by the heirs, the proper title proven, and the account settled. John English married (first) Barbara Speizer, October 16, 1833, and their children were: Mary,

born June 19, 1835; John, born September 9, 1837; Elizabeth, born July 30, 1840; Victoria, born January 13, 1843, aforementioned as the wife of John Rinsland. Mrs. English died July 15, 1846. Mr. English had two children by his second marriage: Josephine, born November 19, 1848, and Louis, born September 10, 1851.

Phillip Rinsland pursued his studies in the public schools of Scranton, and after his graduation therefrom learned the trade of barber in the shop of John Wahl. After attaining proficiency in this particular branch of trade, he established a shop of his own and for several years enjoyed the largest trade in the city, winning the confidence of his customers and patrons by his industry, energy and willingness to work and please. He is now (1905) a member of the firm of Rinsland & Jones, who are interested in the development of the Rinsland & Jones addition in Hyde Park to the city of Scranton, one of the most desirable suburban districts for residential purposes in this locality. Mr. Rinsland is a close student of real estate values all over the city, and consequently his judgment is rarely in error. He purchased the old Nettleton property at 920 Green Ridge street, and made it an ideal home for several fraternal organizations of the Green Ridge section. The building is three stories in height, has modern fire escapes and sanitary adjuncts, and is known as "Rinsland's Hall." The third floor has been transformed into one of the best equipped fraternal society halls in this part of the state, having windows on front, rear and sides, and it is now the home of the Green Ridge societies of the Royal Arcanum, the Junior Mechanics of America, the Knights of Malta and the Ladies' Branch of Modern Woodmen.

The esteem in which Mr. Rinsland is held by his fellow townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen as a candidate for the very responsible position of assessor against a field of seventeen candidates and duly elected. He was re-elected in 1902, which is an eloquent testimonial to his sterling integrity, and during his incumbency of office has proven himself an able, conscientious, industrious and courteous official. He is president of the Moscow Sand & Gravel Company, a director of the Clark Summit Land Company, a member of the Mogaone Investment Company, owning gold and silver interests in New Mexico, also interested in the "Edward F." gold mine in Montana, and was one of the prominent factors in the organization of the Youngstown Hard Wall Cement Company, which promises to be an important industry for Scranton, and

whose extensive plant is now (1905) being erected. For a period of five years Mr. Rinsland was a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Scranton, and a Republican in politics, exercising a potent influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocates. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of America, and Modern Protective Society, Order of the Unity. He possesses good personal qualities, and enjoys the friendship of the best people of the city of Scranton.

WILLIAM McCLAVE, senior member of the firm of McClave-Brooks Company, of Scranton, is not only known as one of the principal manufacturers of that city, but is also recognized in the mechanical world as an inventor of real genius, the patents issued in his name from the United States and foreign offices now numbering upwards of fifty, all covering devices of approved practicability and worth.

Mr. McClave is a native of Scotland, born February 7, 1844, and was but two years old when he was brought to this country, and his first four years here were passed in Boonton, New Jersey. In 1850, when he was six years old, he came to Scranton, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he entered the service of the firm of W. G. Doud & Company, at Hyde Park, in order to learn the tinsmith's trade, and was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out. His loyalty to his adopted country moved him to enlist in defense of the Union, under President Lincoln's first call for troops, as a member of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1862 he re-enlisted, this time in Company K, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being chosen to the grade of first (orderly) sergeant. He served efficiently under General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, but the excessive duties and continual exposures incident to those operations, in a region of swamp, and during the rainy season of the year, so impaired his health as to bring upon him a severe attack of typhoid fever, and he was honorably discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability. Returning home, he was long invalided, but by careful nursing finally recovered his health and returned to his trade. He worked for several years as a journeyman, and subsequently opened a business of his own in Pittston, carrying a full line of stoves and hardware, and it was this venture which afforded him

a substantial foundation for his subsequent success. In the autumn of 1877 he invented a stove-grate, known as the Dockash grate, which was placed in the stoves manufactured by the Scranton Stove Works, and proved of such practical value as to at once attract the favorable attention of dealers. As a result, Mr. McClave disposed of his store, and for three years traveled in the interest of the manufacturers of the stoves fitted with his device, and made a large market for their product. His discontinuance of travel followed the sale of his patent to Colonel J. A. Price, of the Scranton Stove Works, and he gave his attention to the invention of means for more effectually consuming the waste products of the anthracite coal fields, culm and buckwheat as they were known. Various attempts had already been made in this direction, but with only partial success. Undeterred by the disappointments of his predecessors in the attempt, Mr. McClave persisted in his experiments, and finally perfected the excellent device known as the McClave grate and argand steam blower. His success abundantly demonstrated, he associated with himself Reese G. Brooks, and for a number of years they had the grates and blowers manufactured in the machine shops of I. A. Finch & Company. There was a large field for it, and their trade increased to such an extent that it was found advisable to carry on the work of manufacturing upon a larger scale, and to this end was organized the firm of McClave, Brooks & Company, which rented the old foundry of the Scranton Stove Works, in West Lackawanna avenue. Subsequently the firm purchased a site on Seventh street, near the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad bridge, with a six-story building upon it, and a commodious foundry and suitable office buildings were erected, affording ample accommodations for that time. In 1902 the partnership firm of McClave, Brooks & Company was incorporated as the McClave-Brooks Company, and a site was purchased comprising about thirteen acres on Diamond Flats. Upon this was at once commenced the erection of an immense modern plant, which now covers nearly eight acres of the area, increasing the capacity of the works five-fold. These additional facilities permit, in addition to the work previously carried on, of the manufacture of mechanical stokers, and other devices in the same line, and of employing four hundred men when running to full capacity. The McClave appliances have from that time to the present been in general use, and well-nigh without a rival. They are adapted to every descrip-



Wm W. D. Clave

tion of fuel, and can be placed under boilers and in furnaces of nearly every description. Their trade extends throughout the United States, maintaining branch offices in nearly all the principal cities.

Mr. McClave is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Scranton, and is an active member of the Board of Trade, and of the Engineers' Club. He is an earnest member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, in which he serves as a trustee. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is an active member of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic; president of the Fifty-second Regiment Association of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and is a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 325, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a man of broad intelligence, and has added much to his generous fund of information through discerning observation in much travel, which has extended to the far west and south.

Mr. McClave was married April 11, 1864, to Miss Mary Rowland, who was born in Wales. To them was born one child, a son, William R. McClave, who was formerly connected with the Scranton Steel Works in the capacity of assistant paymaster, and is now associated with his father in business, being manager and treasurer of McClave-Brooks Company. He was married to Miss Margaret Brooks, daughter of Reese G. and Mary H. (Morgan) Brooks. To them were born three children: Robert Brooks, Mary Brooks and Arthur Brooks McClave.

WILLIAM MacDONALD. One of the leading florists of the county is William MacDonald, of Moosic. Mr. MacDonald is the son of Allen P. MacDonald, who was born in Scotland, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Schuylkill county, near Pottsville. His occupation was that of a stationary engineer, a calling which he followed all his life. He married Jessie Engleton, also a native of Scotland, and they were the parents of the following children: John H., William, mentioned at length herein-after; Margaret, who married Oscar E. Johnson; Allen; and another daughter, who is the wife of A. J. Wisley, a Presbyterian minister. The death of Mr. MacDonald, the father of the family, occurred in 1901. He was in all respects an upright and worthy man.

William MacDonald, son of Allen P. and Jessie (Engleton) MacDonald, was born in 1862, in Schuylkill county, and received his education in the schools of Luzerne county, whither his par-

ents moved in 1872. He passed through the various stages of coal production until he reached the position of contract miner, which he filled successfully until 1892, when he turned his attention to the business of a florist. He began with but fifty square feet of glass, his facilities in all respects being very meagre. His success may be estimated, at least in part, by the fact that he now has twenty thousand square feet of glass and that his establishment is supplied with all the modern improvements. His specialty is the cultivation of geraniums for spring trade. He owns three acres of land on which he has erected a comfortable and attractive residence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum and the Ridgley Protective Association. Politically he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. MacDonald married, in 1885, Mary, daughter of John Nicol, of Pittston, and they are the parents of four children: Jessie, Ray and Archie (twins), and Anna.

JOHN SURBER. One of the most respected residents of Old Forge is John Surber, who has been identified with the interests of that community for many years. Mr. Surber is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1844, and where he received a common school education.

In 1863 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Ransom, Lackawanna county. There he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, which he cultivated successfully for fifteen years. During this time, in connection with his agricultural labors, he engaged in various other pursuits. In 1882 he purchased the Ransom Valley Hotel, which he fitted up in modern style and of which he became the proprietor, and after conducting it successfully for five years sold it at a profit. His prosperity while in Ransom appeared in the fact that he there erected two houses. In 1887 he moved to Old Forge, where he became the possessor of the old Babylon Hotel, one of the principal stopping places between Pittston and Taylor. The hotel is one of the oldest in the valley, having been built in 1788. During the proprietorship of Mr. Surber it was acknowledged to be one of the best regulated hotels in the borough of Old Forge. In 1904 he sold the property, and is now living retired from active business. Mr. Surber's undaunted spirit in the face of difficulties was shown when in 1897 his hotel was destroyed by fire, but in a short time, owing chiefly to his exertions, it was rebuilt in modern style. Since

he became a resident of Old Forge Mr. Surber has erected twelve tenement houses, which have proved an extremely profitable investment. His fellow citizens have done him the honor of electing him to the office of borough treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., affiliating with Pittston Lodge. During his residence in the United States Mr. Surber has made no fewer than four trips to his native country. While he is a good and loyal American citizen he yet cherishes for the land of his birth a love which is commendable in the highest degree, and in which respect it is to be wished that all other foreign-born citizens would follow his example. While he loves America more he loves his native mountains none the less. Mr. Surber married, in 1877, Sallie Hazzard. They are without children. Mrs. Surber belongs to a family of Spanish origin. Joseph Hazzard, a full-blooded Spaniard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He married Comfort Pritchard, and their son, also named Joseph, was born in Pittston. He married Polly Schneider, a native of Easton, and their children were five in number. Of these three are now living, one of them being Sallie, who became the wife of John Surber, as mentioned above. One of those who are now deceased was Christopher, who inherited the martial spirit of his grandfather, enlisted in the Union army at the time of the Civil war, and laid down his life on the battlefield.

EDWARD J. LYNETT, who has made for himself a brilliant career in the field of journalism as editor, publisher and proprietor of *The Scranton Times*, one of the most influential newspapers of the Wyoming Valley, is of Irish lineage and American birth. His paternal grandfather, Edward Lynett, was a native of county Sligo, Ireland, where he passed his life, following the occupation of a farmer.

William Lynett, father of Edward J. Lynett, was also born in county Sligo, in 1820. He emigrated to the United States in 1836, at the age of sixteen years, his mother having preceded him some few years. For a time he resided in New York, whence he removed to the Dunmore settlement, near Scranton, where he lived for more than fifty years ending with his death. He was a mining contractor by occupation, and was known as a most faithful and capable man in that line. With a good practical education and excellent business ability, he made himself felt in the community, and was called to various important public positions, among them those of school director,

treasurer of the borough and treasurer of the school district. In politics he was a Democrat, and exercised a potent influence in the borough and neighborhood in the maintenance of the principles of his party and in behalf of its candidates. He married Catherine Dowd, and to them were born the following children: 1. Ann, of Scranton, married Thomas F. Cawley, of Dunmore. 2. Margaret, who died in infancy. 3. Mary, who married D. T. Boland, of Scranton, and died. 4. Edward J. 5. Catherine, who became the wife of Thomas N. Cullen, of Scranton. 6. Margaret, unmarried. 7. Ellen, died in 1889, single, and who was a teacher in the Scranton public schools. 8. William, who died in childhood. The father of this family died in 1891, at the age of seventy-one years, the mother surviving him and dying November 20, 1896, at the age of seventy years.

Edward J. Lynett, fourth child of William and Catherine (Dowd) Lynett, was born July 15, 1857, in Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the borough schools and the Millersville State Normal School. He came from the last named institution amply equipped for a business career, and became deputy clerk of the mayor's court for the city of Scranton, a position which he occupied most capably for a period of three years. He subsequently studied law under the preceptorship of D. W. and J. F. Connolly, at Scranton, for one year. His predilection was, however, for journalistic work, and he entered upon an engagement with the *Scranton Free Press*, a Sunday paper published in Scranton. He developed marked aptitude for his new calling, and soon became manager and editor of the paper, and remained with it in that twofold capacity until October 10, 1895. At that time he purchased the *Scranton Times*, of which he has since continuously been the owner and responsible editor. The history of this journal is an interesting narrative of itself. It was established January 1, 1869, by J. H. Burtch, a practical printer, but was soon transferred to Hon. John Handley, Joseph H. Campbell and Hon. Peter Walsh. The late Hon. W. H. Stanton became editor, but was soon succeeded by Mr. Aaron A. Chase, who subsequently became sole owner and active publisher and editor, and the paper remained under this proprietorship until the early eighties, when it passed into the control of Patrick A. Barrett, who two years afterward sold it to the Scranton Publishing Company, of which Dr. William Haggerty, P. H. Coyne, T. C. Snover, and D. J. Campbell were

the principal stockholders. Some time in the late eighties Charles Robinson acquired a controlling interest, but after one and a half years he transferred his interest to Daniel J. Campbell, who conducted the paper until 1894, when he leased the plant and good will to William J. Bell and Samuel Hudson. Mr. Bell soon retired, and his interest was taken by Charles J. Watkins, the property during this time belonging to Mr. Campbell. In October, 1895, Mr. Lynett bought the property, plant and paper of Mr. Campbell.

On becoming owner of the *Times*, Mr. Lynett devoted all his energies to the development of the business, and steadily advanced the character, circulation and prestige of the paper. He prospered to such a degree that five years later, in 1901, he erected the present *Times* building, the first which it was privileged to occupy as a home of its own. When Mr. Lynett purchased the paper nine years ago, it had a circulation of only three thousand copies—the smallest circulation of any newspaper in the city. It now enjoys a circulation of about twenty-five thousand, more than all the other three city dailies combined, truly a very remarkable record for so short a time. This great success, entirely his own achievement, while it speaks well for the literary quality of his journal, more strongly testifies to Mr. Lynett's integrity of purpose and business ability. Honest, fearless, aggressive when need be, he has at all times championed the interests of the people at large, defending them in their rights, and earnestly contending for the remedying of their wrongs. His public spirit has been reflected in his columns in the initiation and furtherance of various salutary measures and enterprises, and he has unselfishly seconded every laudable effort to similar ends, no matter by whom conceived or urged. While the material rewards of his labors have not been meagre, with the true spirit of the conscientious journalist he takes pride in his reputation as the maker of a clean, honest and well appreciated newspaper, the most popular and most liberally supported in the city. His establishment provides for a large jobbing trade, well provided for by a completely equipped plant which was installed in 1891. The business conducted by Mr. Lynett has reached such dimensions that he is now laying plans for greater mechanical facilities, and a new building. The *Times* is Democratic in politics.

While his newspaper is his first care, Mr. Lynett has other important interests which claim his attention. He is a director in the Dime De-

posit and Discount Bank, of which he is also secretary; a director and the secretary of the Paragon Plaster Company; and a director of the Schuylkill Coal Royalty Company. He was for three years (1878-81) auditor for Lackawanna county; for thirteen years secretary of the Scranton poor district; for three years a member of the school board of the borough of Dunmore; for two years the burgess; and was for several years a director of the Associated Charities of Scranton. He is a communicant of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and was a delegate to the National Catholic Congress held in Chicago in 1893. He is a member of the Scranton Press Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City in 1900, and to various state Democratic conventions.

Mr. Lynett married, September 30, 1896, Miss Nellie A. Ruddy, a daughter of Thomas Ruddy, a merchant of Scranton. Of this marriage were born two children—William and Elizabeth.

JOHN GUY, deceased, was held in honor through a long and active life for those traits of character which mark the model man and the beloved neighbor. Modest and unassuming, he was entirely unconscious of the salutary influence which he exerted in the community, having no thought of being regarded as an exemplar, but only of so acting his part in life as to merit the approval of his own conscience. He came of an excellent English family, of which he was the only member to emigrate to the United States. It was understood that he was one of the heirs to a valuable estate in England, descended from his ancestors, and it had been his purpose to revisit his native land to again join hands with his kinsmen, and to ascertain the truth with reference to the inheritance, but he was not destined to carry out his wishes.

He was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 4, 1829, son of William Guy. He was self-educated through experiences of life. He was reared as a farmer, and labored at home until he came of age, when, with a bride, he came to the United States, locating in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. There, through his industry and economy, he acquired a productive farm property, which he cultivated with marked success for a period of twenty-six years. In 1876 he removed to the city of Scranton, where he followed teaming until about five years before his death, when, having arrived at the age of sixty-five years, he retired from ac-

tive pursuits, and took up his residence with his daughter Sarah, Mrs. Oscar L. Colvin. His wife, Mary Ann Clark, who was born May 1, 1830, died July 9, 1900, at the age of seventy years.

During the Civil war Mr. Guy was drafted for military service. His heart was entirely with his adopted country in its struggle for existence, but was not so situated as to be able to leave his family, and he provided a substitute. He was a man of strong and robust constitution, and always enjoyed excellent health until after the death of his wife. Her removal from his side was a sorrow from which he never recovered, and he rapidly failed, though his devoted daughter rendered every loving aid in the hope of restoring him to his accustomed vigor of body and buoyancy of spirits. His death occurred July 6, 1904. He was from early manhood a member of the Baptist Church, and lived a most exemplary Christian life, and in that communion to the end of his days. In his later years he attended the Green Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, but was too closely attached to his own beloved denomination to enter into membership with it. His remains were laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery, a property in which he felt a deep interest, and to whose care he had afforded liberal aid with his personal effort and means. On the occasion of his funeral the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles Benjamin, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased, dwelling upon his many personal excellencies, and holding up his character as well worthy of admiration and imitation. The services were attended by a large concourse of deeply affected neighbors and friends, who had held him in high regard, and who deeply sympathized with his bereaved children.

Mr. Guy was the father of three children: 1. Sarah A., who was twice married; her first husband, John M. Acker, died leaving one child, John G.; she married (second) Oscar L. Colvin, a harness maker of Scranton. 2. Mary F., who died at the age of nine months. 3. George S. Guy. All these children were born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN ZEIDLER, deceased, one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the city of Scranton, to which he removed in 1854, a man of generous impulses, whose heart and hand were ever ready to assist those in distress and financial straits, was a native of Selb, Bavaria, born January 15, 1828.

In 1846, at the age of eighteen years, John

Zeidler emigrated to the United States and at once set about making a home for himself amid new scenes and new friends. Eight years later he settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and established a bakery business at No. 217 Lackawanna avenue, removing later to Franklin avenue, and this vocation he followed until the time of his death, the business then being taken charge of by his daughter, Miss Maggie Zeidler. He built Germania block on Lackawanna avenue, where he also conducted what was known as Zeidler's Restaurant, and subsequently built the Zeidler or Valley Home block, also on Lackawanna avenue, which was the most extensive block in the city at that time. He went as endorser on many notes, and when the panic of 1873 came, he was compelled to make good these notes, with the result that he lost all the property he had accumulated. Although disheartened and discouraged by this calamity he, with the characteristic determination of his countrymen, at once set about to retrieve his lost fortune and succeeded so well that at his decease he left a large and valuable estate.

In 1857, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, Mr. Zeidler was united in marriage to Mary Bechtold, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 1834, and in 1848 was brought to this country by her parents who located at Pittston. Six children were the issue of this union, five daughters and one son, Mrs. Rudolph Bloeser, Mrs. F. G. Diem, John L., of St. Joseph, Missouri; Miss Maggie Zeidler, Mrs. Louis Linder, and Mrs. Harry S. Poust. Both Mr. and Mrs. Zeidler were consistent members of Zion Lutheran Church on Mifflin avenue, Scranton, to which they contributed liberally, also to various charities of the city, being noted for their generosity and kindheartedness to the poor and afflicted. Mr. Zeidler died January 23, 1892, and the services in the Lutheran Church were largely attended, among those present being many of the representative people of the city, who had known and esteemed him throughout his long residence there. The interment was in Washington avenue cemetery. His widow passed away September 15, 1897, and her funeral services which were conducted from the same church were attended by many prominent in the business life of Scranton. Her pastor, the Rev. Mr. P. H. Zizemann, preached an eloquent sermon in which he extolled the many virtues and graces of Mrs. Zeidler, and he spoke in highest terms of her generosity to the church of which she was a member. She was survived by her six children, above named.



John Zedler



DANIEL LANGSTAFF

WALLACE ORMSTON. It may be asserted without danger of contradiction that one of the most popular men in Lackawanna county is Wallace Ormston, of Old Forge. Mr. Ormston's father, Thomas Ormston, was born in England and married Ann Vickers, a native of the same country. Their children were: Anna, who became the wife of John Trotter; William; Wallace, mentioned at length hereinafter; Jane A., who married George Park; and Jonathan.

Wallace Ormston, son of Thomas and Ann (Vickers) Ormston, was born August 31, 1845, at Durham, England. He was trained to the calling of a miner, having entered the mines as a door-tender at seven years of age, and for several years filled the position of fire-boss. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, taking up his abode in Jermin, where for several years he was employed as a miner. He had been preceded to this country by his uncle, Robert Carter, who was an experienced miner and for several years was employed as boss by the Jermin Coal Company. In 1874 Mr. Ormston moved to Old Forge, where he has since resided continuously. For fifteen years he engaged successfully in contract mining, and during that period sunk several shafts for William Connell. He also engaged in rock mining as well as coal mining. His experience is far beyond that of the average miner, inasmuch as for fifty-two years he has been engaged in different capacities as a worker in ore. During all these years, to his credit be it said, he never met with an accident. Since taking up his abode in Old Forge Mr. Ormston has built for himself a dwelling house, and has also erected the Durham Hotel, of which he has been the proprietor since 1891. His hotel is one of the finest in the borough of Old Forge, and of his popularity as a host it is needless to speak. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias, and has passed the chairs of both orders. Mr. Ormston married, April 1, 1867, two years before leaving his native country, Mary A. Oliver, who was born in England, February 7, 1845, a daughter of Thomas Oliver, and they have one son, Wallace, who was born May 23, 1877. Wallace Ormston, junior, is an engineer in the service of the Jermin Coal Company. He married Amy Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, of Old Forge, a native of England, who was born in England, November 2, 1872, and they are the parents of two daughters: Esther and Florence.

DANIEL LANGSTAFF, deceased, was held in the highest estimation during his long and eventful life for his nobility of character, and broad public spirit. He was one of the foremost factors in the upbuilding of the city of Scranton and in the development of its great industries, and his worth and usefulness are attested by the fact that he had for his most intimate personal friends and closest business associates such famous characters as J. J. Albright, James Blair, Thomas Dickson, Dr. B. H. Throop, and others of similar class.

Mr. Langstaff came of an English family of wealth and influence. His father, John Langstaff, born in England, after completing his education traveled in South America, and finally located in New York. He was an accomplished musician and he gave instruction in the divine art in New York and in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, for sixteen years. In 1837 he took up his residence in South Montrose, Susquehanna county, where he died in 1840. His wife, Rachel Bush, born in Stroudsburg, was a member of an old Pennsylvania family of German extraction. She was a woman of noble character, a devout Methodist, and survived her husband some thirteen years, dying in 1853, at the age of fifty-two years. She bore to her husband six children who came to maturity: John, who resides in Washington, New Jersey, and served with the rank of captain in the Civil war; Daniel, to be further mentioned hereinafter; Levi, who was an army officer in the rebellion, and resides in Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas, who died in Rockford, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Culver, of Mineral Point, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Mary Sterling, of Oneonta, New York.

Daniel Langstaff, second of the four sons of John and Rachel (Bush) Langstaff, was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a carpenter. On coming of age he located in Providence (now a part of Scranton) and engaged in working at his trade. In the following year he went to Hawley, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in car building for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In 1851 he returned to Scranton, where he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and aided in completing their shops and building their turntables. An incident of this time was his assisting in building the first car constructed for this road. While he was thus engaged, the Civil war was at its height, and in response to the emergency call of 1862

Mr. Langstaff enlisted in the Keystone Guards (commanded by his brother, Captain John P. Langstaff), and was mustered into service with the rank of second lieutenant. The company was stationed at Hackettstown and Newcastle during its ninety days' term of service, and during this period Lieutenant Langstaff acquitted himself as was becoming in an officer and soldier, and received the warm commendation of his superiors.

Returning home, he resumed his work, in which he continued until 1864, when he was made superintendent of the Diamond mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, with charge of two breakers. It is a tribute to his capability to note that he was continued in this position for the long term of twenty-four years, and it is also worth stating that on his retirement he was succeeded by his son, W. S. Langstaff. Meantime Mr. Langstaff had become interested in the firm of Tripp & Company, retail coal dealers on the Providence road, and when he left the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company he gave his entire attention to superintending the Tripp mine business, and was so engaged until 1895, when he retired from active pursuits. He continued, however, to give careful supervision to his financial interests, but refraining from any such prolonged duties as would interfere with one of the principal purposes of his life at this time—to seek physical invigoration and mental improvement by travel in his own country and congenial foreign climes, to his own great advantage and to the infinite satisfaction of his family and friends, who rejoiced in the improvement thus brought to him.

While Mr. Langstaff was widely successful in his own affairs, and acquired a handsome estate, he was not at all neglectful of the interests of the community, but exerted himself in its behalf zealously and with a large degree of usefulness. He was particularly friendly to the cause of education, and for four years as member of the board of school control rendered intelligent service in the development of the public school system, and for many years was a trustee of Keystone Academy at Factoryville. With his wife he was a member of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, and for eighteen years served faithfully as a member of its board of trustees. In politics he was an ardent Republican, his connection with the party dating from its formation in 1856, when he cast his vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. Throughout his life he held to his party faith, and was known as a forceful and influential exponent of its principles.

Among the various properties which he owned was his handsome residence at 101 Mulberry street, Scranton, and an elegant summer residence adjoining the Keystone Academy in Factoryville, on the boundary line of Wyoming and Lackawanna counties. Fond of outdoor pursuits, he took particular delight in finely bred horses, and was the owner of "Russell," a Kentucky horse with a record of 2:24, said to be the hand-somest and speediest animal in Wyoming county.

In June, 1851, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, Mr. Langstaff married Miss Sarah E. Shipman, a native of that village, daughter of William and Sarah (Vaughn) Shipman. Her father was born in Chester, Connecticut, and was a carpenter and builder by trade. In youth, with others of his family, he came to Pennsylvania, making the journey with wagons, and guided at frequent intervals by blazed trees. They reached Susquehanna county, where they built a log house. William Shipman resided in this place until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife, Sarah Vaughn, was born in Rhode Island, and died in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a descendant of Revolutionary patriots, and a daughter of Jonathan Vaughn, a pioneer farmer of Susquehanna county. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Henry W. Congdon, an old sea captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Langstaff were the parents of three children. 1. William S. is superintendent of the Diamond mines, and was for several years a member of the Scranton board of school control. Edward was for two years engaged as an engineer in South America, and since his return home has been engaged in the same capacity with the Kings County (New York) Elevated Road. The only daughter, Cornelia, was highly educated, and graduated from the Keystone Academy and the Bloomsburg Normal School. She became the wife of O. B. Schreifer, who was superintendent of the coal waybill office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company at Scranton, and has served as president of the Scranton board of school control.

Mr. Langstaff died November 28, 1901. His death was widely mourned out of respect for his high character, usefulness of life, and the urbanity and generosity which marked his dealings with all men. Eminently successful in the acquisition of personal fortune, he had made the community sharers in it by his labors in promoting its various interests, multiplying and broadening the

avenues of employment, enhancing the value of properties, and aiding to make the city a desirable residential spot through the greater excellence of its churches, schools and charitable institutions, and all other agencies which stand for bodily comfort and mental improvement. Hence he is properly to be classed among the most efficient of public benefactors, and the present pre-eminent position of importance and fame which is enjoyed by the city which was his home and the scene of his effort, is in some degree a monument to the memory of his own well spent life.

WALTER L. SCHLAGER, president of the Traders' Coal Company and of the Federal Granite Brick Company, and prominently identified with many other business and financial institutions of Scranton and vicinity, is a native of that city, being a son of Charles Schlager, one of the prominent business men of Scranton half a century ago.

Charles Schlager was born at Wiltstedt, near Strasburg, Germany, and was the youngest son in a large family of children who came to America at different periods, Charles accompanying his parents about 1840, and locating with them at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In the early fifties, with an elder brother, he located in Scranton, where he established a bakery, at the corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues, in the building now occupied by Watkins' carpet store. This bakery was for many years the leading one in Scranton, doing a large and prosperous business, and also operating a cracker bakery at Pittston. Through industry and economy Mr. Schlager acquired considerable property on Washington avenue, Spruce street and Lackawanna avenues. His own residence was the seventh brick building erected in Scranton, and stood next to the Mears building, the site of the present Burr building. He also owned other property on Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street, including the site of the present Pauli building, then occupied by several frame buildings sold to the late Francis Pauli, and at the time of his death was regarded as one of the most extensive real estate owners in Scranton. In his later years he became interested in coal lands at Heidelberg (a place which received its name from him, since known as Dupont), and just prior to his death was preparing to develop these properties, which have become very valuable, worth more than a million dollars. Had he lived he doubtless would have shared well in the immense accumulation of wealth from the development of

the coal industry in the region, and would have been one of Scranton's wealthiest citizens of this, as he was of his own day. He was interested in all that pertained to the best interests of the growing town of Scranton, and was closely associated with the solid substantial men of that day. He was a contributing member of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, which then stood on Washington avenue on the site now occupied by J. D. Williams & Brother Company. Mr. Schlager, though of foreign birth, was a thorough American, early adapting himself to the customs of his adopted country, and sincerely entering into the spirit of its institutions. In politics he was a stanch Republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party. He was a charter member of Schiller Lodge (German), Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with various social organizations of his day. He was a man of domestic tastes, and devoted to his home and family. In personal appearance Mr. Schlager has been likened, by those who remember him best, to the familiar characterization of "Uncle Sam," or Lincoln. Tall, straight, and of commanding appearance, having performed military service in Germany, he had a fine military bearing. While accumulating a competency he lived in a becoming manner, and surrounded his family with all the comforts that means could procure.

Mr. Schlager married (first) Salome Fritch, a native of Germany, and they were the parents of eight children: Emma, Salome, Louise, Ruth, Carl, Minnie, Charles and Walter L. He married (second) Julia Schaffer, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and had two children who died in infancy. Mr. Schlager died in 1870, when a comparatively young man, and in the zenith of his usefulness.

Walter L. Schlager, youngest son of Charles and Salome (Fritch) Schlager, was born in Scranton, October, 1864. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was but three months old, and his father when he was at the age of six years. He attended the Merrill Academy and the high school at Scranton, and later the public schools of Philadelphia, where his step-mother resided, and later attended the Pennsylvania State Normal school at Bloomsburg. His step-mother having married his uncle, Jacob Schlager, he went to Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, where his uncle resided. After two years' employment in a chair factory at Brandt, in which he was financially interested, he learned the drug business and later conducted drug stores

at Moosic, Avoca, and Olyphant, in turn. Relinquishing this business, he bought the insurance agency of Charles Schlager, and conducted it for some time, then selling out to engage in the coal business, having purchased the Keystone Coal Company's plant, now known as the Traders' Coal Company, of which he became president and manager. He later became identified with a number of other industrial and business institutions in his native city. He is treasurer of the Scranton Yarn Finishing Company, and president of the Federal Granite Brick Company, and was one of the organizers of the Traders' Real Estate Company, of which he is vice-president; and was also one of the organizers of the Nay Aug Lumber Company, and is president of the Reliance Coal Company, and connected with several other important business and financial enterprises.

Mr. Schlager is a member of Kingsbury Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Olyphant; past high priest of Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Royal Arch Masons, and is a past eminent commander of Melita Commandery, No. 68, Knight Templars, and a member of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics Mr. Schlager is an Independent, but supports the principles of the Republican party. In religion he is a contributing member of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a man of broad information, genial disposition, and tender susceptibilities. He is a loyal supporter of all movements of advantage to the community in a material way, and extends cordial and liberal aid to religious, educational, and charitable institutions. In social circles he is as highly esteemed for his personal worth as he is in the business community for his masterly abilities, sagacious enterprise, and earnest public spirit.

Mr. Schlager married, June 4, 1884, Miss Ruth Church, daughter of Almon Church, one of the pioneer settlers of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Helen and Emma, both of whom are students at Wells College, Aurora, New York.

JAMES P. LAW. In every town or city that has attained any prominence along any particular line of industry there has always been a leading spirit, a standard bearer, as it were, who possesses wisdom, forethought and courage to lead to victory and success. Such a person is James P. Law, one of the progressive men of Taylor, where he has made his home since 1886. He was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1861.

Alexander Law, father of James P. Law, was one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, enduring all the hardships and privations incident to those early times. He held a position with the Delaware and Hudson Company, and was faithful in the discharge of his duties. In Honesdale, Pennsylvania, he was united in marriage to Mary McKeon, a sister of Patrick McKeon, who built the first frame house in Honesdale, and their family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom attained years of maturity and are living at the present time (1905): John, Thomas, James, Alexander, Bernard, Charles, Francis, Margaret and Lizzie. The sons are employed on the railroad, five of them serving in the capacity of conductors.

James P. Law was reared in Kingston, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents removed during his boyhood, and his education was acquired at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He gained his first practical experience in business life as station agent and telegraph operator for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at Taylor, which position he resigned in 1893 after seventeen years connection therewith. During that period and up to the present time (1905) he has acted as agent for all the Atlantic Steamship lines, and is also the proprietor and manager of a foreign and domestic exchange. Whatever enterprise that tends toward the development and progress of the town of Taylor receives from Mr. Law a hearty and earnest support. He was one of the promoters and is now a director in the Taylor Building and Loan Association, was instrumental in the bringing of the two silk mills to Taylor, in each of which he is a stockholder, is part owner in the Taylor Coal Company of Scranton, and is the owner of extensive real estate holdings in the town. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the office of treasurer of Lackawanna township. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. May 10, 1887, Mr. Law was united in marriage to Miss Anna Grogan, daughter of Patrick and Margaret Grogan, and their children are as follows: Mary, Margaret, James, Annie, Francis, Joseph and John.

WESLEY A. FATZINGER, a prominent business man of the borough of Taylor, where he crative trade, was born in Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1864, a son of Uriah and Sarah (Stout) Fatzinger, grandson

has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative business. He is the son of James and Judith (Sigfried) Fatzinger, and great-grandson of James and Christiana (Seip) Fatzinger, the latter named couple having been natives of Alsace, France, from whence they emigrated to this country at an early date, taking up their abode in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

James Fatzinger (grandfather) was a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania. He followed the occupation of drover for several years, driving his stock from Buffalo to Allentown prior to the introduction of railroads in that section of the country. He afterward became a miller and later engaged in a general merchandise business. At the age of forty he became a convert to the Evangelical faith, the doctrines of which he firmly adhered to for the remainder of his life. He married Judith Sigfried, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who bore him twelve children, among whom was the following: Edward, deceased; Elmira; Theodore, deceased; Franklin; Uriah; James, deceased; Tilghman, deceased; and Harvey, deceased.

Uriah Fatzinger (father) was born in Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lehigh for several years, and later in company with his father conducted in a prosperous manner a general merchandise business. He was a staunch supporter of the Evangelical Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Stout, was born in 1846, and died June 19, 1892, aged forty-six years. Their family consisted of twelve children, four of whom are living at the present time, namely: Wesley A., mentioned hereinafter, the only one residing in the Lackawanna Valley; Elsie H., Franklin T., and Lillie M. Fatzinger.

Wesley A. Fatzinger was reared in Lehigh, attended the schools of that town and was graduated therefrom upon the completion of his studies. He then served an apprenticeship at the trade of painter, decorator and paper hanger at Mauch Chunk, after which he moved from his home in Lehigh to Freeland, Luzerne county, where for seven years he engaged in the clothing business. In 1888 he took up his residence in Taylor, purchased a lot upon which he erected a shop of considerable dimensions and at once engaged in the painting, decorating and paper hanging business. His shop is well stocked with a large assortment of the finest paper, paint and other articles necessary to that trade, and by honorable and straightforward transactions he has established himself in the confidence of the best citi-

zens of the town, and his constantly increasing patronage is taxing the capacity of his shop to its utmost limit. He has a reputation for performing nothing but first-class work, gives employment to none but skilled artisans, and this in connection with the fact that he keeps advancing with the needs and demands of the times is the reason for the success he has attained in his career. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Protective Order Sons of America. On May 28, 1890, Mr. Fatzinger was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Cooper, who was born in Wayne county, New York, February 25, 1868, daughter of Jabez G. and Elmina (Warfield) Cooper, and the issue of this union was three children: Uriah, born May 21, 1891; Myrtle, born April 8, 1895, and Raymond, deceased. The family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Taylor, in which Mr. Fatzinger is a member of the official board and secretary of the board of trustees. For several years he acted as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, but finally resigned, preferring to teach a class to which he devotes considerable time and attention.

Jabez G. Cooper, father of Mrs. Fatzinger was born in New Jersey, in 1825, and was a carpenter by occupation. The Cooper family dates back to the arrival of the "Mayflower," four of their ancestors having been immigrants on board that historic vessel, namely: Captain John Holland and his wife Elizabeth Tillay, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carver) Tillay, and Captain John Gorham and his wife Desire Holland. Other ancestors of the family were Job Smith, who founded Seneca Falls, New York, in 1787; Jabez Gorham, who founded Watertown, New York, and built the first bridge over the Seneca river which bears his name to-day. Both these men were active in the Revolutionary war. The ancestors in the direct line were: Price Cooper, who made his home in the Wyoming Valley some time previous to the Revolutionary war, was one of the first settlers in the valley and also one of the first physicians. Price Cooper, who was a member of the Connecticut militia, served as a mounted trooper in Captain Sampson's company during the Revolutionary war and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. John Price Cooper, who was a man of marked intelligence, and a well-to-do agriculturist. Jabez G. Cooper, died in 1884. His wife, Almina (Warfield) Cooper, born in 1834, a descendant of a Connecticut family, died in 1895.

EBER BRANNING. Among those industrious, law-abiding citizens who constitute so important a factor in the prosperity of every community and of which Luzerne county has its full share must be numbered Eber Branning, of Dunmore. Mr. Branning comes of German lineage. His grandfather, Jacob Branning, was a native of Orange county, New York. C. L. Branning, son of Jacob Branning, was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and was also engaged in the lumber business. He married Laura Smith, also a native of Wayne county, and their family consisted of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are now living: Eber, subject; Eleanor; John, deceased; Henry, Mary, Huldah, George and Cornelius. Mr. Branning, the father, spent the last four years of his life in Dunmore, where he died in 1895, at the home of his son, Eber, being then seventy-seven years of age. The death of his wife occurred in 1898, when she had reached the age of seventy-nine.

Eber Branning, son of C. L. and Laura (Smith) Branning, was born July 16, 1839, in Damascus township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native place. In early life he engaged in farming and also in the lumber business, for some years running rafts on the Delaware river. He then went to Salem, where he was engaged for several summers in peeling bark, and in 1873 removed to Dunmore, where he has since remained. For some time he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, working on the Gravity Railway. In 1886, after that road was abandoned, he held the position of foreman for three years, and was then placed in the paint and repair shop. He is now in business for himself. He has contributed to the growth of Dunmore by building two fine houses of considerable dimensions. As a citizen he enjoys a well-deserved popularity, and has served his borough as judge of elections of the third ward six terms. He has been for thirty-four years a member of the I. O. O. F., in which organization he has held all the prominent offices, in addition to serving as treasurer and trustee. Several times he has acted as representative to the grand lodge. For sixteen years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Knights of Malta, in whose lodge he has sat for seven years. Politically he is a Democrat and a staunch upholder of the principles of the organization. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dunmore. Mr. Branning married

June 25, 1874, Emma Little, who was born May 16, 1851, in Hawley, Pennsylvania, and of the four children born to them three are now living: Harry D., who was born July 12, 1876, and is a patternmaker; Bertha A., who was born November 9, 1880; and Walter E., who was born August 23, 1889, and is a clerk in the service of the Erie Coal Company.

JOHN CARNEY. No more enterprising business man can be found throughout the length and breadth of Lackawanna county than John Carney, of Dunmore. Although of foreign birth Mr. Carney has been for fifty-six years a resident of this town, with which he is thoroughly and completely identified.

Michael Carney was born in Ireland, in 1798, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Dunmore, where he was engaged about the mines in various capacities. He married Winifred Connell, also a native of Ireland, and they were the parents of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are now living: John, mentioned at length hereinafter; Owen, Mary, Julia, Nora, and Winifred. Mr. Carney, the father, died in 1879. He was a man of the most genial temperament, who made for himself a host of friends. His widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four.

John Carney, son of Michael and Winifred (Connell) Carney, was born in 1843, in Ireland, and at the age of five years was brought by his parents to the United States. At an early age he began to work for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and after a short time entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. His position was at first at the foot of No. 10 plane, at the head of which he was subsequently placed. Several years after he was promoted to the responsible position of engineer at No. 9 and No. 10 planes, and this he held for twenty-two years. A. J. and M. J. Murray, George Jackson and Thomas Brown, coal operators, were then in business in Dunmore, and in 1891 Mr. Carney purchased the share of Mr. Jackson, while in 1902 he and Mr. Brown bought the interest of the Murrays, since which time the firm has been Carney & Brown. Their colliery was opened in 1885. The present depth of the shaft is two hundred and eighty-five feet. It pierces four veins of coal which average four and one-half feet in thickness per vein. The firm employs about two hundred hands, and the business in all its departments is in a very flourishing condition. Politically Mr. Carney is a Democrat. He and



John J. Gibbons

his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Carney married in 1880 Mary Caveney, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and they were the parents of two children: Mollie and Sallie. Mrs. Carney died July 23, 1884, and in 1888 Mr. Carney married Kate Fitzpatrick. By this marriage Mr. Carney became the father of one daughter, Helen. In 1887 he built the beautiful modern house which has since been the family residence.

JOHN J. GIBBONS. Among the independent coal operators of Lackawanna county none can be found more energetic or more truly able than John J. Gibbons, of Dunmore. Mr. Gibbons is descended on both sides from Irish ancestors. Edward Gibbons was born in Ireland, and was by occupation a miner. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, making his home at Avoca, where as the name suggests he would probably find numbers of his countrymen. Here he worked as a miner, and speedily became an influential and popular man in the community, as is evident from the fact that for twenty years he held the office of school director. He is now engaged in the mine owned by his son, John J. He married Sevina O'Malley, and they are the parents of the following children: John J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Edward, junior; Leo, who is superintendent of the mine owned by his brother, John J.; Ella; Kate; Bina, who is a teacher; Agnes, who is also engaged in teaching; Jessie, who is a milliner; and Nettie, who is a bookkeeper and stenographer.

John J. Gibbons, son of Edward and Sevina (O'Malley) Gibbons, was born March 31, 1867, in Avoca, Lancashire, England. He was brought by his parents to this country, locating in Avoca, where he attended the common schools, and at the age of nine years began his career as a miner by entering the breaker. The following year he was placed in the mines as doorkeeper, and next became driver, then laborer and finally miner. His first work was for the Avoca Coal Company, after leaving whom he worked for the Lehigh Valley Company and then for the Providence Coal Company. He then entered the service of the Nay Aug Coal Company, and finally obtained the position of mine boss for the firm of Carney & Brown. This responsible office he filled for eighteen months with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. In 1900 he began operating his own mine, and in January, 1901, sold his first coal. His breaker was built and in operation the same year; he employs twenty hands and is con-

ducting a flourishing business. Mr. Gibbons takes an active interest in public affairs, and his townsmen repose implicit confidence in his ability to serve them. During his residence in Avoca he was chief burgess, held the office of chief of police, and for three years served on the council. In 1895 he moved to Dunmore, where his character and abilities have won the sincere respect and cordial liking of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

TIMOTHY J. GILHOO, a progressive, young business man of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, is a representative of that class of men who, while others wait for a good opportunity to present itself, seek and therefore make an opening for themselves. He is also one of those men who know not what defeat is, but firmly believe in the doctrine that all things are possible to the man who will. He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1873, a son of Thomas, whose death occurred in 1880, and Kate (Killeen) Gilhool, who is living at the present time (1904), both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas Gilhool (father) was a moulder by trade, and was employed by the Van Bergen Company. He was an honest, honorable man, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His family consisted of the following named children: Thomas, Annie, Margaret, Mary and Timothy J., (twins) and Catherine Gilhool.

Timothy J. Gilhool was reared and educated in Carbondale, and while his educational advantages were only those to be acquired in the common schools, yet he made such excellent use of his opportunities as to thoroughly qualify him for high offices of trust and responsibility. His first experience of business life was gained in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, where he was employed as first office or telephone boy. In order to obtain an increased salary he accepted a position in the mine, but preferring railroading to that line of work, accepted a position on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. After a short space of time he was given the position of conductor, in which capacity he served for two years. He then served as motorman on the Traction Road between Carbondale and Scranton, but resigned from this, in 1896 on account of his strong adherence to the Labor Union, of which he is a member. In the same year he purchased a horse and

wagon, and with ten dollars capital started out in the fruit business. He achieved a large degree of success in this enterprise, and every year added to his stock in trade, and also to his experience in business affairs, until now he is the owner of a large general store and has an extensive and constantly increasing patronage. The prosperity which has attended his efforts is but the natural and rightful reward that should be the sequel of years of honest and earnest toil. Mr. Gilhool is popular in the social circles of Carbondale, and holds membership in the following named orders and societies: St. A. L. P. A. B., which has a membership of four hundred members, and of which he is president; I. C. B. U. (Branch), of which he is president; Scranton District, I. C. B. U., of which he is president; K. of C.; and the Order of Heptasoph. He is major of the First Regiment of Lancers, and a member of Columbia Hose Company, No. 5, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

A. W. BRUNDAGE, a well known and much respected citizen of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has achieved a large degree of financial success in business, his time being devoted to the management of a meat market, which he established in 1872, and transactions in real estate, is a native of the county in which he now resides, having been born in Benton township, in 1847, a son of James and Phoebe (Farnham) Brundage, and grandson of Parmenas and Lillis (Brundage) Brundage.

Parmenas Brundage (grandfather) purchased one hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania in 1822, and was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of that state, coming thence from Connecticut. He was an active and public-spirited citizen, and enjoyed the full confidence of his friends who were numerous. He married his cousin Lillis Brundage, who bore him the following named children: James, Abner, Dr. A. T., D. C., Dr. A. H., and a daughter who died young.

James Brundage (father) was born at Eagle Rock, New Jersey, in 1805. In 1822, at the age of seventeen years, he came to Pennsylvania with his father, and in due course of time inherited part of the latter's farm, to which he made additions from time to time. He followed farming as a means of livelihood, and in the community in which he resided won the respect of all by the courtesy and kindness he

displayed in his daily life. He was united in marriage to Phoebe Farnham, who was born in Connecticut, in 1809, and their children were as follows: Rev. Israel, Presbyterian clergyman, died in Chetopa, Kansas; Julia, A. F., J. P., E. I., Mrs. L. M. Ensign, Stephen, a veteran of the Civil war; Mrs. Lucy C. Doyle; Jeffery A., a veteran of the Civil war; A. W., mentioned at length hereinafter; Abel W., and Mary J. Brundage.

A. W. Brundage was reared in his native town and attended the common schools thereof, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by attendance at the Keystone Academy and at New Milford. After completing his education he did not lay by his books, having been a student ever since not only of books but of men and nature at large, that great book where men can come in close touch with their Creator. The first few years of his active career was spent in agricultural pursuits, after which he taught school one term in his native county, and then engaged in the meat business with his brother A. F., who was a butcher. He remained with him up to 1872, when he began business on his own account, and as he deals in nothing but the best stock which is neatly dressed and sold at a fair profit, with the stilyards recording sixteen ounces to the pound, he well deserves the patronage accorded him. He has been a resident of the borough of Peckville since 1862, and has contributed his share to the growth and development of the same by buying and improving property. He has built several houses, some of which he now owns. He has honorably distinguished the borough council as a member of that body, and during that period of time looked carefully after the interests of Blakely borough. Mr. Brundage and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which body he serves in the capacity of elder, which office he has held since the dedication of the new church in 1895. He is one of the active members of that church, whose daily life and influence keeps the fire burning in the sanctuary. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican platform. In 1877 Mr. Brundage was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Richards, daughter of J. P. Richards, and a descendant of an English ancestry. Six children were born of this union, four of whom are now living; namely: J. H., who married Miss Ethel Shearer, in 1904; Fannie M., Edna J., and Paul B. Brundage.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS is a representative of that class of enterprising, honest and capable men, who though born poor succeed in attaining a prominent place in either the financial, commercial, manufacturing or industrial circles of the world, and thereby accumulate a fortune which will enable them to spend their declining years in ease and comfort. Mr. Williams, who is now leading a retired life in the city of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is a native of Cornwall county, England, born December 28, 1840. His paternal grandfather was William Williams, who was the father of a family of four children, as follows: Richard, Jane, Maria, and William. His parents were Richard and Ann (Roberts) Williams, both natives of Cornwall, England, where the former named followed the occupation of farming, receiving as compensation the small sum of nine shillings per week. Their family consisted of four children, three of whom are living, William Williams being the only one resident in this country.

During his boyhood, after receiving a common school education, he worked in his native country for two pence per day, and subsequently was employed in various capacities. On November 30, 1861, he married Eliza Solomon, daughter of William Solomon, for fifty years a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1871, leaving his wife and daughter at home until such time as he could procure a suitable home for them, he set sail from England in the steamship "City of Brussels." The voyage was a rough and dangerous one, but the steamer brought its load of human freight safely to port, but shortly afterward sank to rise no more. Mr. Williams at once located in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and he secured employment with the "D. & H." Company as fireman at No. 5 gravity road, which position he retained for eight years. In 1872 his wife and daughter joined him in his new home, and two years later they opened the first store on Belmont street, Carbondale, which was chiefly managed by Mrs. Williams, an intelligent and active woman. They conducted this enterprise, which was devoted to the sale of a general line of merchandise, up to 1890, and then moved to the farm which Mr. Williams purchased in Carbondale township, in 1880, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres of fertile land, which he still owns. In addition to this he is the owner of nine houses in Car-

bondale, whither he removed in 1903, upon his retirement from active pursuits.

Mr. William is a Prohibitionist in politics, upholding the principles of that party, and usually voting that ticket. On April 13, 1887, he was elected alderman of the fifth ward in Carbondale, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Carbondale township in 1891-96 and 1901, his term of office to expire in 1906. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been actively engaged in its growth and development. He assisted in the organization of the Sunday school in the Methodist Episcopal chapel at No. 4, at which time he was elected assistant superintendent, later became superintendent, subsequently served as secretary and treasurer, and is now one of its trustees. Mr. Williams is a natural poet, and the productions of his fertile brain is eagerly sought by the local publishers, and on one occasion the *New York Herald*, copied one of his publications. In 1886 and 1897 Mr. Williams paid a visit to his native country, where ten years of his life prior to his coming to the United States were spent as a member of the police force, and he expects to take another trip to the scenes of his childhood before his death. He possesses the happy faculty of retaining his youthful spirits, even though he is advancing in years, and this characteristic makes him an agreeable and interesting companion. He enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens and the esteem of his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of nine children, six of whom are deceased, and the surviving members of the family are: Louey Augusta Alberta, born in England, 1867, wife of William Cox, of Carbondale; Emily, Gertrude Louisa, wife of Eugene Schaffer, of Waymart, Pennsylvania; and William Walter Wesley, who married Emma Wills, to whom was born one son, William H. Williams.

P. H. MONGAN, a representative citizen of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, is a native of Ireland, born 1841, son of Patrick and Mary Mongan. His father was born in Ireland, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States, settling first at Equimink, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. In 1852 he removed to Moscow, Lackawanna county, and in 1857 migrated to Wisconsin. His wife, Mary Mongan, also a native of Ireland, bore him children: P. H.,

mentioned hereafter; Catherine, Thomas, John, Michael, deceased; Hugh, George, Bridget, Mary, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Mongan, the worthy parents of these children, died in Wisconsin.

P. H. Mongan was seven years of age when he was brought by his parents to this country. He received his education in the common schools of Equimink and Moscow, Pennsylvania, and was first employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company as laborer, but his fitness for a higher position could not long escape notice, and in 1863 he was made foreman. In 1867 he entered the service of J. R. Davis as outside foreman of the Roaring Brook colliery, where he remained until 1872, when he was given a position on the inside which he held until 1900. In that year he associated himself with M. J. and A. J. Murry, forming a company known as the Northern Anthracite Coal Company of which he is now president. The mine is situated in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, the coal land comprising four hundred and fifty acres. The shaft is one hundred feet deep, with a capacity to turn out twelve hundred tons of coal daily. The firm employs one hundred and fifty men. Mr. Mongan has been a resident of Dunmore since 1863, and has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of the borough. He takes a deep interest in the cause of education, which he has manifested in a practical manner by serving for twenty-five years as school director. Mr. Mongan married, March 1, 1863, Catherine F., daughter of Andrew and Catherine Haley, of Dunmore, and of their eleven children the following are living: John J., Frank F., William H., Catherine A., Minnie, Agnes, Joseph A., George, Jennie and James.

JOHN J. BOLAND. One of those energetic and sagacious business men whose presence in any community imparts a healthy impetus to the current of financial affairs is John J. Boland, of Dunmore. He belongs to a family of Irish origin, which for more than half a century has been resident in the Keystone state.

Michael Boland was born in Ireland, and in 1848 embarked with his parents and brothers and sisters for the United States. During the voyage the father of the family died and was buried at sea. The mother reached the new country and lived with her children to the

great age of ninety-five years. Michael first settled in Carbondale, but in 1849 moved to Dunmore, where he remained. He was employed on the Pennsylvania gravity road and worked in the mines of the same company both as boy and man, filling the various subordinate positions until he reached that of miner. In 1884 he and his son Michael F. engaged successfully in general mercantile business. Mr. Boland was a loyal citizen, taking an active interest in community affairs, and was several times chosen by his neighbors to serve as councilman. He married Julia Connell, also a native of Ireland, who emigrated from her old home to this country the same year as that in which her husband came to seek his fortune in the New World. Until 1855 she remained in New York, and in that year moved to Dunmore. In February, 1856, she married Mr. Boland, and there were born to them seven children: Timothy E., Mary A., Michael F., Patrick, John J., mentioned hereafter; Annie, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Boland were widely known and as widely respected and loved.

John J. Boland, son of Michael and Julia (Connell) Boland, was born January 23, 1864, in Dunmore, where he attended the common schools. In 1884 he engaged in business as a butcher, in which he prospered for thirteen years. In 1896 he organized the Dunmore Lumber Company, and in 1899 sold his interest therein. He then entered the service of C. P. Matthews & Son, by whom he was employed until 1903. On February 11 of that year the Dunmore Coal Company was organized, composed of seven stockholders. The mine belongs to the Sibley tract and has one opening, a slope one hundred and fifty feet long and seventy-five feet deep, which was opened about 1860, by a Mr. Kenkins. Mr. Boland was secretary and manager and under his watchful and experienced eye the affairs of the company was maintained in a flourishing condition. He sold his interest in the fall of 1905, and is now stockholder and manager of the Carbon Coal Mining Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Emerald Order of L. and B. Society, and the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association. His religious relations are with the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Boland married in 1887 Agnes Healey, of Dunmore, and they have nine children: Eugene, Joseph, Leonard, John, Stanley, Agnes, Margaret, Alice, and Richard.



Chas. W. Potter

CHARLES W. POTTER. Among those citizens of Lackawanna county, in his time Luzerne county, whose names have for many years belonged to the past, but the effect of whose example and influence is still felt in the community, was Charles W. Potter, of Dunmore. He belonged to a New England family which was one of the first to settle in the Lackawanna Valley and had a large share in promoting the civilization and prosperity of that region.

Elisha Potter (father), a native of Connecticut, came with his family to what was then the wilds of Pennsylvania, making the journey on horseback. He settled at what is now Providence, where he had several large tracts of land, of the real value of which he could at first form no idea, inasmuch as they proved to be the great anthracite coal field. His counsel was much sought, and his influence was largely felt in his day. He was the first justice of the peace in that portion of the Lackawanna Valley. He was a man who possessed the esteem of all, irrespective of political differences, for while affiliating with the Democrats he was never partisan, and was noted no less for the liberality and kindness of his disposition than for the sound judgment and strict adherence to principles which caused him to be universally respected. He married Sallie Case, who was also a native of Connecticut, a woman of refinement, intelligence and of great nobility of character. She was a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were: Mary, Eliza, Jane, who became the wife of Caleb Bloom; Fanny, Eudora, Charles W., mentioned hereafter; Joseph, William, and Chester, all of whom are now deceased.

Charles W. Potter, son of Elisha and Sallie (Case) Potter, was born May 26, 1815, in Blakely township, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the common schools of Providence, and on reaching manhood went to Martin's Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as clerk by a Mr. McCoy. He subsequently moved to Exeter township, where he had charge of a store for a Mr. Porter. After a brief stay there he returned to Blakely township and for a short time engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1847 he took up his abode in Dunmore, where he entered into business as a merchant. He was the owner of land which included much of the area of the present borough, and also possessed

a large tract of valuable coal land, which had he lived to a more mature age he would have developed to a larger extent and therefore would have realized much greater returns therefrom. Through the ownership of this valuable property, no less than by means of the success which attended him in his mercantile business, he became one of the wealthy men of the Lackawanna Valley, and at his early demise left an extensive estate, which was the direct result of business ability, acumen and farsightedness.

He took an active part in community affairs and was elected justice of the peace, an office which he filled with honor and distinction, becoming virtually a peace maker. He showed great mercy toward all who were in trouble, especially the poor, and had great compassion upon the wrongdoer, especially that class who were brought before him on charges of having imbibed too freely. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although an attendant and a strong supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the scope of his benevolence was not bounded by denominational limitations but was extended to all charitable institutions. He was extremely generous and kindhearted to the poor, frequently having as many as eight or ten homeless persons under his own roof, and he was known to take off his coat in the street and give it to some poor person who was suffering from the cold. In this way he followed the example of his Divine Master, who taught the people that "it was more blessed to give than to receive." His charity was rarely misplaced, as he was a great student of human nature. In his community he was held in peculiar honor, and was universally beloved and esteemed by all who were brought in contact with him.

Mr. Potter married in 1836, while residing at Martin's Creek, Sarah A. Eakin, daughter of Samuel and Sallie Eakin, and of their six children three grew to maturity, as follows: Elizabeth, who in 1862 became the wife of Robert P. Savage, and their children were: Bonnie, wife of B. E. Harris, of Concord, North Carolina, and mother of two children: B. E., Jr., and Elizabeth Potter; Maud, wife of Erasmus D. Ames, of Dunmore, and mother of one child, Charles S., and Charles P., who married Lizzie Finnerty, and has one daughter, Elizabeth. 2. Kate, deceased, who was the wife of William H. Stanton, a machinist by trade, who resided for the greater part of

his life in Dunmore, but whose death occurred in the city of Philadelphia. Their children were as follows: Mollie, deceased; Fannie, wife of Tyler Connelly, and they reside in Green Ridge; William B., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now (1905) associated with the H. C. Frick Tuberculosis Institute, in Philadelphia, where he is a specialist on tuberculosis; and Grace, wife of Lawrence Boynton, and they reside in Binghamton, New York. 3. Frances, wife of Albert Wagner, of Dunmore. Charles W. Potter died in 1857, at the comparatively early age of forty-two years. His loss was felt to be well-nigh irreparable alike to his family, his friends, and the community in which he had been so largely and beneficently influential. Mrs. Potter, a woman beloved and respected by all who knew her, survived her husband many years, passing away in September, 1894.

RALPH HARWOOD. A list of the enterprising business men of Lackawanna county would be incomplete without the name of Ralph Harwood, of Dunmore. He is the son of William and Jane (McCarty) Harwood, both natives of England, where their son Ralph was born in 1860.

Mr. Harwood was educated in his native country, where he remained until 1881, when he emigrated to Canada. After living there three years he came in 1884 to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, making his home in Dunmore, where he has since remained. In 1890 he built the house in which he has since resided, and which he has improved as occasion demanded. In 1893 he embarked in his present business, not with the intention of making it financially profitable, but for his own benefit and gratification. He soon became convinced, however, from demands made upon him that the enterprise might be made something more than a mere pleasure. He then enlarged the scale of his business, and became at once a regular florist, making a specialty of carnations and violets. Not only does Mr. Harwood raise plants and flowers, but he also cultivates and disposes of vegetables of various kinds for domestic trade and consumption. He is an experienced landscape gardener, pays particular attention to that department of his business, and his patronage is increasing year by year. In politics he is an ardent Dem-

ocrat. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Harwood married, February 8, 1883, Mary Ann, born in Ireland, September 20, 1865, daughter of Michael and Winnie Burke, the former a leading merchant tailor of Dunmore. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have been the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Lizzie, who was born in 1890; Ralph, who was born in 1895; Beatrice, who was born in 1897; Walter, who was born in 1899; and Albert, who was born in 1902.

EVAN G. WATKINS. Among those business men of Lackawanna county who although not yet in middle life are indicated as those to whom the county must look for the future maintenance of its commercial prosperity must be numbered Evan G. Watkins, of Taylor. To say that Mr. Watkins comes of Welsh parentage is only another way of saying that he belongs to an element increasingly powerful in Pennsylvania.

Griffith Watkins was born in Wales, and from boyhood was trained to the calling of a miner. About 1870 he came to the United States and settled in the coal region of Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen occupation during the remainder of his life. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted country, and was honored by his neighbors with several important borough offices. His wife was Priscilla Davis, also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of three sons: David, who is deceased; Evan G., mentioned at length hereinafter; and William G. The death of Mr. Watkins, which occurred February 2, 1892, was mourned as that of a useful man and a good citizen. At the time of his death he held the office of borough treasurer.

Evan G. Watkins, son of Griffith and Priscilla (Davis) Watkins, was born in 1874, at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the schools of Moosic and Taylor, having been ten years of age when his parents moved to the latter place. Previous to 1900 he engaged in various pursuits, and in that year became junior member of the firm of Taylor, Tubbs & Company, contractors and builders. The firm was organized in 1886 by John F. Taylor and P. J. Mulherin. After a time Mr. Mulherin withdrew, and Mr. Taylor conducted the business alone until 1889, at which time he took as a partner his nephew, George Taylor, and also admitted J. F. Tubbs. In 1900 George Taylor withdrew his in-

terests, and Mr. Watkins and his brother William G. became members of the firm, which conducts a flourishing business, not only as contractors and builders, but as dealers in builders' supplies, of which they always carry a full line of the best quality and first material.

Mr. Watkins is active as a citizen, taking a keen and practical interest in all community affairs, and the confidence with which he is regarded by his townsmen is attested by the fact that they have chosen him to fill various offices of trust. During six years he was borough auditor and has served four terms as a member of the school board, during which time he held the office of treasurer. He is now president of the board. These various offices he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. As may be supposed, the many demands upon Mr. Watkins' time and thoughts leave him little opportunity for social recreation, but he nevertheless finds time to maintain his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN W. BUSCH. In the foremost rank of the manufacturers of Lackawanna county stands John W. Busch, of Taylor. Mr. Busch is a representative of that German element which forms so large a portion of the population of the Keystone state, and which in various departments of industry has contributed so materially to its prosperity.

Jacob Busch was born in Germany, and in 1846 emigrated to the United States and sought a home in Pennsylvania. During the first year of his residence in this country he lived successively in Honesdale, Wilkes-Barre and Duryea. In 1853 he moved to Pittston, and subsequently resided for a time at Ransom, where he was the proprietor of a well-regulated hotel for a number of years. In 1874 he moved to Taylor, where he established himself as a carpet manufacturer, having been a practical weaver in his own country. He was a man who never failed to improve every opportunity, and the business founded by him prospered almost beyond his expectations. During his residence in Taylor he caused to be erected a fine brick double house which is now the property of his sons, and he also acquired several other pieces of property. While in Pittston he took a leading part in the building of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, of which he was a member.

Mr. Busch married, in 1853, Catherine Wengel, also a native of Germany, who came to this

country in 1850. They were married in Pittston, and became the parents of four children: Kate, who is now the wife of Martin Schachal; Jacob, John W., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Nicholas. Mrs. Busch died in 1884, having lived to see all her children reach maturity. In 1895 occurred the death of the father of the family, a man sincerely respected by all who knew him.

John W. Busch, son of Jacob and Catherine (Wengel) Busch, was born in 1861, in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and received in the schools of Scranton a liberal education, acquiring command of the English and German languages in both of which he converses fluently. He and his brother Nicholas conduct the carpet manufactory established by their father, a large share of whose executive ability has descended to his sons. The firm has an undisputed reputation for manufacturing the best carpet of its kind now in the market, and an equally assured celebrity for honesty and fair dealing. Mr. Busch conscientiously discharges all the obligations of citizenship, and both he and his brother are among the most valued esidents of Taylor.

BYRON J. HALL. The Hall family is one of the oldest and most respected in the borough of Glenburn. Their origin takes us back to the Emerald Isle, whose green hills are ever fresh in the memory of her sons. They emigrated from Loch Neigh, near Gillgallen. The founder of the family settled in Connecticut, where they became distinguished for their patoriotism and loyalty to their adopted country.

The first of this distinguished family to migrate to Pennsylvania was Jonathan Hall, who settled at Glenburn in the year 1802. He built a frame house, two stories high, in 1804, and prior to the inauguration of the present school system Mr. Hall offered his house for educational purposes, the same being accepted and used for some time. He was the owner of six hundred acres of land, was a man of high social standing and of refined tastes. He gave to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company the right of way when that road was built as a consideration for a permanent depot. His wife, Eunice (Capwell) Hall, a native of Rhode Island, bore him thirteen children, all of whom were born in Glenburn and became useful and loyal citizens. Their names were as follows: Jabez G., Sheldon, Susan, Jeremiah, Lephe, Carey, William C., John, Jerusha, Emily, Mary A., and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were mem-

bers of the Baptist Church (Old School), and their deaths occurred in the same year, 1865.

Jabez G. Hall, eldest son of Jonathan and Eunice (Capwell) Hall, was born in a log house in 1803. He obtained a practical education which prepared him for the activities of life, became a prominent citizen and practical farmer, and in addition to the tilling of the soil owned and operated a saw mill, also manufactured timber to some extent. He also became a school teacher, serving for fourteen years. He was the owner of eighty acres of land, whereon he resided in a comfortable and commodious house. Like his father, he was an 'Old School Baptist and a Democrat. He was united in marriage, April 11, 1830, to Laura Callender, of Blakely, Pennsylvania, who bore him the following named children: Louise, Judson, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Myron and Byron J. (twins); George, deceased; William, Jenette, Stephen, deceased; Hubert, and Harding, deceased. Of this number seven sons served in the Union army during the Civil war, namely: Samuel, Myron, Byron, George, William, Stephen and Hubert. This speaks well for the patriotism of the parents as well as the sons. Mr. Hall died in January, 1891; his wife, who was born in 1807, passed away August 10, 1888.

William C. Hall, fifth son of Jonathan and Eunice (Capwell) Hall, was born in 1820, and died in 1892. He owned one hundred acres of land, and was considered a practical farmer. He donated land for the first public school building in Glenburn, and was influential in securing a charter for the borough, serving in the capacity of its first burgess. In 1859 he married Emily Chamberlain, who was a teacher in a private school, and four children were the issue of this union, three of whom are living, namely: Lephe A., an accomplished teacher; Mrs. E. E. Shormaker, of Chicago; and Jessie, a music teacher in Montana.

Byron J. Hall, son of Jabez G. and Laura (Callender) Hall, was born in Glenburn, Pennsylvania, in 1837. Here he was reared, educated and spent his useful but uneventful life. He has attended principally to agricultural pursuits, which have been highly remunerative. Fifteen years of his life was spent in the meat business, during which time he supplied the Scranton market, carrying his meat to that city. During the Civil war he was a member of Company F, Thirteenth Volunteer Infantry of Pennsylvania, but after a short term of service was honorably discharged. He inherited a spirit of patriotism from his ancestors, two of whom—Samuel Hall

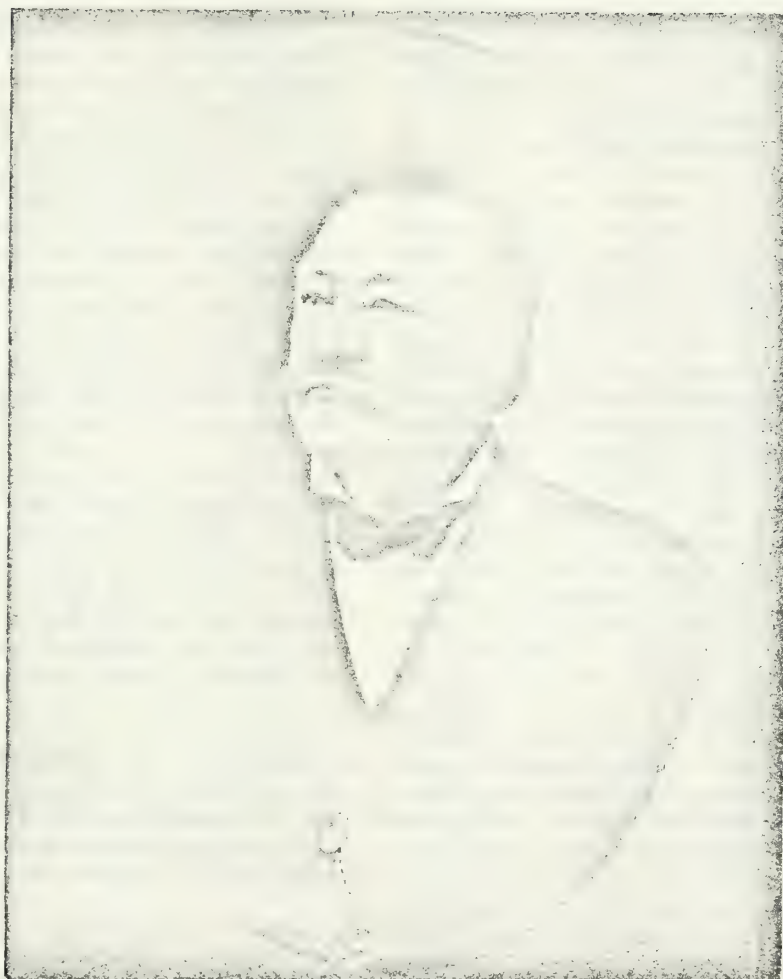
and Samuel Callender—were soldiers in the Revolutionary army under General Washington. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was elected chief burgess of the borough of Glenburn in 1896, was a member of the council and served for years on the school board. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and also of the George Fell Post, of Waverly.

In 1865 Mr. Hall married Miss Catherine E. Kirkman, and the issue of this union was four children: Hershel, who is secretary of the Scranton Lace Curtain Manufacturing Company; he married Ruie Shedd. Edward, assistant comptroller in the International Correspondence School of Scranton. Thomas, an accountant in the First National Bank of Scranton; he married Edna Sax. Robert B., a clerk in the International Correspondence School of Scranton.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, senior member of The Williams Manufacturing Company of Clarks Summit, formerly the Clarks Summit Novelty Works, one of the leading and useful industries of that section of the state, is a native of Scotland, the year of his birth being 1854.

William Williams, father of Thomas J. Williams, left his native land, Scotland, in October, 1864, for the new world and upon his arrival here located in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he followed contract mining, which proved most profitable and successful owing to the fact of his being an expert in the business. In his native land he married Jane Cairns, who was also born there, and they were the parents of nine children, five of whom emigrated to this country with their parents, namely: William, Jr. deceased; John C., deceased, who was mine foreman for the Delaware and Hudson Company, in whose employ he lost his life; Thomas J., mentioned at length hereafter; James; and Jane, who died on the voyage across the Atlantic ocean.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Thomas J. Williams were obtained in the schools of Scotland, and in October, 1864, at the age of ten years, he accompanied his parents to the United States. He first applied himself to the wood working trade, and later entered the sash, door and blind factory of J. E. Patterson, where he thoroughly mastered all the details of the business, becoming a skillful and expert mechanic. In 1881 he moved to Scranton, where he followed the same line of business, and five years later he engaged in business for himself on the South Side, continuing the same up to 1890, in which



AUGUST WAHLERS

year he went to Winchester, Virginia, where he remained three years. In 1893 he returned to Scranton, remaining a resident of that city until 1904, and on April 1st of that year he and his sons purchased and took possession of the plant which was formerly known as the Clarks Summit Novelty Works. They manufacture crates, mouldings, turning and scroll sawing, and in addition to this Mr. Williams is the patentee of a detachable and adjustable table leg, which proves to be a serviceable article and which should be found in every well furnished and well regulated household. This he also manufactures and puts on the market, and it is to be found in most of the leading furniture houses throughout the country. The success which has attended his efforts has been the direct result of thrift, energy and determination. During his residence in Scranton Mr. Williams was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, in which he held the commission of second lieutenant for a number of years. He is a member and vestryman of St. David's Episcopal Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Malta.

In 1879 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Jessie Fear, who bore him four sons and one daughter, namely: Ernest W., Stella, Thomas J., Jr., Archibald and John C. The sons are all engaged in business with their father. Mrs. Williams, who was a faithful wife and devoted mother, passed away December 22, 1897. In 1899 Mr. Williams married Annie Ainsworth, no issue.

AUGUST WAHLERS. It is doubtful if Lackawanna county has a more justly popular citizen than August Wahlers, of Dunmore. Mr. Wahlers is of German parentage, and a type of one of our most valuable classes of foreign-born, naturalized citizens.

Herman Wahlers was born in Germany, where he received a liberal education. In 1865 he emigrated with his family to the United States and in the fall of 1866 removed to Dunmore, where he died. There he became a schoolmaster, and was as long as he lived one of the most respected residents of the city. He was a director of the German and New Schiller Building and Loan Associations up to the time of his death. He married Maria Bloethe, also a native of Germany, and they were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: August, mentioned at length hereinafter; Herman, who lives in New Haven, Connecticut; and Christo-

pher, who is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. The death of Mr. Wahlers, the father, occurred in 1901, and was felt to be a loss to the entire community.

August Wahlers, son of Herman and Maria (Bloethe) Wahlers, was born January 1, 1847, in Germany. He was liberally educated and also received instruction in music, which talent he subsequently cultivated and brought into practice. He came with his parents to the United States, landing December 23, 1865, and upon settling in Scranton applied himself to the acquisition of the English language. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He was a large contractor and builder and erected many of the substantial buildings which adorn the city of Scranton and Dunmore to-day. In 1877 he moved to Dunmore, where there are now several important structures of his erection. In 1882 he retired from business and opened the Harmony Hotel and Gardens, which speedily became one of the most popular and respectable family resorts of Dunmore. The property covers an area of one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet. Mr. Wahlers has been for eight years a director in the German Building Association, and, since 1900, has been agent for the Springfield Insurance Company. For four years he was a director in the New Schiller Association. As was inevitable in the case of a man of his popularity he has been frequently elected to office. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1886 he served a term as councilman, and in 1899 was elected treasurer of Dunmore borough, in which office he has succeeded himself to the present time, serving his sixth term, and which he still holds. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lackawanna Lodge of Scranton, the Golden Eagles of Scranton, and the Scranton Lieder Kränz, being a member of the latter for twenty-six years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he served as secretary for ten years and as organist for twenty-five years.

Mr. Wahlers married, February 4, 1869, Susanna Hostombe, also a native of Germany, and of the five children born to them three are now living: Frederick, who is an instructor in music, also plays piano in orchestra. Augustus C., proprietor of the Harmony Hotel and Garden on Grove street; he is also a musician, playing the violin, trombone, and serves as baritone in bands and orchestras. He married Minnie Wahlers, and their children are: Henry, Alma, and Au-

gust. Matilda, the wife of Adolph Pittack, who is conducting a fine hotel. Frederick and Augustus C., are members of Bauer's Band and Orchestra, the celebrated and popular band of Scranton for twenty-five years.

CHARLES H. SEARS. The Sears Grist Mill, of which C. H. Sears is proprietor, is one of the conspicuous and useful industries of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania. It was built by M. A. Colvin in 1880, sold to W. V. Good in 1894, and in 1898 purchased by C. H. Sears, who enlarged and improved it wonderfully. It was formerly twenty-six by forty-six feet in dimensions, but is now twenty-six by one hundred and six feet, with an annex of twenty-four by twenty-six feet, also a boiler house. Under the former management it was conducting a business of sixteen thousand dollars annually, but under the present management it has increased to a cash business of seventy-five thousand dollars. He manufactures and handles all kinds of stock food and makes the finest quality of buckwheat in the market. Mr. Sears is a thorough believer in the idea that nothing succeeds like success, and during his business career has carried out those principles.

Mr. Sears was born in Clinton township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, a son of Justus and Elizabeth (Davis) Sears. Justus Sears was also a native of Wayne county, and his wife was a native of Wales. Justus Sears was a farmer and speculator, and a man of considerable intelligence and influence, standing high in the community in which he resided. His family consisted of five children, three of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Lydia, Ellen (Mrs. Kimball) and Charles H., mentioned at length hereinafter. Eleanor S. Kimball, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Kimball, is a lady of rare and high talent, a noted elocutionist and impersonator, whose ability is recognized and acknowledged by the most enlightened critics at home and abroad.

After completing his education in the common schools of his native township, Charles H. Sears taught school four years, after which he served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter. His first four years as journeyman was in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and later he became connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, in whose service he remained eighteen years as trainman. On May 4, 1881, he lost a leg, his foot catching in a frog, and upon his recovery from the effects of this accident took up telegraphy. The company sta-

tioned him at Clarks Summit, where he remained for sixteen years, and in 1898 at the expiration of this period of time he retired from his position as agent to engage in his present business. In 1901 he purchased the Chinchilla Mill, which he operates to advantage, his son Grover being in charge of the same. Mr. Sears adheres to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1875 Mr. Sears married Mary E. Bartron, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Five children were the issue of this marriage, two of whom are living at the present time (1904): David D., manager of the Dixon Theatre, Scranton, and Grover, manager of the Chinchilla Mill. The family occupy a high social position, and their home is noted for hospitality and kindly feeling.

THOMAS E. SCHILLING, of Clarks Summit, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for twelve years, or since 1892, and has proven to its residents that he is well qualified to pursue the wagon making business to a practical and successful issue, is a man of intelligence, firmness of character and high principle, and therefore exerts a good influence in his community and is potent in its public life. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1868, one of a family of twelve children born to Joseph and Susan (Huthmaker) Schilling, four of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: Dollie, Jacob, Katie and Thomas E. Joseph Schilling (father) was born in Germany, from whence he came to this country when only thirteen years of age. He was a contractor and builder of some prominence, following his trade in the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he resided up to the time of his decease, 1876. His widow is still living (1904): she is a native of Ransom township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. Schilling was reared in his native city, Wilkes-Barre, and was indebted to the public school system for his educational advantages. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith under the competent supervision of Ira Davis, and after thoroughly mastering all the details secured employment as a journeyman with Simpson & Company, of Archbald, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1892 he moved to Clarks Summit and in a small way established a wagon making business, which has since grown to its present extensive proportions. He purchased a piece of ground which consists of one hundred by one hundred and seventy feet,

whereon he erected a shop, two stories high, twenty-four by seventy-five feet in dimensions, with an annex for machinery sixteen by seventy-five feet. He uses a gasoline engine of twelve horse power which runs his machinery, this being of the best and latest improved style, and his force of men are competent to turn out the best vehicles propelled by horse power.

The respect and esteem in which Mr. Schilling is held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to serve in the capacity of poor director of South Abington township, being the incumbent at the present time. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master (1904); a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Clarks Green; and a member of the Knights of Malta.

In 1808 Mr. Schilling was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of Samuel and Susan Hunter, and they are the parents of one son, Lester H., born May 20, 1901.

GEORGE K. DRAKE. Among the worthy representatives of the old pioneer stock of the Lackawanna Valley none is more sincerely or more justly respected than George K. Drake, of Old Forge. The grandfather of Mr. Drake, Charles Drake, Senior, was a resident of Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, New Jersey, many years prior to the Revolutionary war.

Charles Drake, Jr., son of Charles Drake, Sr., was born February 14, 1786, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, New Jersey, and in 1808 went to Pennsylvania and settled in Lackawanna county. He became the possessor of several pieces of land, the first one which he purchased consisting of forty acres. Twenty of these, together with all right to the mineral beneath, are now the property of his son, George K. Drake. This land, which was purchased in 1816, has ever since been continuously in the possession of the Drake family. Mr. Drake owned in all about seven hundred acres, four hundred of which were the joint property of himself and Samuel Hoyt. Mr. Drake witnessed the growth and upbuilding of the county. At the time when he took up his residence in Old Forge there were but six families living between that place and Hyde Park, and in that extent of country there were only three openings of coal. In 1833 Mr. Drake opened a tavern in the house afterward occupied by his son Ebenezer, and for many years this was the principal stopping-place between Car-

bondale and Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Drake also conducted a tannery and cultivated two farms. In politics he was identified with the Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, with which he immediately associated himself. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Drake married, October 3, 1812, Millie, born April 20, 1794, in what is now Lackawanna county, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Dickson) Knapp. The former, who was a member of a Massachusetts family, took up land in this county about 1790, and was one of the first settlers at Old Forge, where he cleared a tract of unimproved land. He and his brother Zephaniah were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. Mr. and Mrs. Drake were the parents of two sons: Ebenezer, and George K., mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mr. Drake occurred March 22, 1873, and that of his widow February 23, 1875. They left behind them the memory of good and useful lives.

George K. Drake, son of Charles and Millie (Knapp) Drake, was born in 1830, in the tavern in Old Forge of which his father was the proprietor. He received his education in the schools of his birthplace, and learned the tanner's and currier's trade under the instruction of his father. This calling he followed for a number of years, and was recognized as one of the leading business men of Old Forge. Although never taking an active part in public affairs Mr. Drake has always been a good citizen, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any enterprise which commended itself to his best judgment as having a tendency to improve in any way the condition of his neighbors.

Mr. Drake married in 1855, Sarah, a native of Taylor and daughter of John and Catherine (Ward) Atherton. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drake: William, deceased; George, and Caroline. George Drake married Martha Shoemaker, and they have three children: Estella S., Charles B., and Caroline C. Caroline Drake became the wife of T. J. Stewart, of Waverly, New York, and is the mother of one daughter, Sarah E. George Drake and T. J. Stewart, his brother-in-law, are leading merchants in Old Forge under the firm name of Drake & Stewart. Mr. Drake has filled the office of borough treasurer, and his partner, Mr. Stewart, has served as a member of the council. Their store is of large proportions and is stocked with the best product of farm and factory.

F. M. YOUNG, of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, the leading merchant of that thrifty village, is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term. He has hewn out for himself by honorable and conscientious dealings a prominent place in business circles as well as in the confidence of his extensive and rapidly increasing patronage. He was born in Gardner, Ulster county, New York, March 14, 1859, a son of Nicholas and Harriet (McEwen) Young.

Nicholas Young (father) was born in Germany, in 1830, and at the age of fourteen years emigrated to the United States, locating in Ulster county, New York, where he tarried a few years. He was a tanner by trade, which occupation he followed up to the time of his retirement from active pursuits. In 1871 he removed to Shultsville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he resided up to his decease. His wife, Harriet (McEwen) Young, a native of Ulster county, New York, bore him four children, namely: Jennie (Mrs. Beemer), matron of Hillside Home; Jessie (Mrs. Jerome Morrow), Hattie (Mrs. Beemer), of Port Clinton, Ohio; and F. M. The father of these children died March 15, 1898, and the mother November 10, 1900.

F. M. Young resided in his native town, Gardner, New York, until his twelfth year, attending the common schools thereof, when he accompanied his parents to Shultsville, Pennsylvania. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of tanner, which he followed up to the year 1892. For a number of years he held the position of foreman, and later was promoted to that of superintendent, in which capacity he served up to the time of engaging in his present business, in 1892. His store is well furnished with the best and most perfect goods obtainable, which come direct from the producer, and his storeroom is also well stocked with everything requisite for a thoroughly first-class general store. During the period of his proprietorship he has made a host of friends and gained hundreds of customers throughout the adjacent territory. He served as postmaster of the village under President Cleveland's administration, and for four years held the office of school director of the township. He believes in the principles of the Democratic party, whose platform he has supported since attaining his majority. He holds membership in the Maccabees, Knights of Malta, Waverly Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, Factoryville Chapter, and Couer De Lion Commandery, No. 17.

In 1879 Mr. Young was united in marriage to

Martha, daughter of Whitney and Lydia (Capwell) Reonard. Their children are: Helen, Edward, Ethel, and Clarence.

JOHN B. SHIPPEY, of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers in this section of the state, also actively and prominently identified with other successful enterprises, from which he derives a goodly income, is a son of John T. and Susan W. (Hawk) Shippey, and grandson of Charles and Hannah (Allen) Shippey.

Charles Shippey (grandfather) was born in Vermont, 1793, died February, 1872, at Waverly, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He was one of a family of five sons: Charles, Ferdinand and Stephen served in the War of 1812; Biather, the eldest, not being in good health was unable to serve; and Dewey, the youngest, was too young to be enrolled. Charles Shippey was a carpenter by trade and also an experienced millwright, and by following these occupations was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He purchased one hundred acres of land in Blakely township, and not being aware that his land was rich in anthracite coal traded it for land west of the mountain. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Allen, bore him a family of eleven children, four of whom are living, as follows: John T., Charles, James and Mrs. Polly Hall. Hannah (Allen) Shippey was born in Green county, New York, in 1793, died in Tunkhannock township, 1849. She was a niece of Colonel Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

John T. Shippey (father) was born in Blakely township, and was killed July 22, 1905, while superintending the work of his men in the woods; he was hit on the head with a tree, living but a very short time after the accident. His active career has been devoted to the lumber business, which he conducted on an extensive scale, and from which he was enabled to amass a competence for his declining years. He was a man of considerable influence in his township, and all measures for the public welfare received his cordial support. He was united in marriage to Susan W. Hawk, who was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1837. Six children were the issue of this union, namely: John B., Frank A., Frederic E., deceased; Dora M., Harry R., and Harvey E., deceased. Mrs. Shippey is now (1905) living at the borough of Waverly, Lackawanna county.

John B. Shippey was born in Tunkhannock,



John G. Moffat

Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, 1860. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Waverly Academy, Waverly, and Keystone Academy, Factoryville. In 1893 he moved to Lackawanna county, where he has since resided. Throughout his active career he has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and plaster, and in the operation of a saw mill in Newtown township. At Clarks Summit he owns and operates a planing mill, lumber yard, and a plant for the manufacture of wall plaster, which is the best product in its line found on the market, and which business he established in 1901. Thus, indirectly, he has been instrumental in the building up of his town, the interests of which receive from him a hearty support. Mr. Shippey adheres to the tenets of the Baptist Church, and to the principles of the Democratic party. He was a candidate for the office of prothonotary for Wyoming county, but was defeated at the polls by a small majority. Mr. Shippey is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with Waverly Lodge, No. 301; Factoryville Chapter, No. 204, and Coeur De Lion Commandery, No. 17. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Shippey was married June 15, 1892, to Ethel J. Quick, daughter of Davis and Ellen Quick. No issue.

JOHN G. MOFFAT, one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for thirty-four years, is a native of Scotland, a country in which honest and sturdy men are reared, men who make noble and loyal citizens of whatever country they adopt as their own. His birth occurred in Dumfriesshire, January 21, 1835. His parents were William and Agnes (Gilchrist) Moffat, of Nanklock Head, Scotland, whose family consisted of seven children, two of whom are living: John G., and Marian, also a resident of Dunmore.

At an early age, after completing a common school education, John G. Moffat turned his attention to lead mining. After working in the mines for a number of years, he was transferred to the smelting house, and subsequently to the refining department, where the lead was separated from the silver, there being always a large percentage of silver in lead, this being done by a system of crystalizing, and he followed this refining process up to 1870. Dumfriesshire, the town in which he was born, reared, worked and resided, was one of the richest in Great Britain.

In 1870 Mr. Moffat, with his family, emigrated to the United States, locating in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, where he became an employee of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, serving in the capacity of miner. In 1876 he was promoted to mine foreman, which position he held for fifteen years. His services were highly prized by the company and his retirement a matter of deep regret, as he was one of their most experienced and trustworthy men. In 1892 he entered into a copartnership with T. J. Williamson under the firm name of Moffat & Williamson, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, and after conducting the same for four years retired in favor of his son, John Moffat. He became the owner of several lots upon which he erected houses, and these he subsequently sold to his sons-in-law. He still retains and owns a beautiful home on Elm street. During the early years of his life Mr. Moffat was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which body he held the office of elder and trustee, but later in life, for good and sufficient reasons, changed his church relation by becoming a member of the Baptist Church, in which body he is deacon. It has been his aim to live according to the principle of the Golden Rule, and therefore he enjoys the confidence of the people among whom he lives.

In 1856 Mr. Moffat married Martha G. Johnston, also a native of Scotland, and to this union were born ten children, seven of whom were born in Scotland, namely: Isabelle, Agnes, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Thomas, deceased; and John. The children born in Dunmore are as follows: James, Martha G., and Marian. Isabelle is the wife of the Rev. John R. Davis, D. D., pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Agnes is the wife of W. W. Mills. Mary is the wife of J. W. Reid. Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas J. Williamson. Martha G. is the wife of the Rev. A. B. O'Neil, of the Baptist Church. While Mr. Moffat is a loyal citizen of the United States of America, yet there is a longing on his part to see his native highlands again and breathe their pure and invigorating atmosphere. He has made three visits to Scotland since coming to America in 1870, on one of which he took his wife. His last trip was made in the fall of 1904.

PETER F. REILLY. Among the progressive men of Lackawanna county, Peter F. Reilly, of Dunmore, occupies a conspicuous place. Mr. Reilly is of Irish parentage. His father, Thomas Reilly, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States. He settled in

Dunmore, where he worked at his occupation, being a capable and experienced miner. His wife was Mary Moran, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and of the nine children born to them five are now living: John, Peter F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Patrick J., Jane, who is the wife of James Canley, and Margaret. Mr. Reilly, who was a truly worthy man, lost his life by an accident in the mines, September 3, 1885. His widow is still living and resides in Dunmore.

Peter F. Reilly, son of Thomas and Mary (Moran) Reilly, was born October 3, 1865, in Dunmore, where he had all the advantages of an education in the common schools. His experience as a miner began in a breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, where he worked for some time. He followed the various branches of mining, rising step by step until he became a coal operator, and is now a mine owner. He is treasurer and general manager of the Dunmore Coal Company, and one of the directors of the Northern Anthracite Coal Company. He is one of the most deservedly popular men in the borough and has been chosen to fill various offices of trust. He is now serving his second term as tax collector. He is president of the Y. M. T. L. and B. Society. He is secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and affiliates with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Reilly married, in 1891, Bridget E., daughter of James and Bridget Quinn, and the following children have been born to them: Ruth, Mary, Florence, James, Thomas, Mabel, deceased; Peter, deceased; Alice, deceased; and Eulalia. Like her husband, Mrs. Reilly is a native of Dunmore.

DAN. POWELL. There is perhaps no one in Lackawanna county who in every respect presents a more perfect type of the good citizen than does Dan. Powell, who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the best interests of Dunmore. By birth and ancestry Mr. Powell is a Welshman, as no one who has ever had the pleasure of meeting him could for a moment doubt, all his characteristics, physical, mental and moral, being strongly expressive of his nationality.

John Powell was born in 1813, in Caermarthenshire, Wales, and was by occupation a miner. In 1863 he visited the United States, and in 1865 came again, this time with the intention of remaining. He found employment in the mines of

Lackawanna county and made his home at Dunmore, and in 1867 was joined by his family. He participated actively in politics, at one time holding the office of street commissioner. His wife was Elizabeth Williams, also a native of Wales, and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom four sons and two daughters came to this country: Reese, John, Anthony, Dan, mentioned at length hereinafter; Maria, who became the wife of David E. Jones, and Eliza, who married Richard Weber. Mrs. Powell, the estimable mother of these children, died at Dunmore, January 15, 1883, and the death of her husband occurred at the same place in 1895. He was a worthy and much respected citizen.

Dan. Powell, son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Powell, was born January 10, 1853, in Blaina, Monmouthshire, South Wales, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to the grocery business with William Michael, Garn Fach, Nantyglo. In 1867 he accompanied his mother and his brothers and sisters mentioned above to the United States, landing in New York on July 30. After his arrival in his new home he attended school for two years, making rapid progress in his studies. At the end of that time he was for a short period employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and then became a clerk in the store of Bryden & Company, merchants, at Dunmore. In 1872 he accepted a similar position with Johnson, Baxter & Company, general merchants of Dunmore. This firm subsequently changed to Baxter & Company, but Mr. Powell still retained his position as clerk, and at a later period, on the retirement of Mr. Baxter, became a member of the firm, which was known thenceforth as Allen & Powell. This connection was continued for three years with successful results, and in 1880 Mr. Powell purchased the establishment of McMillen & Company, which he conducted for three years more, after which he became general manager for O. S. Johnson, one of the most highly respected coal operators in the Lackawanna valley. This position Mr. Powell still retains, possessing the fullest confidence and esteem of his employer. He is also manager of the Bernice Stove Company at Bernice, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. He was formerly president of the Cambria Silk Company of Dunmore, which he named in memory of his native land. Through the efforts of Mr. Powell and E. D. Jenkins the mills gave their first turn on St. David's Day, 1900. He was one of the organizers and has ever since been

a director of the Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank of Dunmore.

Mr. Powell is a staunch Republican and though far from being a politician, is an active worker in the ranks of his chosen party. He served repeatedly as delegate to county conventions, and in 1897 was signally honored by his fellow-citizens in being chosen to fill the office of chief Burgess of Dunmore. His election, however, was contested, and the opposite party held sway for ten months, during which time there was a hot litigation. On July 5, 1898, the case was decided in favor of the Republican nominees and Mr. Powell and his colleagues were sworn into office. In the sphere of politics Mr. Powell gives evidence that he is animated by the same strong judgment and high principle which have ever been the controlling forces in his career as a business man. He is a charter member of King Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M., and since 1874 has belonged to Dunmore Lodge, No. 816, I. O. O. F. He has twice represented that order in the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. At the time the organization erected its new building he was a member of the building committee, and for many years has served as trustee. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Dunmore Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee for more than twenty years and is now president of the board. For twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, which during that time increased both in numbers and in spiritual strength.

Mr. Powell married, December 24, 1874, in Newton, New Jersey, Sarah E., daughter of Jackson Space, a wealthy farmer of that town and a member of an old and highly respected family. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are the parents of the following children: Grace E., who is the wife of Alexander R. MacKay; Annie B., Elsie C., Bessie M. and Helen L.

HENRY W. MACKENDER. A list of the progressive business men of Lackawanna county would be incomplete without the name of Henry W. Mackender, of Old Forge. Mr. Mackender is the son of Henry and Sarah (Wright) Mackender, both natives of England. The former was a farmer and a man of most estimable character. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: George, who emigrated to the United States; Henry W., mentioned at length hereinafter; Smith, Francis, Mary, Keziah, Eliza and Emma.

Henry W. Mackender, son of Henry and Sarah (Wright) Mackender, was born February 4, 1858, in England, and was educated in his native land. In 1885 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Old Forge, where he entered the service of the Jermyn Coal Company as a miner. This was no new occupation for him in view of the fact that he had been a miner in his native country. He remained for nine years in the service of the Jermyn Company, and during that time met with two accidents, both of which were serious. On one occasion his leg was injured by the falling of the roof and another time it was broken by the same means. Resolving to be warned in time, he abandoned mining in 1894 and engaged in the produce business, to which he has since continuously devoted himself. In 1891 he built his present commodious and comfortable residence. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Politically he is an Independent. He is a man of liberal sentiments in matters of religion.

Mr. Mackender married, August 3, 1882, Mary E. Garbutt, also a native of England, and eleven children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Harry, born May 9, 1885; James, born June 16, 1887; Eleanor, born July 1, 1889; John W., born November 15, 1891; Frederick, born February 9, 1894; Frank, born March 2, 1896; Hazel, born March 14, 1898; Marvin, born January 22, 1900, and Frank (2), born March 2, 1901. Mrs. Mackender, the mother of these children, was born October 6, 1864.

JOHN PRESSMANN. As a result of a profitable and active life, John Pressman is now enjoying the fruits of his labor in independence and affluence in his peaceful and comfortable home in Dickson City, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he spent many years in active business pursuits. He was born near Zweibrücken, Germany, August 25, 1834.

His parents were John and Emmaline (Bingard) Pressmann, natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former named having been a prosperous lumber dealer. Their family consisted of seven children, six sons and one daughter. John was the only one that emigrated to this country. His sister Lizzie is the only one residing in their native land, which was visited by John Pressmann in 1892.

John Pressmann was left an orphan at the age of nine years. He acquired his education in the schools of Germany, and in 1854, having

attained the age of twenty years, emigrated to the United States and located in Dutchess county, New York, making his home with the celebrated Livingstone and De Puyster families for several years. He followed various pursuits up to 1876, in which year he migrated to the Lackawanna valley, locating at Priceburg (Dickson City). He spent four years in the employ of William H. Richmond as gardener, and at the expiration of this period of time purchased the old Ely estate, consisting of the Boulevard Hotel and other property, and began business on his own account. This hotel became known as the Overland Hotel under his proprietorship, and for twenty-two years Mr. Pressmann was the well known and popular proprietor, carefully catering to the wants and necessities of the traveling public. He was the oldest established man in that line of business between Carbondale and Scranton. During these years he kept constantly adding to his real estate, the value of which was enhanced as the population increased, and the proceeds from this added to the income he derived from his hotel enabled him to accumulate a competence which he is now enjoying. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, whose principles he admires and upholds.

Mr. Pressman was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Katie Burns, daughter of Patrick Burns, Dutchess county, New York, whom he married in 1864, bore him five children, all of whom died in early childhood. Among these children was Clermont, who died at the age of seven years. Her death occurred February 11, 1874. In March, 1875, Mr. Pressmann married Mrs. Margaret Fortune, of West Chester, New York, and the issue of this union was three sons: Clermont, a resident of Priceburg, who was married in 1904 to Miss Nan Fallen, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child; John, who resides with his father and assists in the management of his estate; Joseph, died 1878, aged sixteen months.

THEODORE H. WEILAND. There is no more lasting or permanent monument which man can erect to the memory of his fellow-men than the plain, simple and ungarnished truths evolving from a life of simplicity and usefulness. In recording the events in the life of Theodore H. Weiland, who is serving in the capacity of tax collector in the borough of Dickson City,

Pennsylvania, the purpose is to show to coming generations what a man may accomplish even while stemming the current of opposing circumstances. He is one of the self-made men of the borough, and by his integrity and geniality has ingratiated himself into the good will of its citizens. He is a native of the borough in which he resides, born June 28, 1869, a son of George and Margaret Weiland, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early day, locating in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where they remained for several years, subsequently changing their place of residence to Dickson City, same state. Their family consisted of six children, five of whom are living, all residents of Dickson City. The death of George Weiland occurred in May, 1884; his wife died in February, 1903.

Theodore H. Weiland attended the public schools of his native borough, but very early in life he saw the necessity of becoming a breadwinner and bearing his share of the home burdens. Unlike many other boys of his native town, he realized that if he would achieve success in any calling or profession a liberal education was requisite. He therefore applied himself to those studies which would best equip him for general business, this knowledge having been acquired at the night school after the labor and toil of the day had ceased. His first experience in an active career was as a breaker boy, and subsequently he learned the trade of carpenter and became a prominent contractor and builder. This business brought him in touch with real estate men, and in conjunction with other parties he formed a real estate company, their property now comprising a large share of the most desirable lots in the borough of Dickson City. In politics Mr. Weiland upholds Republican principles, but is liberal in his views, casting his vote for the candidate best suited for office, irrespective of party affiliations. He has friends in both great factions, as was demonstrated in 1897, when he was unanimously elected to the office of tax collector, being now the incumbent for the third term.

On June 28, 1892, Mr. Weiland was united in marriage to Jennie Llewellyn, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who passed away in February, 1897. One child was the issue of this union, Cordelia. October 17, 1900, Mr. Weiland was married to Miss Lillian R. Warner, only daughter of William and Kate (Fox) Warner, of Scranton. Their children are: Jessie and Lillian Thelma.



Theo. H. Weiland

CYRUS OSCAR SUTTON. A type of man essential to the welfare of every community is the farsighted, conscientious business man, accurate in observation and strict in attention to details. Such a man is Cyrus Oscar Sutton, of Olyphant, who belongs to an old Pennsylvania family. His grandfather, Silas Sutton, was a native of that state. He was a farmer and resided in Newton township. His wife was Harriet Gardner, and they were the parents of the following children: Peter, mentioned at length hereinafter; Ira G., Anna G., Lydia and Eliza. Mrs. Sutton, the mother of these children, lived to the great age of ninety years.

Peter Sutton, son of Silas and Harriet (Gardner) Sutton, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and has led the happily uneventful life of a prosperous farmer. He stands high in the esteem of his neighbors, who have elected him to various township offices, among them those of school director and poor director. He married Caroline, also a native of Luzerne county, daughter of John and Catherine (Goodman) Bumgardner, both natives of Bavaria. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, first making their home on German Hill, but finally taking up their abode in the Lackawanna valley. Mr. Bumgardner, who was a stone mason and a master mechanic, assisted in the construction of the old canal. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the following reached maturity: Michael, a veteran of the Civil war; Amos, William F., David, Margaret, Caroline, mentioned above as the wife of Peter Sutton; Mary, Christine, Barbara, Rose and Jennie. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton consists of three children: Harry J., who is a paymaster in the arsenal at Philadelphia; Ida M. and Cyrus Oscar, mentioned at length hereinafter.

Cyrus Oscar Sutton, son of Peter and Caroline (Bumgardner) Sutton, was born in 1858, in Newton township, and educated in his native county, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna. He fitted himself for teaching, and at the time of his graduation was called to Utica, New York, where he taught two years. He next went to Newark, New Jersey, where he taught three years and then moved to Johnstown, Pennsylvania. There he was engaged in teaching until the great flood of 1889. The house in which Mr. Sutton then lived was one of those well-built structures which were able to resist the force of the current. Nevertheless, the water rose twenty feet above the first floor, driving the oc-

cupants to the highest story. They were obliged to remain there twenty-four hours, but were finally removed on a raft without loss of life. The same year, two months after the flood, he moved to Scranton, where he went into mercantile business in partnership with A. M. Atherton, of Providence. The firm conducted two stores, one in Providence and the other in Olyphant. This partnership continued until 1903, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. The same year Mr. Sutton was offered and accepted his present position of chief clerk and paymaster for the Connell Anthracite Mining Company. He is a member of the Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Sutton married, in 1886, Ida May Hughes and four children were born to them, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Sutton is the daughter of Thomas L. and Mary J. Hughes, natives of Wales, who emigrated to the United States in 1839 and settled in Carbondale. Mr. Hughes was an experienced miner and an extensive contractor. He and his brother were contractors in the construction of the road laid for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when that road was cut through the mountains by the way of Mauch Chunk.

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER. There is no man better known, more universally respected, or who stands higher in the confidence of the people of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, than Joseph M. Alexander. He is a man of pleasing personality, and possesses many sterling qualities, among which are integrity of character, self-sacrifice and loyalty to country and principle, and therefore it is with pleasure that we record some of the events of his life.

Joseph M. Alexander was born in Scotland, September 29, 1840, and he sailed to this country March 16, 1853, at the age of twelve years and six months, arriving in New York City, May 17, after a stormy passage of sixty days. He was a young emigrant, being entirely alone. He located in Thompsonville, Connecticut, where his uncle, Joseph Alexander, a merchant tailor, resided, and having taken up the trade of tailor prior to his emigration from Scotland, he was able to assist his uncle in the management of his business. In September, 1853, he moved to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in company with his uncle, who established himself in business in that town. In the summer of 1861 he paid a visit to his native land to see his father, and returned in July, 1862, to enlist in defense of the integrity of his adopted country, enrolling him-

self in Schooley's Independent Battery. This command was transferred to Company M, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Heavy Artillery. Being himself a lover of liberty and possessing the bravery and daring which all Scotchmen inherit from their mother country, he proved himself a true soldier and won distinction. During the early period of his service his regiment garrisoned Fort Delaware, also Forts Lincoln and Marcy in the defense of the national capitol. He participated through the siege of Petersburg and was before Richmond, where the hottest fighting and the greatest bravery was exercised, and he was also actively engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor. During these various engagements he had several narrow escapes. He was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government June 20, 1865. Mr. Alexander has conducted a merchant tailoring establishment in Carbondale from 1865 to the present time (1905), a period of forty years.

Mr. Alexander has taken a conspicuous part in municipal affairs. He was for twelve years a member of the board of education, of which body he was president and treasurer at certain intervals, and during his term of office he arranged and participated with the aid of the Grand Army Post and other societies in the various patriotic exercises, never forgetting to unfurl and fling to the breeze "Old Glory," for which he suffered and fought, ever exhorting the people to be loyal to their flag. His voice has been frequently heard on the platform, and he delivered the first memorial address in Carbondale in 1881, which was listened to with great attention and profit. He has been instrumental, more than any other man, in the development of the enterprise which resulted in the laying out of Memorial Park and in beautifying the grounds around the monument, which was erected in memory of the veterans. There is a beautiful and artistic fountain in the park and two mounted guns which were in active service during the Civil war. Five thousand dollars was raised by contributions through his personal efforts. He never grew weary of soliciting for this work, and now the park is a thing of beauty and a joy to the eye of the beholder, and it will serve as a monument to his memory long after he has departed this life. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1857. He has been a teacher in the Sunday school since 1861, and he served in the capacity of superintendent at three different times. During his last term he raised in the Sabbath school nearly sixteen hundred dollars

for the new church lately destroyed by fire. It was he who first introduced the blackboard into this school, thus making a practical illustration of the lesson. On September 29, 1895, the members of the Sunday school presented him with a gold watch as a token of esteem for efficient services rendered. In 1904 his class of young men presented him with a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, which act expressed their appreciation of his labor of love for their good. He is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, affiliating with W. H. Davies Post, No. 187, of which he was made chaplain. He was elected commander of said post a short time subsequent, which office he held for four years, and re-elected in 1904 and 1905. At the close of his first term of office he was presented by his comrades with a gold badge which cost twenty-five dollars, as a token of their high esteem for his worth. He was twice commissioned aid-de-camp on the department of staff, and subsequently was twice commissioned aide-de-camp on the national staff, which office he held under each incumbency. During his office of commander he served as district inspector, and he endeared himself to the widows and orphans of the veterans by the many services voluntarily rendered them in writing letters, making out papers and in giving counsel. He is a worthy member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master in 1883. For twenty years he was a member of the Columbia Fire Company.

February 22, 1867, Mr. Alexander married Hattie A. Thompson, daughter of Alderman Jesse G. Thompson, and the issue of this union was four children: Mrs. H. B. Hiller, who was born in 1869, and died in 1901; Josephine M., born in November, 1871, now the wife of Howard P. Johns and resides at Forest City, Pennsylvania; Charles S., born in 1873, who married Maude Taylor, and Morris H., who died in childhood. Mr. Alexander is the grandfather of eight fine children. Mr. Alexander attended the schools of Scotland about three years, and along the line of education may be classed among the self-made men, having acquired almost all his knowledge by good companionship and reading, and a self reliance which is the result of contending against the adverse circumstances of life.

CRANDALL W. THOMPSON. Perhaps no family in the Lackawanna valley is more widely known or more uniformly respected than that of which the subject of this sketch is a repre-

sentative. The genealogy traces back to sturdy Scotch derivation, the original ancestors in America having left the hills of their native land and braved the perils of a long and tedious ocean voyage in order that they might establish in the new world a home for themselves and their posterity. While the exact date of this immigration cannot be determined, it is practically certain that it occurred fully two centuries ago, and the progenitor to whom our subject traces his lineage settled in or near the present city of Philadelphia.

One of his sons, at that time a mere babe, was James Thompson, the great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch. He was reared and educated in Philadelphia, and in 1776 removed to Pittston, Luzerne county, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he continued to be identified until his death, in his eighty-sixth year. Of his children his son Isaac is to be more particularly mentioned in this connection, since the latter figures as the grandfather of our subject. Isaac Thompson was born at Pittston, November 18, 1796, and was there reared to maturity, while he continued his allegiance to the vocation to which he had been reared, becoming one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of Jenkins township, Luzerne county. He married Maria, daughter of Isaac Wilcox, of Dutchess county, New York, and they became the parents of a large family of children. The eldest son, Alva, was a valiant soldier in the Mexican war, and William H. served as a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war of the Rebellion. Isaac Thompson eventually removed to Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his life, attaining to the patriarchal age of one hundred and four years and dying in the year 1901.

Crandall W. Thompson, father of our subject, was born in Pittston, May 2, 1824, and in his native county was reared to maturity, duly availing himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, while he there continued his residence until the year 1860, when he removed to Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he engaged in the real estate business, devoting special attention to the handling of coal and timber lands. He built up a flourishing enterprise and became one of the leading business men of the locality, while his course was such that he ever commanded the unequivocal confidence of all who knew him. His death here occurred in the year 1902, his cherished and devoted wife having preceded him into eternal

rest, since her demise occurred in 1885. Her maiden name was Mary Carkhuff, and she was born and reared in Pittston, being a daughter of Thomas and Julia Carkhuff, well known residents of Luzerne county, of which her father was sheriff at one time. To Crandall W. and Mary Thompson were born five children, of whom only two are living—C. W., the immediate subject of this sketch, and William C., a clerk in a store, residing in Green Ridge, a suburb of Scranton.

Crandall W. Thompson was born in the city of Scranton, November 20, 1860, soon after his parents' removal to this place. He completed the curriculum of the public schools and then took a proper course of training for his chosen profession, that of civil and mining engineer, to which he successfully devoted his attention for a quarter of a century, within which time he was concerned in much important work and in the developing of valuable properties. In 1894 Mr. Thompson purchased a farm in the borough of Moosic, this county, where he has since maintained his residence and where he is giving his attention to diversified agriculture, having one of the fine farmsteads of this section of the state and taking much pride and satisfaction in the improvement and operation of his landed estate. In politics he is an independent Republican, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1899.

June 4, 1884, Mr. Thompson married Isabel Sands, who was born in Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Capt. James E. and Isabel (Hornbaker) Sands, both of whom were born and bred in the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children, namely: Harold, Bessie, Ruth and Allan. The family is one of prominence in the social life of the community, and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality, while Mr. Thompson is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

CASPER OTT. Our nation is so unmistakably cosmopolitan in its social makeup that it can scarcely be said that we have as yet developed a distinctive American type, though the amalgamation and assimilation of varied elements is proceeding day by day and year by year. Many of our most loyal and valued citizens are of foreign birth and breeding, and their positions in their respective communities entitle them to recognition for sterling worth and marked usefulness. In the borough of Taylor, Lackawanna

county, is found such a citizen in the person of Mr. Ott, who is one of the representative business men and prominent citizens of this locality, being here engaged in the general merchandise business.

Mr. Ott claims the fair little republic of Switzerland as the place of his nativity, and his lineage traces back to stanch German origin. He was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, July 13, 1855, being the only child of Casper and Margaret Ott, both of whom died while he was a child. He was reared and educated in his native land, and as a boy began his association with mercantile pursuits, growing up in the business and gaining experience which has proved of inestimable value to him in carrying on his successful enterprise in America. He continued his residence in Switzerland until 1880, when, in company with his wife and their two children, he immigrated to the United States, coming forthwith to Lackawanna county and locating in the borough of Taylor, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has gained the confidence and high regard of the people of the community. In 1885 he here established himself in the general merchandise business, and his well equipped store is one of the finest in the borough, while he controls a large and representative patronage and is recognized as one of the progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of this county. In politics Mr. Ott is found stanchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has never been a seeker of office, he has been chosen to represent his borough as a councilman, his preferment indicating the estimate placed upon him by his fellow-citizens. He is affiliated with Acacia Lodge, No. 579, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Taylor, and with the local organization of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, while both he and his wife are zealous members of the Lutheran Church, in whose faith they were reared.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ott to Miss Margaret Weisenflhn, who was likewise born and reared in Switzerland, where their two eldest children were born, Annie and Margaret, the former of whom remains at the parental home, while the latter is the wife of Alexander Fuller, of Taylor. Seven children were born after the immigration to America, and their names in order of birth are as follows: Catherine, Edward, Emma, George, Emil, Kate and Henry.

REV. FRANCIS KOWALSKI. It is certainly incumbent that within the pages of this work be incorporated a brief review of the career of Father Kowalski, the able and honored rector of the Polish National Church at Priceburg, Lackawanna county, where he labors with all of zeal and consecration in the uplifting of his fellow-men and the furthering of the work of the divine Master whom he serves with earnest devotion.

Father Kowalski was born in Russo-Poland September 30, 1866, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Kowalski, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land, where the father was the owner of a good farm. Both he and his wife died about 1890, and their farm is now in possession of their eldest son, Joseph, while the only daughter also resides in Poland, so that the subject of this tribute is the only representative of the family in America. Father Kowalski secured his early educational discipline in the parochial schools of his native province, and later entered the Catholic Seminary in Pultusk, Poland, where he completed his classical and divinity courses, being graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and also being there ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church, of which his honored parents were devoted members. He officiated in the priesthood for a period of ten years, within which time he had made a careful study and investigation regarding the independent or Polish national movement, an account of which is given in the sketch of the life of Bishop Hodur, appearing on other pages of this work, and his interest became intense, as the movement was in harmony with his ideas and aspirations, so that he decided to become apostate of the Church of Rome and to identify himself unequivocally with the new organization. He accordingly entered into correspondence with Bishop Hodur, one of the revered leaders of the church and movement in the United States, and this correspondence led to his immigration to America in 1902.

He was appointed to the charge of the Polish National Church at Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he remained about eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he was assigned to the church at Duryea, Pennsylvania, and six months later was called to his present important pastorate at Priceburg, where his labors have greatly inured to the spiritual and temporal upbuilding of the parish. Two hundred families are represented in the membership of the church, while



Frank Furber

there are in addition fully one hundred and fifty unmarried communicants. The church edifice is a substantial and attractive building, and the parochial school is well attended and ably conducted. Father Kowalski has direct charge of all branches of the parish work, and his zeal and devotion are unceasing, while he has gained the affectionate regard and earnest co-operation of his people and is highly esteemed in the community, being a man of marked intellectual ability and of sterling characteristics.

FRANK FUHR. A farsighted business man and progressive, public-spirited citizen is Frank Fuhr, of Dunmore. He represents a class of foreign-born Americans who are extremely valuable to their adopted country, Americans by political right and devoted allegiance, although of foreign blood. Martin Fuhr was a native of Rhine Province, Germany, and a farmer by occupation. He married Charlotte Armbruster, and three of their children came to the United States: Peter; Frank, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Elizabeth. Mrs. Fuhr died in her native land in 1868, and in 1878 her husband joined his children in this country. For twelve years, or up to his death in 1889, he made his home with his son Frank. He was a worthy man and merited the respect of all.

Frank Fuhr, son of Martin and Charlotte (Armbruster) Fuhr, was born September 5, 1847, in Germany, where he received his education and learned the cabinetmaker's trade, which in that country is taught in the most thorough manner. This trade he followed for eight years. He landed in this country, January 6, 1867, and after staying a short time at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, went to Scranton, where he remained six years. In 1873 he moved to Dunmore, where he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of cigar boxes. He began on a small scale, but by unwearied application and by producing the best work has prospered until he is now at the head of a large establishment, employing fifteen hands who turn out twelve hundred boxes per day. For the first seven years he produced his work by hand, but seeing the necessity of keeping pace with the times, he in 1880 put in machinery of the latest improved pattern, and at the present time is installing an electric ten-horse power motor for power in the future. The rapid and constantly increasing growth of his business has long since shown the wisdom of this action. As a citizen he gives evidence of the same traits of character which he manifests as a business man, and so

highly are they appreciated by his neighbors that they have elected him three times to serve in the town council. He has held the office of poor director, and in 1902 was chosen chief burgess, a post of honor and responsibility which he still holds, being elected on the People's ticket. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a stockholder in one of the strong building and loan associations of Scranton, also the Deposit and Discount Bank of Dunmore, and has invested interests in other important business enterprises. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum of Scranton, the Knights of Columbus, and the Liederkrantz Society. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Fuhr married, in 1877, Lizzie Beker, of Hyde Park, and two children were born to them: Frank, who is in the factory with his father; and Susie. Mrs. Fuhr died in 1886, and in 1896 Mr. Fuhr married Mary Epp, of New York. They have three children: August J., Martha R., and George H. Mr. Fuhr lives in a house which was built under his personal supervision and is one of the most delightful residences in the town.

MILLS FAMILY. The Mills family of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, with its numerous honorable representatives of the present day, is of English extraction. It was planted in America in colonial days, and some of its members bore an active part in the war of the Revolution. Of this stock was John B. Mills, who came from Hadley, Massachusetts, at an early day. He located in what is now Lackawanna county, on what is known as the Russell farm, but subsequently removed to that now owned by John Williams. His wife Hannah was of Scotch descent. They were the parents of the following named children, all of whom were born in Hadley, Massachusetts: John, Theodore, Edward, Dwight, Charles, William, Samuel, Abiel, and Mary—eight sons, and but one daughter.

Samuel Mills, one of the sons of John B. and Hannah Mills, removed to Carbondale, Lackawanna county, in August, 1828. The little settlement then comprised only one house, and he may be properly classed among the pioneers of that region. As early as 1843 he established himself in the hardware business, into which he came by a natural transition, having in his young manhood entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Gravity Railroad as a blacksmith, and continuing with it for the long period of twenty-one years. In 1850 he was succeeded in the hardware business by Mills & Poor, who in 1868

gave place to E. W. Mills & Company. In 1875 the business came into the charge of Mills Brothers, who have since continued it, and now occupy the building so well known to the people of the county. Samuel Mills subsequently engaged in the lumber business. He was a worthy and capable man, who proved highly useful in his relations to the community, and enjoyed its respect and confidence to the utmost. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a trustee in his church. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Andrew Watt, of a Scotch family. Their children, all born in Carbondale, were as follows: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1840, who became the wife of O. C. Moore, and to whom was born a daughter, Jessie; 2. Frederick W., to be further referred to below; 3. Edward W., born in 1844, who remained unmarried; 4. Hannah, deceased, born in 1847; 5. Samuel B., born in 1849, married Jennie B. Munn, and to them were born two children, Edward B. and Elizabeth B.; 6. George E., born in 1854, married Carrie Ottman, and to them was born a daughter, Madolin.

Frederick W. Mills, eldest son and second child of Samuel and Agnes (Watt) Mills, was born January 9, 1841. He was educated in the common schools of his native village, and, like his brother Edward learned the trade of machinist which he followed for some time in Scranton. He was destined, however, for a somewhat adventurous career, one of unusual activity and fraught with great danger. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged therefrom after the expiration of his term of service. For ten years afterwards he was in the employment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on board vessels plying between San Francisco and China, and other far eastern regions. In 1876 he returned from California to take charge of the business which his father and S. D. Baker had established in 1870, and which is now conducted under the firm name of F. W. Mills & Co. The company of which he is the head is engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, frames and general furnishings for house builders, and supplies a large circle of contractors over a wide region. Mr. Mills also contracts and builds, and is recognized as a most capable mechanic and business man. He also conducts a branch office and lumber yard at Jermyn, where he transacts an extensive business. He affords employment to about twenty people.

Mr. Mills is prominent in community affairs, and has rendered public services of much value,

and which have brought him high appreciation. He served for eight years as a member of the city council, and for four years of this time he was chairman of that body. He has also served upon the school board. He is a member of W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, G. A. R. He was married in 1867 to Miss Anna D. B. Smith, of New York, New York, and they became the parents of the following named children: George, who married Hannah Atkinson; Agnes Watt, Marion, and Jessie.

Theodore Mills, another son of John and Hannah Mills, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he received a common school education. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation throughout his life. He lived for a time in the state of New York, and in 1844 removed with his family to Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was a man of ability and high character, as is attested by the fact that he was repeatedly called to public positions, among them those of supervisor, tax collector, and school director. He married Maria Smith, and they became the parents of seven children: Hannah C., deceased; John E., Dwight, Mary, William H., deceased; Washington, deceased; and Maria. Mr. Mills died in 1871, and his widow long survived him, dying in 1890.

John E. Mills, eldest son and second child of Theodore and Maria (Smith) Mills, was born August 4, 1834, in Greenbush, New York, and came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1839. He was there educated in the common schools, and there also he learned the trade of carpenter. He became an expert mechanic, with a broad knowledge of architecture, and his native city, which has ever been the scene of his busy effort, is adorned with numerous edifices, business and residential, beautiful and substantial, which stand as monuments to his masterly workmanship. He has borne a full share in otherwise advancing the growth and improvement of the city, and has performed many years faithful and efficient service in the most important local offices. His zealous interest in educational affairs finds eloquent affirmation in the fact that for twenty years he was continued in the position of school director. He was also assessor for seven years, and collector and auditor for several terms. He also served nine months in the same regiment with his brother, D. Mills, and holds an honorable discharge, dated 1863. He also belongs to W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, G. A. R.

Mr. Mills was married November 6, 1872, to Mary Ann Williams, who was born in Carbondale

township, September 20, 1848, and died August 19, 1897. Of this marriage were born three sons: Walter J., born October 2, 1873, died June 10, 1902; Arthur, born March 10, 1876, who married Mame Wagner; Raymond S., born April 4, 1880.

Dwight Mills, another son of Theodore and Maria (Smith) Mills, was born July 13, 1839, in what was old Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools, and was reared a farmer, and he followed that pursuit until his sixtieth year, in 1899, when he sought a well earned retirement. He served with fidelity and courage during the Civil war for a period of nine months, as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge in 1863, and maintains his association with his former comrades by means of membership in W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a capable and faithful servant of the people in the capacity of tax collector of Fell township, and poor master, having occupied the latter office for eight years.

Mr. Mills was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ella Fuller, who bore to him three children, of whom but one is living—Mamie, who is the wife of William Blake. In 1887 Mr. Mills was married to Miss Mary C. Smith, and of this union were born three children: Leonard D., Grace and dLosi.

CHARLES O. MELLEEN, superintendent of the Van Bergen Company, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, has justly earned his present responsible office, not only by his ability as a man well qualified by experience for the position, but also because of the length of time he has been connected with the company. He entered the employ of the Van Bergen Company as a clerk in 1861, and by efficiently fulfilling the duties of that humble position was advanced to bookkeeper, which office he held for twenty years, and in 1899 he succeeded Mr. Van Bergen as superintendent and treasurer, which offices he now holds. Mr. Mellen is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the establishment, hence its success under his management. He was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, in 1842, a son of Christopher M. and Catharine (Villeg) Mellen. The Mellen family originally migrated from Massachusetts, having been among the early settlers of that eastern state.

Christopher M. Mellen (father) was also a native of Hudson, New York. He was the owner of a line of steam boats plying between Hudson

and New York, known as the Mellen Line of Steam Boats, and for twenty years he successfully operated the same. He was considered one of the safest and best captains on the Hudson river. At that time there was much traffic on that beautiful and picturesque river, and his business in passengers and freight was very extensive. He married Catherine Villeg, also a native of Hudson, New York, who traced her ancestry to a French family, who were prominent in their native country, and of considerable importance socially. Her maternal grandfather was an officer of high rank in the French army. Their family consisted of five children, namely: James L., deceased; Charles O., mentioned hereinafter; Cordelia V., Samuel L., and Christopher, deceased.

Charles O. Mellen was educated in Elizabeth, New Jersey. His education was somewhat liberal, and by taking advantage of every opportunity, he prepared himself for a life of usefulness and activity. He has been actively connected with the Van Bergen Company in various capacities for the long period of forty-three years. In 1863, answering to the "emergency call" for troops to stem the onward march of the Confederates north, and being sergeant in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania militia, he served three months in defending the integrity of his country. Since his residence in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, he has been the incumbent of the office of city treasurer three terms, and school director for six years. He is a worthy and honored member of the following named organizations: Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, No. 179; Palestine Commandery, No. 14, and W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Mellen was united in marriage, October 11, 1864, to Margaret Ottman, and to this union there was one son born, Charles W., who is now chief assistant to his father. He married Minnie Warwick, and their family consists of three children, namely: Winthrop W., Margaret and Louise (twins).

JOHN B. GRIFFITHS, the popular and genial postmaster at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, is a native of the town in which he now resides, born April 9, 1871, a son of Thomas M. and Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, and grandson of William and Margaret (Williams) Griffiths.

William Griffiths (grandfather) and his wife, Margaret (Williams) Griffiths, were both natives of Wales. The male members of the Williams family were prosperous farmers, who prided

themselves on their fine ground and superior stock, and the Griffiths family were also well-to-do people, but they were not blessed with as large a share of this world's goods as were the Williams family. William Griffiths and wife reared a family of eight children, namely: Rachel, Letitia, Sarah, John, Stephen, Thomas M., who emigrated to America; William, who also emigrated to America, and is now a Congregational minister in Wisconsin; and Griffith Griffiths.

Thomas M. Griffiths (father) is a native of South Wales. In 1869, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, also a native of South Wales, he emigrated to this country and located in Gibsonbury (now Jermyn), Pennsylvania, where he immediately engaged in mining, which occupation proved both pleasant and lucrative. He has always been a loyal and patriotic citizen of his adopted country, and has identified himself with the Republican party, whose principles he advocates. At the present time (1904) he is serving in the capacity of chief burgess of the borough of Jermyn, and he has also served on the school board and in the council. In all of these offices he has worked for the interests of the town of Jermyn and for the advancement of her various resources. Mr. Griffiths was married twice. His first wife, Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, bore him one son, John B., mentioned at length hereinafter. His second wife, Mary (Evans) Griffiths, also bore him one son, Henry M., who is an experienced stenographer. Thomas Bengough, father of Ann (Bengough) Griffiths, is supposed to have emigrated from Scotland to Wales, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and an expert mechanic. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Reese, bore him six children, namely: David, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Ann Bengough. Four of this number—John, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Ann—emigrated to America and became good, respectable and loyal citizens of the United States.

John B. Griffiths received a liberal education. He first attended the common schools of his native town, Jermyn, Pennsylvania; then Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888; the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1893; then Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated. From that date up to 1899 he was employed in clerical capacities, and in the latter named year was appointed postmaster of Jermyn, which is a third grade office and a pres-

idential appointment. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 523, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jermyn, in which he is junior warden, a member of Patriotic Order Sons of America, and a member of the Wesleyan University Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

ANDREW MITCHELL, JR., one of the progressive young business men of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, whose future looks bright and prosperous, and who will not be deterred in bringing events to pass, is a member of the Maxwell Throwing Company (Silk Throwers). He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1871, a son of Andrew and Mary H. (Jeffrey) Mitchell, and grandson of Michael Mitchell, who carried on the business of ship joiner and builder in Scotland.

Andrew Mitchell (father) was born in Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, November 22, 1831. He was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of twenty-one years, accompanied by his widowed mother and youngest sister, he came to New York and about the year 1853 went to the island of Cuba, where he remained twelve years. He served as superintendent of some of the largest sugar plants, drawing out plans for and overseeing the erection of all the machinery required in that business, for which he received the highest salary of any man on the island. He had a severe attack of yellow fever while residing there, which nearly proved fatal. Among many interesting anecdotes of his life in Cuba, we will quote the following: He was one of five white men on a plantation with one thousand negroes. The latter had planned an uprising at midnight, when the white men were to be assassinated; the plot was discovered and ten minutes before the time the Spanish cavalry from the nearest garrison rode in like a whirlwind and seized the ringleaders, which was the first intimation Mr. Mitchell had of his danger. On another occasion he, with a brother-in-law, had gone over to the small town of Miryel. While paying for some articles purchased he incautiously pulled from his pocket a handful of gold coins. While replacing them he noticed there were several evil-looking men lounging around. They had left the town but a short distance when the clattering of hoofs behind them told them they were being pursued. Intuitively divining the cause, they put spurs to their horses and fortunately took the right hand road, which skirted one side of an impassable morass, while their pursuers, just missing them at the cross roads, struck off on the left.

At one point pursued and pursuers came in sight of each other, when the latter raised their arms and shook their machetes, or large knives, thereby letting them know what to expect if they could lay hands on them, but providentially they reached the confines of the Miryel estate first and the others were afraid to follow. The first large importation of slaves from Africa arrived at Estate Alava while Mr. Mitchell was there, for slaves were sometimes smuggled into the island even at this date, in spite of the international law existing to the contrary. In 1865 Mr. Mitchell settled in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and entered into partnership with the late John Stuart in his foundry on Seventh avenue. Subsequently he disposed of his interest in the business, and in connection with the late John German and Joseph Alexander purchased a portion of the land between Salem avenue and the City Park, which a short time before had been completely swept over by a disastrous fire. He sold a number of lots on Main street and Salem avenue, and also erected the Keystone block, half of which block belongs to him, as does also the Globe store, and one-half of the Opera House block.

In 1870 Mr. Mitchell purchased land in the eastern part of the city, partly fronting on Canaan street, and this he laid out in lots, which sold quickly, and on the greater portion of which he erected substantial houses, allowing the purchasers ample time in which to pay for them. He also erected a large planing mill, which was struck by lightning on July 2, 1885, and completely wiped out, together with the lumber yards, sheds and contents, involving a loss of thirteen thousand dollars, with no insurance. He served one term as councilman of Carbondale, but refused nomination for a second term, and he also refused nomination for mayor of the city. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, and a Mason in fraternal relations.

On September 5, 1866, Mr. Mitchell married Mary H. Jeffrey, and their children are as follows: Miguel Douglas; Christina May, who became the wife of H. H. Major, and they are the parents of two children: Helen Eudora and Andrew Mitchell Major; Andrew, Jr., mentioned hereinafter; Marguerite Muirhead, who became the wife of Frank M. Garney, of Kingston; Robert Duncan; Helen Ada; Alexander McLeod; Virginia Cassells, who died in infancy; Isabella Wyllie; Florida Fowler; and Donald Clyde Mitchell.

Andrew Mitchell, Jr., second son of Andrew and Mary H. Mitchell, was reared and educated

in his native city, is a graduate of Carbondale high school and of Scranton Business College, and while not a college educated man in the accepted sense he is fully competent for any calling or business. In early life he learned the trade of carpenter with his father, whom he worked for and with. The Maxwell Throwing Company, of which Mr. Mitchell is half owner, was organized in 1898 by William Heyson, William Maxwell and Henry Kimble, and operated by this firm up to January, 1900, when Mr. Mitchell bought out the interest of Messrs. Heyson and Kimble. The plant is situated in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, is equipped with an eighty-horse engine and a one hundred and ten-horse boiler, and they give constant employment to sixty skilled mechanics and laborers. Both Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Mitchell are competent business men, and under their skillful management the plant has increased three fold in its capacity, and by their honest and honorable business transactions they have built up a large trade in their special line.

In addition to this enterprise Mr. Mitchell is actively interested in many corporations, and has taken a keen delight in the upbuilding of the city of Carbondale, of which he is a resident, and of Jermyn, where his plant is located. At the present time (1904) he is vice president of the Anthracite Telephone Company, a director in the First National Bank of Jermyn, which was organized May 15, 1902, and auditor of the Jermyn Electric Light Company. He owns a half interest in the Grand Opera House of Carbondale. He is a member of Carbondale Lodge, No. 249. F. and A. M., and trustee of Andrew Mitchell Hose Company, of Carbondale, named after his father, Andrew Mitchell.

JOHN J. SWIFT, a mine contractor, who resides at Archbald, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is reported on good authority to be the first male child born in what is now the borough of Archbald.

He is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Swift) Swift, both natives of Ballena, county Mayo, Ireland. They were industrious and honest people, who emigrated to this country in 1844 and located at Archbald. Thomas Swift worked for the Delaware and Hudson Company in laying out the Gravity Railroad until coal was mined in Archbald, after which he became a miner, which occupation he followed up to within five years prior to his death, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was the incumbent of the office of road commissioner of his township.

for a number of years, during which time he performed his duties in a highly creditable and efficient manner. The family of Thomas and Catherine (Swift) Swift consisted of eleven children, nine of whom attained years of maturity. The names of their children are as follows: John J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary, deceased; Anna, who resides in Paterson, New Jersey; Sarah; Catherine, deceased; Patrick, a miner, who resides in Archbald; Bridget; James, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Norah, deceased; and Ellen. All of these children were born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, and with one exception of the six living are residents of that town. Thomas Swift, father of these children, died December 7, 1897, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife, Catherine Swift, passed away February 21, 1894, having attained the biblical age of three score years and ten. They were worthy and consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John J. Swift, eldest son of Thomas and Catherine Swift, was born May 6, 1846, and was reared and educated in his native town, Archbald, Pennsylvania. His early educational advantages were limited, owing to his being the eldest child of the family, and therefore obliged to contribute to the support of his younger brothers and sisters. He became a full-fledged miner at the age of sixteen years, having chosen that occupation for his life work owing to his residence in a mining town, and that being the means of livelihood followed by his father. At an early age he became a mine contractor, which line of work he has followed up to the present time, and by industry and perseverance he accumulated sufficient money to build a comfortable home for himself and family and to lay aside an income for his declining years or for the use of his family in case of his sudden demise. In early manhood, realizing the necessity of an education, he attended night school, where he mastered the lower branches, and in this way he qualified himself for attending to such business as would come within his sphere. In 1878, the year following the organization of Archbald as a borough, he served creditably as a member of the school board. He is a noble specimen of manhood and is a representative of that class of men who work their way upward in spite of adversity and difficulties.

February 16, 1871, Mr. Swift was united in marriage to Sebina Gilgallon, who died December 4, 1893. Their children were: John P., born December 11, 1871, who married Annie Laughney, and they are the parents of one child, James C. Swift. Mary, born May 1, 1874, who now acts

as housekeeper in place of her mother. James, born February 15, 1876. Michael, born October 23, 1878, died in 1888.

WILLIAM WALLACE WATT, one of the well known real estate men of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has spent the greater portion of his life, is a grandson of Andrew Watt, who was a native of Scotland, a wheelwright by trade, and who emigrated to this country in the year 1817. He settled at High Bridge, New York, where he resided until 1825, when he removed to Canaan Corners, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade for many years. He married and his family consisted of seven children, namely: John, Andrew, Matthew, Agnes, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary.

John Watt, father of William Wallace Watt, was born in Scotland in the year 1809. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of wheelwright, and for a number of years followed this line of business. In 1842 he removed from Canaan Corners, where the greater portion of his early life was spent, to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and after working at his trade for a short period of time entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Company as pattern maker. In 1850 he engaged in the milling business at Providence, and in connection with this opened a feed store in Scranton, which he operated with a fair degree of success for a number of years. He subsequently opened a general store in his residence town, Carbondale, under the firm name of John Watt and Sons. This continued up to 1884, in which year John E. Watt, a son and partner, bought out the firm. Mr. Watt was a healthy, rugged, Christian man, a liberal-minded and progressive citizen, and a believer and staunch supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1831 John Watt married Harriet M. Freeman, a native of Tolland county, Connecticut, born in 1811. Their children were as follows: 1. Andrew, born in 1833, died August 11, 1901. 2. John E., born in 1835, died June 5, 1901; he was married to Martha Wells, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, who bore him four children—William E., Frederick G., Mary E., and Clara. 3. William Wallace, born in 1838, mentioned hereinafter. 4. Sarah E., born in 1842, deceased; was the wife of Alfred Pascoe, and mother of three children: Helen L., Harriet M., and Edwin W. Pascoe. 5. Bell, born in 1845, wife of Daniel Scurry, and four children were the issue of this union, two of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: Walter G., and



William Wallace Watt

Helen Scurry. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Watt celebrated their golden wedding in the presence of a number of relatives and friends, who assembled to offer congratulations and good wishes on that auspicious event. In June, 1885, after having lived happily together for fifty-four years, during which time Mr. Watt was never confined to bed by sickness, he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. He was survived by his wife, whose death occurred September 27, 1902, at the extreme old age of ninety-one years.

William Wallace Watt was born at Canaan Corners, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1838. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and in the schools of that city he received a practical education which thoroughly qualified him for the duties and responsibilities of life. He is now one of the substantial business men of that section of the state, devoting the greater part of his attention to real estate transactions, from which he derives a goodly income. He is a director in the Miners' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Carbondale. Mr. Watt is a true and public-spirited citizen, and performs his duties of citizenship to the best of his ability.

Mr. Watt was united in marriage in 1863, to Mary J. Gillespie, of Scotch parentage. Their children are: Margaret, born in 1864, became the wife of William Hankins, and they are the parents of three children: Wallace W., Nathaniel R., and Isabelle W. Hankins. Maurice G., born in 1869, married Gertrude Raynor, no issue. Jessie E., born in 1874, became the wife of James H. Paul, and the issue of this marriage is one daughter, Elizabeth W. Paul. Isabelle F., born in 1880, wife of Thomas S. Atherton, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and mother of one son, Thomas Sayre Atherton.

THOMAS J. GILDEA is one of the best known men in the Lackawanna valley. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four consecutive years, with the exception of one year, in which he served as chief burgess by the suffrage of the people of Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he resides. His long term of service, his contact with many of the best attorneys at the Lackawanna bar, his quickness of thought and depth of penetration, all qualify him for this responsible office, which he fills with credit. In his office of justice he tempers justice with mercy, and so well has he pleased the people of his town that no opponent aspires to the office he holds. He is a close observer of men as well as books,

and can readily discriminate between the genuine and the spurious, and so he is very seldom imposed upon. His ready Irish wit and fine vein of humor make him a most congenial companion, while his sarcasm and quickness of repartee make him a dreaded foe.

Squire Gildea was born in the historic town of Killalla, county Mayo, Ireland, in 1854, a son of James and Ann (Wright) Gildea, both of whom were of Irish birth. The town of Killalla is one of the seaport towns of Ireland, and furnished some of the brightest mariners that ever studied chart or boxed a compass. James Gildea, father of Squire Gildea, was one of these, but he died early in life, leaving a family of nine children, namely: Mary, Margaret, John, Peter, Patrick, Francis, Catherine, James and Thomas J. Gildea.

Squire Gildea attended school for one year in his native land, his teacher having been Mr. Finnerty, but in that short space of time he laid the foundation upon which he built later in his adopted country. In 1867, at the age of twelve years, he emigrated to the United States, and following in the footsteps of his father led a seafaring life for three years, his navigation being confined to the great lakes. He then located permanently at Archbald, Pennsylvania, and from 1875 to 1900, a period of a quarter of a century, followed the occupation of mine contractor, receiving injuries by the falling of a rock in the latter named year which incapacitated him for that line of work. In 1877 he sent for his widowed mother, whom he tenderly cared for in his home up to the time of her decease. His first official position was that of constable, which he held for three years. In 1891 he was elected chief burgess of Archbald, that being the only year in which he did not serve as justice of the peace from his election in 1882 up to the present time (1904). He also served in the capacity of census enumerator in 1900. He is a member of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, the Catholic Benevolent Mutual Association, and the Black Diamond Fire Company, of Archbald. In politics he is independent, preferring to cast his vote for the candidate best qualified for office, irrespective of party.

Squire Gildea was united in marriage in 1875 to Kate Karney, and of the seventeen children born of this union, only three are now living, namely: John, constable of the second ward of Archbald, who married Ann McHale, and they are the parents of two children—Aaron and Marguerite Gildea; Mary E., unmarried; Frances,

unmarried. Mr. Gildea and his family are worthy and consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ADAM VALENTINE GERBIG, a resident of the town of Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he is a leading and well known merchant, is a worthy representative of that class of men who always take a keen interest in the development and progress of whatever community they reside in. He is a native of Germany, born March 30, 1830.

He was given a liberal education in his native land, including both vocal and instrumental music. After his graduation from the best institution of learning which his native town could furnish he became a teacher and this line of work he followed up to 1852. In that year a German minister of Archbald, Pennsylvania, persuaded him to come to this country and teach school; there were several German families in that town, but not enough children attended the school to remunerate him for his services. He soon acquired enough knowledge of the English language to make it convenient for him in his new home and country, and shortly afterward he turned his attention to clerical employment. For a short space of time he worked in a store, and he then entered the service of Peter Walsh, who was also postmaster, with whom he remained four years. Then, at the solicitation of a friend, he learned the trade of harnessmaker, which occupation he followed for two years, and in 1858 he opened a shop in Archbald. During the following year he took charge of the Delaware and Hudson depot as passenger and freight agent and operator. During his term of twenty-five years as agent for the above named company he entered the mercantile business. This was brought about through a debt which was due him from the proprietor of a store at Archbald. In order to save himself he took the store, stock and fixtures, and by the aid of his family during the day and his own presence at night business was kept in motion and the trade constantly increased. Later he was obliged to enlarge the capacity of his store, which is one of the finest in the borough and thoroughly equipped with a large and select line of the best stock procurable in the market, and in order to devote the necessary time to this enterprise Mr. Gerbig dissolved his connection with his employers in the year 1887.

For a number of years he held the office of school director at Archbald. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is the

oldest member of that order in Archbald, and has the honor of being past grand. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church, in which he has held the offices of treasurer and elder. He is a worthy gentleman, who, by honest toil and economy, has built up for himself a profitable business and has gained considerable financial means.

In 1855 Mr. Gerbig was united in marriage to Pauline H. Miller, who was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1836, daughter of Augustus Miller, also a native of Germany. In 1849 Mrs. Gerbig emigrated to this country with her parents. Her father, Augustus Miller, was a cabinet-maker by trade and a good mechanic. He was also a coffin-maker, that business being usually followed by members of his craft. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity and eight are living at the present time (1905). Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerbig, six of whom are living, namely: Frances A., who married Thomas Law, and has two sons living: C. Herman; Carl W., who assists with the work in the store, and who was united in marriage to Mary J. Holmes; Theodore A., a carpenter by trade; Annie P. and Emma V. Gerbig.

C. HERMAN GERBIG, son of Adam V. and Pauline H. Gerbig, was born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1862. He was reared and educated in his native town, and early in life entered the employ of the D. & H. Company, his connection with the same continuing over a period of nineteen years, during which time he gave entire satisfaction to his employers. For nine years of that period he was assistant to his father, and ten years was operator, as successor to his father. In 1897 he dissolved his connection with the above named company, and in that year purchased property on the main street in Archbald, where he has since devoted his time and attention to horticultural pursuits. He is the owner of a large establishment with four thousand square feet under glass, and this is devoted to carnations, cut flowers, potting plants and vegetable plants. He conducts a thriving business, which is constantly increasing in volume and importance, and he is justly accorded a place among the prominent business men of the town.

March 30, 1890, Mr. Gerbig married Clara M. Horne, a lady of rare tact and brilliancy, great mental attainment and beauty, both of face and character. She was born March 29, 1869, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ingles)

Horne, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1851. They settled in Maryland, from whence they moved to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and in 1884 they located permanently in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen vocation, that of engineer. Both he and his wife died in Scranton. Their family consisted of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, namely: Jennette Esteruth, Joseph E., Mrs. Clara M. Gerbig, Robert, William, Elizabeth, Mrs. Sarah Bruns and Mrs. Ann Eggert. Mr. and Mrs. Gerbig are members of the German Lutheran Evangelical Church, and stand high in the estimation of their many friends. No children have been born of their marriage.

CHARLES C. BATTENBERG, deceased, late postmaster at Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he performed the onerous duties pertaining thereto in a highly creditable and efficient manner from 1898 to his death, December 26, 1904, was a native of Hasse-Cassel, Germany, the date of his birth being September 26, 1841.

He was reared and educated in Germany, and at the age of sixteen years emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York City November 5, 1857. He located in Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Archbald, same state. He was employed by the D. & H. Company up to 1861, in which year his adopted country required the services of men to defend her integrity. He voluntarily offered his services, and his life, if need be, that the Union might be preserved. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and in April, 1862, was promoted to second duty sergeant for courage displayed in the face of the enemy and for orderly conduct in camp. This was before Yorktown, Virginia. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and in March of the same year he was commissioned second lieutenant; in the latter part of 1864 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in January, 1865, was commissioned captain and discharged as such the same year. He was to the front during the severest fighting of the four years' terrible struggle, and only received a slight wound on the left arm by the explosion of a shell during the seven days battle at White Oak Swamps.

On his return to civil life Captain Battenberg paid a promised visit to his native land to see his parents, Henry and Philippine Battenberg, remaining from April to September of 1866. While

in Germany he had an opportunity to witness, as a spectator, battles fought between Prussia and Austria. On his return to the United States he settled in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, and from that time until 1880 was employed with Miller & Co., coffin-makers. The following two years he worked for the Pierce Coal Company, and at the expiration of this period of time accepted a position as weighmaster for the D. & H. Company, at Archbald. He was the incumbent of this office up to 1897, when he was promoted to outside mine foreman, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. This office was one of trust and responsibility, as everything that went in or out of the mines passes through his hands or over his signature. He had the oversight of all the coal that was mined and shipped. The mine gives employment to over five hundred men, one hundred and twenty of whom are employed on the outside, and these were under his immediate supervision and care. Notwithstanding the manifold duties which rested upon him, Mr. Battenberg discharged them all with promptness and accuracy, and the company regarded him as one of their most reliable men. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for two years. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He believes in and supports the principles of the Republican platform.

April 2, 1867, Captain Battenberg was united in marriage to Amelia C. Miller, who was born in Archbald, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1849, daughter of August C. and Caroline Miller, both of whom were natives of Leipsic, Germany, emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Archbald. Mr. Miller was a cabinet-maker by trade. Ten children were the issue of this union, seven of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: August C., a graduate of the school of the Lackawanna, and he is now a practicing attorney-at-law in Scranton, having been admitted to the bar in November, 1894; Charles C., Jr., a carpenter for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Harry J., a casket manufacturer of Scranton; Helen, assistant postmaster at Archbald; Caroline, wife of David J. Jenkins; Ernest E., an employe of the Scranton Savings Bank; Roy, who is pursuing his studies.

AUGUSTUS F. GEBHARDT. Industry, perseverance, thrift and economy have been the chief characteristics in the successful business career of Augustus F. Gebhardt, a prominent res-

ident of Jermyn, Pennsylvania, who is serving in the capacity of superintendent of the Dupont Powder Company.

As the name indicates, the Gebhardt family originated in Germany. Frederick Gebhardt, father of Augustus F. Gebhardt, was born in Bavaria, and at the age of twenty-two emigrated to the United States. Prior to his coming he learned the trade of cooper, and he followed this line of work in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Newburg and Poughkeepsie, New York. While a resident of Newburg he was united in marriage to Catharine John, also a native of Bavaria, and their family consisted of three children, namely: George C., an employee of the Dupont Powder Company; Augustus F., mentioned at length hereinafter, and Louisa M., who became the wife of Charles F. Olcott. While residing in Poughkeepsie, New York, Mr. Gebhardt took a trip to his native country, where he died, and in 1872 his widow and her two sons—George C. and Augustus F.—removed to Moosic, Pennsylvania, in which town her daughter had taken up her residence after marriage.

Augustus F. Gebhardt was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 25, 1855. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Newburg, New York, and from thence to Poughkeepsie, same state, where for five years he attended the common schools, thereby acquiring a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of education. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the trade of cooper with his father, and when only fourteen years of age started out to earn a livelihood for himself. After locating in the town of Moosic, Pennsylvania, he secured employment at his trade and in addition to this he worked at house painting in that place and Scranton. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Powder Company, with which enterprise he has been actively connected for thirty-three years, eight in Moosic and twenty-five in Jermyn. The plant over which he is superintendent is located at Jermyn, and is now controlled by the Dupont Powder Company. It covers about forty acres of ground, gives constant employment to about thirty trusty workmen, and is thoroughly equipped with all the facilities for making the best blasting powder on the market. It is situated on the west side of the Lackawanna river, but is connected with the east side by a cableway by which their material is conveyed from the cars to the mill. Their power is a fifty-horse steam engine. The mill has been blown up at six different times since its erection, with four

fatalities. Mr. Gebhardt has been very fortunate in escaping unharmed, but several times his life has been in imminent peril. The officers of this company are: Henry Beland, president; W. S. Hutchings, general manager, and Augustus F. Gebhardt, superintendent.

Mr. Gebhardt has always shown a decided interest in modern improvements and the advancement of the age, and has furthered every scheme that is honest and upright and that has for its object the advancement of his town and borough. He was one of the organizers, later a director and subsequently superintendent of the Jermyn Electric Light Company. He was promoter and organizer and subsequently director of the Jermyn Water Company, and he was an active factor in the organization of the German Cut Glass Company of Jermyn, which was established in 1903, and of which he is now treasurer. He is a firm believer in the platform of the Republican party, and to the best of his ability uses his influence in the carrying out of its principles. The family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jermyn, of which Mr. Gebhardt was once a trustee.

In 1884 Mr. Gebhardt was married to Hannah C. Patten, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and the following named children were the issue of this marriage: Walter, deceased; George A., Florence H., and Walter P. Gebhardt.

A. D. WILLIAMS, one of the enterprising manufacturers of Scranton, whose industry is not of great magnitude but of a useful and unique character, is a man of marked skill and ability, and throughout his business career his energetic character and practical sagacity has found ample scope for exercise. He is a native of Newton township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, born March 7, 1853.

His paternal grandfather was Abraham Williams, a native of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He gained a lucrative livelihood by following the occupation of farming, conducting his extensive operations in his native town and also in Newton township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Of his family of four children, but one is living, Norman, a resident of Chinchilla. His maternal grandfather was George Nafus, who at an early date located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he took up some valuable coal lands. He was a prominent resident of that section of the state for many years, a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics.

John Williams, father of A. D. Williams, was born in Newton township, Lackawanna county, where he was reared and educated. During the early years of his life he was a merchant, but subsequently became a farmer, and his practical and progressive methods was the means of his achieving a large degree of success. By his marriage to Jane Nafus, who was born in Pittston township, Pennsylvania, two sons were born—George and A. D. Mr. Williams died in early life.

A. D. Williams was reared in his native township, and the common schools thereof afforded him the means of obtaining a practical education. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, becoming an expert mechanic, and this line of work he followed for ten years. In 1890 he engaged in the business of manufacturing hames, making a specialty of mine hames, and without doubt these are the best for the purpose manufactured in the United States. On account of the superiority of the goods, he commands the highest market price, and his trade extends to all mines in this country, Canada and South Africa. Mr. Williams is the sole proprietor of the plant, which occupies a space sixty by eighty feet, and by giving his undivided attention to the enterprise has achieved phenomenal success. He is one of the progressive men of Scranton, living up to the belief that success comes to the man who meets her more than half way. He has been a resident of the Lackawanna valley since 1870, and during this long period has stood high in the community in which he resided. Mr. Williams was a member of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in which he served five years.

Mr. Williams married, in 1883, Miss Villette Webb, of Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one son, Leslie G., born April 6, 1890.

SAMUEL W. ARNOLD, one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, has been the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for the past quarter of a century, and by reason of his thorough knowledge of law, his good common sense and his keen and sound judgment few decisions are returned. He was born in Uniondale, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, a descendant on the paternal side of a long line of sturdy and honorable Irish ancestors.

Reuben Arnold, grandfather of Samuel W.

Arnold, was the father of fourteen children, all of whom were born in Rhode Island. Accompanied by his numerous children in the year 1824, he removed from Rhode Island and settled in Pennsylvania. He was an honest and honorable man, performed all the duties of good citizenship, and reared his family to become useful members of society. Among these children was a son, George W. Arnold, father of Samuel W. Arnold, whose business career was devoted to the manufacture of bedsteads and many other useful household articles out of lumber. He was a resident of Uniondale, Pennsylvania, and was accorded a place among the successful business men of that section of the state, but his business career was short-lived, as his death occurred during the early year of his manhood. His wife, Mary S. (Peck) Arnold, daughter of Samuel Peck, of Peckville, bore him three children, Samuel W. being the only survivor.

During his boyhood and early youth Samuel W. Arnold resided in his native town of Uniondale, attending, in due course of time, Kingston Academy and Wyoming Seminary, where he acquired a thorough English education which qualified him for a life of usefulness and activity. He gained his first practical knowledge of business life in the employ of the D. & H. Company, serving them in various capacities for a period of six consecutive years. He later spent one year at Oil City, Pennsylvania, whence he returned in 1874 to Peckville, where he has since continued to reside, and in which borough he owns and operates a hardware store, which he has successfully conducted since 1894. He is interested in all matters that conduce to the progress and welfare of his township, county and state. He holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1874 Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold, and they are the parents of one daughter, Estelle, now the wife of Arthur W. Thompson.

REESE HUGHES, one of the pioneers of the Lackawanna Valley, is a man of wide and varied experience, whose ability in his chosen occupation is remarkable, and whose fund of knowledge on a large number of subjects is inexhaustable. He is a native of Wales, born May 9, 1827, and when he attained the age of six years was brought to this country by his parents, William and Sarah (Jenkins) Hughes.

Edward Hughes (grandfather) was born in

Wales in the year 1765. He entered the service of the British navy as a common sailor before the mast, and, as a reward for meritorious conduct, good behaviour, superior intelligence and a close application to the science of navigation, was advanced step by step to the dignified and responsible position of admiral. His wife, Martha (Bonner) Hughes, a native of Bristol, England, bore him one son, William Hughes (father), whose birth occurred in Bristol, England, in 1793. The law of the English government forbade the presence of children on board their men of war vessels, and in consequence the child was given in charge of Mr. Reese, a resident of Glamorganshire, a few miles from Swansea, to be educated and properly fitted for his future life. In due course of time William, instead of turning his attention to the sea and vessels of war, became an agriculturist. He was united in marriage to Sarah Jenkins, an estimable Welsh lady, who bore him the following named children: Edward, Joseph, Martha, William, Reese, and Mary Ann. In 1833 this family emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York on August 26, 1833, and from there they came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, by boat. Here William Hughes turned his attention to mining, which occupation he followed during his residence in that town. He then located in Susquehanna, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated for a number of years, after which he purchased Slocum Hollow (now Scranton) from Mr. Slocum. Subsequently he became somewhat discouraged with his purchase, sold it back to the Slocum family for fifteen hundred dollars, and this was the one great mistake that this good man made during his lifetime. His death occurred in Carbondale, July 2, 1852, aged fifty-nine years. He survived his wife several years, her death having occurred in Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1847, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. The sole survivors of the family of William and Sarah Hughes at the present time (1904) are: Reese Hughes and Mrs. Mary A. Johns.

The educational advantages afforded by the old-fashioned subscription schools was the only means of gaining knowledge that Reese Hughes had during his boyhood. At the early age of nine years he began driving a mule at the mines, and he followed various kinds of work in connection with mining up to the year 1854. His knowledge of mining became so extensive that his services were sought after by other companies besides the D. & H. company. He was employed by the Lehigh Company to develop a zinc mine, and

after completing this work he went to California and other states prospecting and developing minerals. During the Civil war or just prior to it he opened an extensive mine in North Carolina, but the war interfered with its operation in such a manner that the owners received no financial benefit from it. He first made his home in the city of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1849, but during his tour of mineral prospecting he was absent from the city for a period of twenty-two years. On his return to Carbondale he resumed mining as before, and was actively employed up to 1899, in which year he retired from a business career. He was well informed in mining matters, particularly as to prospecting and determining, from indications, the presence of minerals, and in the course of his work he was thrown in company with the best scientific men of the day, to whom his services were very valuable, as is shown by the following fact: In 1861, the first year of the Civil war, Mr. Hughes determined to enlist his services in behalf of his adopted country, but several men who wished him to continue work for them prevailed upon him to remain at home and they paid nine hundred dollars for a substitute. For twelve years he served in the capacity of superintendent in the Passaic Company. In 1872 he purchased a farm of over two hundred acres for which he paid ten thousand dollars, but on account of his son's disinclination to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits he disposed of it in 1888. In 1862 he was appointed captain of Saucon Valley Militia in Lehigh county, and later he was actively identified with the Pennsylvania Reserves, in which he held the commission of first lieutenant. He was the incumbent of the offices of assessor and school director, and his administration was marked by the utmost integrity and efficiency. He is a firm ally of the Republican party, and was formerly an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders.

In 1851 Mr. Hughes married Margaret Williams, a native of Wales, who died December 8, 1901. Their children are: Thomas R., who married Mary Yensen, and they are the parents of one son, Roy Hughes. William R., who married Martha Davis, and their family consists of two children, Ethel and Annie Hughes. Sarah Ann, wife of James Bell, and mother of two children, Mary and Ruth Bell. George W., married Mary A. Jones, and their children are as follows: Raymond, Mary, Margaret, and George Hughes. Mattie H., widow of Harry Brown, no issue. Mr. Hughes and his family are attendants of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM L. YARRINGTON, librarian in the public library in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, which office he has efficiently filled since 1896, is a descendant of a highly respectable family of that name, early residents of the state of Connecticut. The first authentic account we have is that Abel Yarrington, residing in Connecticut, migrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1772, locating where Kingston now stands. Of his characteristics we know nothing.

Peter Yarrington (grandfather), son of Abel Yarrington, was born in Connecticut, in 1772, was a blacksmith by trade, and died November 26, 1826, aged fifty-six years. On October 1, 1802, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, he married Naomi Flynt, who was born in 1778, and died August 13, 1826, aged forty-eight years. To this union were born the following named children, all of whom are deceased but the youngest child: Dilton, Alanson, Sinton, Lucinda, Ann E., and Martha Yarrington.

Dilton Yarrington (father) was born October 8, 1803. He was a blacksmith by trade, and by industry and perseverance he provided a comfortable home for his family. He located in Carbondale in the year 1847. He was a member and in his latter years an elder of the Presbyterian Church, a Whig in politics, and a strong advocate of temperance, which meant much opposition to the customs of his day and age. He was strong in his convictions and fearless in his denunciations, and therefore made a most capable justice of the peace, which office he filled at Dundaff, Susquehanna county, for several years. On December 23, 1827, Mr. Yarrington married Rebecca Lambert, born in Minisink township, Orange county, New York, January 20, 1804, daughter of William and Julia Lambert, and their children were: Abel, who died in infancy; Peter A., born October 1, 1830, became a skillful mechanic, died 1856; William L., born April 27, 1833, mentioned hereinafter; Julia, born in 1836, died 1840; Mary, born in 1840, died 1843; Sarah, born in 1842, died 1847; and John T., born in 1847, died in 1873, aged twenty-six years. Dilton Yarrington (father) died in 1890, having attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

William L. Yarrington was born April 27, 1833. His early education was obtained in the schools of Carbondale, whither his parents removed in 1847, and he completed his studies in Professor Stoddard's Academy at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He attempted to learn the trade of machinist in the Delaware & Hudson Company shops, but physical disabilities

interfered with his cherished hopes. He then accepted a clerkship with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, with whom he remained for three years. In 1859 he moved to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and accepted a position in the freight office of the Delaware & Hudson Company, where he remained for two years. In August, 1862, when his country was in imminent peril and seeming danger of a disruption, he voluntarily offered his services to his country by enrolling as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private. His command was a part of the Army of the Potomac. He was actively engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Chancellorsville and Antietam. He was sent to the hospital from the latter named battlefield, having contracted a disease which incapacitated him for active service. He was honorably discharged in May, 1863.

In 1866 he formed a co-partnership with Dr. R. Ottman and R. I. Bartlett under the firm name of Ottman, Bartlett & Yarrington, and for many years they were the successful proprietors of an extensive dry goods store in Carbondale. Subsequently Mr. Yarrington purchased the interest of his partners, and conducted the business alone up to the year 1884. He was postmaster from 1890 to 1894. He is an active and prominent factor in various organizations, namely: Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master during the years 1875-76; Eureka H. R. A. Chapter, No. 179, of which he was excellent high priest; Palestine Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, of which he was eminent commander; and adjutant five years and commander one year of William H. Davis Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican in his political views.

On January 1, 1867, Mr. Yarrington was married to Martha C. Decker, daughter of John W. and Catherine Decker, of Port Jervis, New York. Their children were: 1. Walter D., born February 21, 1868, died July 9, 1888; 2. W. Franklin, born August 7, 1871, was united in marriage to Lilly Alles, at Jersey City, New Jersey, June 16, 1894; 3. Edgar D., born July 17, 1873; 4. Mary R., born August 10, 1876; 5. William L., Jr., born August 25, 1878, married Laura Chilton, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1901, and one child, Dorothy M., was born to them, October 3, 1902, died April 9, 1904; 6. K. Isabelle, born August 23, 1880; 7. Sinclair Kerlin, born November 26, 1888. Mr. Yarrington and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

G. J. LILLIBRIDGE, an honorable and straightforward business man of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, whose integrity and high sense of honor has never been questioned, is a descendant of an old and honored Connecticut family, who trace their origin to English ancestors, who located in the New England states and were worthy representatives of the first families of the country.

Levi Lillibridge, father of G. J. Lillibridge, was born in the state of Connecticut, in 1803, was reared and educated there, and in early manhood (in the year 1834) settled in Dalesville, Pennsylvania, where he successfully conducted a store devoted to the sale of tinware and other Yankee notions. He purchased a parcel of land in Blakely township, containing forty-six acres, which is still owned by his descendants. He was a man of considerable influence in his day and neighborhood, performed the duties of good citizenship in a highly creditable manner, and as a mark of the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors was elected to the offices of assessor, tax collector, and postmaster, being the incumbent of the latter named office for a quarter of a century. He was also the proprietor of a hotel called the "Eight Mile Tavern," located half way between Carbon-dale and Scranton. In 1833 Levi Lillibridge married Elmira Northrop, who was born in Rhode Island, in 1808, and their children were: G. J., mentioned hereinafter; John N., mentioned hereinafter; Phoebe, wife of Dr. Van Cleft; and Mary, wife of S. P. Hull. Levi Lillibridge was a Baptist in religion, serving in the capacity of deacon in the church of that denomination, and a Republican in politics. He died June 6, 1869, and his wife passed away May 1, 1887, having survived her husband almost eighteen years.

G. J. Lillibridge, eldest son of Levi and Elmira Lillibridge, was born at Dalesville, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1832. He was reared and educated in his native county of Lackawanna, and upon attaining the age when he was capable of earning a livelihood for himself became interested with his brother John N. in farming and contracting. Subsequently he turned his attention to stock dealing, purchasing stock from the various states in the Union, then shipping to the Lackawanna Valley, and disposing of it to the mine owners and others at advantageous prices. He resides on the original land which his father purchased in 1834, and is the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres of unreclaimed land, a large portion of which is underlaid with coal. He adheres to the religious faith of his forefathers, that of the Baptist church, and is a strong

advocate of the principles of Republicanism. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. June 10, 1890, Mr. Lillibridge was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Dirshmier.

John N. Lillibridge, second son of Levi and Elmira Lillibridge, was born at Dalesville, Pennsylvania, in 1838. As stated above he worked in conjunction with his brother G. J., in farming and contracting. John N. was given more to politics than his brother, and was the incumbent of several important township offices, the duties of which he performed in an efficient and careful manner. He served three years during the war of the rebellion as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and at the time of his honorable discharge from the services of the United States government was filling the rank of corporal. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1870 John N. Lillibridge was united in marriage to Miss Lucilla Finch, who bore him seven children, three of whom are living, namely: Alice, who is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and now a practicing physician in the borough of Olyphant; Sarah, and Levi B. John N. Lillibridge died in 1902.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, a retired contractor and builder, is a descendant of an old New England family who settled in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in the early history of the Lackawanna valley. He was born February 24, 1832, a son of Henry W. and Phoebe Ann (Ailsbee) Newton, grandson of Henry and Lucinda (O'Brien) Newton, who were the parents of three sons—Henry W., Matthew and Solomon—and great-grandson (on the maternal side) of John O'Brien, who was born on the voyage from Ireland to America. He became a worthy patriot and served under General Washington at Valley Forge; was taken prisoner and carried into Canada by the British, where he made his escape and returned and rejoined the army and served until the close of the war. John O'Brien attained the extreme old age of ninety-eight years, and was the father of five children.

Henry W. Newton (father) was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1805. He was a shoemaker by trade, was the owner of a farm of productive land, but did not cultivate the same, as he confined himself

to his bench until he was disabled on account of an accident, after which he kept the toll-gate on the turn pike between Carbondale and other points. He was a worthy and reliable citizen, and as a mark of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen, was elected to the office of constable, which he held for a number of years. He removed to Blakely township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1828, and in this place his sons were born, their names being as follows: Albert Solomon, born March 29, 1831, now employed as a messenger in the Lackawanna county court house; George B., born February 24, 1832, mentioned hereinafter; and Stephen Silsbee, born May 4, 1837, now a commission merchant in New York City. Henry W. Newton (father) died in the spring of 1888, aged eighty-six years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Ann Silsbee, died November 8, 1844.

George B. Newton was educated at the common schools of Blakely township, his birthplace. He began his business career by following rail-roading, in which line of work he was employed for three years, and he then learned the trade of carpenter, which occupation he pursued up to the year of his retirement from active duties, 1892. He is a first-class mechanic, and many of the houses in the beautiful borough of Blakely are monuments of his skill and handiwork. He built three houses on his own account, which he still owns. With the exception of ten years spent in Binghamton, New York, to which city he moved in order to give his children better educational advantages, Mr. Newton has resided in Blakely township and borough. He has had conferred on him all the honors of the borough, having been the incumbent of the office of councilman for six years, tax collector for four years, and a member of the school board for thirteen years, during which time he served in the capacity of president, secretary and treasurer of the board. He is a worthy and active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since twenty-one years of age, ten years of which time he served as secretary, and he is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

July 3, 1856, Mr. Newton was united in marriage to Caroline Wilbur, daughter of Reuben and Laura Wilbur, and four children were the issue of this union, namely: George B., Jr., deceased; Stephen J., deceased; Stanley W., a carpenter by trade; and Catherine, an experienced and successful trained nurse, now residing in

New York. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body Mr. Newton holds the offices of trustee and steward.

THOMAS BROWN, who came to an untimely death in October, 1895, while yet in the prime of life, being in the forty-sixth year of his age, by the falling in of the roof of the mine which he was operating in conjunction with other parties, was a worthy representative of the class of men of foreign birth, who upon their arrival in this country become loyal and public-spirited citizens, advancing to the best of their ability the general welfare of the community in which they reside. He was born in county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1850, the third in order of birth of the children born to John and Jane (Burke) Brown. His father still resides on the homestead farm in county Westmeath, Ireland, and his mother passed away in the year 1895, a month after hearing of her son's death.

Thomas Brown was reared on his father's farm and educated in the national schools in Ireland. When about twenty years of age he removed to this country and settled in the state of Connecticut, where he remained a few years, then came to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment with the Pennsylvania Coal Company and became a practical miner. After thoroughly mastering all the details of the business, and feeling competent to establish business on his own account, he formed a partnership with A. J. and M. J. Murray and George Jackson and they sunk a shaft. The work was slow, hard and tedious, but by all working together with a will they eventually succeeded in reaching the Clark drift and then built a small breaker. This answered their purpose for some time, but as the business increased they were obliged to build a new one, which was completed in 1892, and is still in successful operation. After her husband's decease Mrs. Brown took his interest in the mine, and in 1902 John Carney and she bought out the interest of Messrs. Murray and Jackson, the business being now conducted under the firm name of Carney & Brown. Mr. Brown was one of the original parties who succeeded in starting the Dunmore Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which Mr. Brown was a stockholder and director. He was a firm adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and in religious belief held membership with the Roman Catholic church, giving his support to the church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. In 1892 Mr. Brown spent four months in traveling through Ireland.

his ostensible object being to visit his father and his old home.

January 25, 1881, in Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown married Margaret Curry, who was a native of Ulster county, New York, one of the eight children born to James and Catherine (Brennen) Curry. James Curry located in Ulster county, New York, upon his arrival from Ireland, and in 1871 removed to Dunmore, Pennsylvania, and secured work with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, continuing in their employment until his death, in 1885. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown: John J., who graduated from Mount St. Mary's, and from Villanova College in 1903, and is now serving in the capacity of sales agent for the firm of Carney & Brown; Kate, Nellie and Agnes. Mr. Brown built a comfortable home on the corner of Harper and Ward streets, where his widow and children still reside.

THOMAS PROTHEROE. One of the independent coal operators of the Lackawanna Valley is Thomas Protheroe, of Dunmore. Mr. Protheroe is of Welsh birth and parentage, and belongs to a nation distinguished in the history of mining.

John Protheroe was born in Wales and was a miner by occupation. In 1861 he emigrated to the United States, whither he was followed in 1865 by his wife and children. He settled at Dickson City, where he engaged successfully in contract mining. He married Ruth Davis, also a native of Wales, and their children were: Mary, Richard, Edwin, William, Thomas, mentioned at length hereinafter; and James. Mr. Protheroe, the father, died in 1884. He was an honorable and upright man. His wife, a truly estimable woman, survived him many years, passing away in 1903.

Thomas Protheroe, son of John and Ruth (Davis) Protheroe, was born August 10, 1860, in Wales, and when but five years of age was brought by his mother to the United States. At an early age he went to work for the Delaware Lackawanna Coal Company, and remained with them seventeen years in various capacities from door-boy up, five years of this time working under O. S. Johnson as mining engineer. For six years he was employed as mine foreman by the Pennsylvania Company, and was for two years superintendent for the Nay Aug Coal Company. For the last six years he has operated on his own account a mine situated at Dunmore, and forming part of the Nay Aug mines. In this enter-

prise he has been very successful, owing to the long experience which has given him a complete and thorough mastery of the business. Mr. Protheroe has been for the last sixteen years a resident of Dunmore. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the term. Notwithstanding the fact that his educational opportunities were of necessity limited, he has by close application supplied the deficiencies of his early years. He has been an unwearied student of books as well as of men, and has acquired a large fund of general information. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. He and his family are members of the Baptist church of Dunmore, in which he holds the office of trustee. Mr. Protheroe married, February 18, 1880, Esther Hughes, a native of Wales, and six children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Howard, Edna, Beatrice and Ruth.

HARRISON E. MAINES, of Peckville, Pennsylvania, is one of the growing young business men of his town where he has continuously resided for the past twenty-one years. He is one of the leading butchers of Peckville, and by his honorable and straightforward transactions has built up an extensive and profitable business, which he has conducted since June 18, 1888, a period of sixteen years. He was born in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1865, a son of William and Jane (Shafer) Maines.

William Maines (father) was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1830. He was a veteran in the war of the rebellion, and fought manfully and courageously to maintain the integrity of the Union his forefathers had previously established. He served eighteen months as a private in Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was then honorably discharged on account of disability. His wife Jane (Shafer) Maines bore him two sons—Oscar S., deceased, who was engaged in the butcher and livery business; and Harrison E., mentioned at length hereinafter.

Harrison E. Maines, was reared partly in Peckville and partly in Jermyn, where he qualified himself for a life of usefulness. At an early age he entered the employ of A. W. Brundage, one of the oldest butchers in the town of Peckville, and after thoroughly mastering all the details of the trade engaged in business on his own account on the date above stated. His enterprise has met with a degree of success that far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and there-

for he has been enabled to purchase property and to build his own home and shop. As a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen, he has been twice honored by election to the office of assessor of the third ward of Blakely borough. He is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias, and serves in the capacity of treasurer of the Wilson Fire Company, of Blakely borough.

Mr. Maines was united in marriage October 26, 1887, to Emily Carolth, born February 4, 1867, daughter of Mrs. Mary Ann (Reed) Carolth, of Cornwall, England. To this union were born four children: William M., July 30, 1888; Katie, August 16, 1889; George, December 2, 1891; and Carl, October 29, 1893. Mr. Maines and family attend the Baptist Church of Peckville.

RICHARD J. REESE, burgess of Blakely borough, who is filling the third year of his term in that capacity, having been called to that office by the voice of the majority of his fellow citizens, is one of the most popular young men of his town, and he has also been chosen to represent the people in various other offices of trust and responsibility, namely: inspector of elections in 1891, councilman in 1893-1899, borough treasurer in 1900, and his administration of affairs in these various capacities was marked with the utmost integrity and efficiency. He was born in South Wales, in 1869, and was brought to this country the same year by his parents, Isaac J. and Margaret (Lewis) Reese.

Isaac J. and Margaret (Lewis) Reese were also natives of South Wales. Isaac J. was well versed in the manufacture of iron, and in order to obtain a better livelihood from his trade he located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he resided until he heard such glowing reports from the coal country that he was impelled to take up his residence in Scranton, same state, being accompanied by his wife and family. He continued a resident of that city up to his death, which occurred in 1891. He was survived by his wife, who passed away in April, 1903. Of their seven children only three attained years of maturity, two of whom are living at the present time (1905): David and Richard J. Reese.

The schools in the western section of Scranton, Pennsylvania, afforded Richard J. Reese the means of obtaining an education. In early life he followed the practice of all boys who reside in a mining country, and turned his attention to the work of mining for a short period of time. His

next business venture was railroading, which he shortly abandoned in order to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he mastered when seventeen years of age. He worked at his trade for nine consecutive years, and being an expert mechanic achieved a large degree of success in this undertaking. He then accepted a clerkship in the office of the Scranton Coal Company, where he remained for five years, and in 1901 he received his present appointment of burgess. The mine of which he is foreman employs about ten hundred men, and being the outside foreman he has charge of all that enters or comes out of the mine, namely: the coal that comes out and the supplies that go in have all to pass through his hands or under his supervision. There are nearly three hundred men immediately under his control, which makes it a most responsible position, but every detail is looked after with the most scrupulous exactness. Not only does he work faithfully for the interest of the capitalist, who has money invested in the mine, but also for the interest of the men who are entrusted to his care. The mine was opened and operations began in 1889. He is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Loyal Knights of America, in all of which bodies he stands high in the esteem of his brethren. He respects the Scriptures and as far as possible obeys the commands contained therein, and his future career looks bright and promising.

Mr. Reese was united in marriage August 12, 1903, to Martha B. Pickering, the accomplished daughter of Frank W. and Mary A. Pickering.

FREDERICK L. VAN SICKLE, M. D., the leading physician of Olyphant, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has practiced successfully since 1888, a period of sixteen years, is a man of keen intelligence and possesses a thorough knowledge of the human system and its needs, also skillful in diagnosis, and it is only such who can gain high rank in the profession which he follows. On the paternal side he is descended from a Holland Dutch ancestry, worthy people, who have filled many of the foremost posts of responsibility in the country. On the maternal side his ancestors were of English extraction, and cannot be discounted as loyal citizens.

The first paternal ancestor of whom we have any authentic information was Lewis Van Sickle (great-grandfather), who married Clara Van Fleet. They were residents of Port Jervis, New

York. James Van Sickle (grandfather), son of Lewis and Clara Van Sickle, married Mary Friedenburg, and their family consisted of three children—Lewis, Solomon and Clara—all deceased. James Van Sickle and his wife were residents of Newton, New Jersey, and were probably natives of New York state.

Dr. Lewis Van Sickle (father), eldest son of James and Mary Van Sickle, was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He was worthy of high commendation, being one of those men who make circumstances yield to his talents. In his younger days he turned his attention to teaching, but realizing the great need of conscientious physicians turned his mind to the study of medicine. He matriculated at Ann Arbor Medical College, from which institution he went to Philadelphia, and subsequently was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located at Clark's Green, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and afterward settled at Waverly, same state, where he spent twenty-seven years of active practice, and where he died in 1890. His widow now resides at Olyphant, Pennsylvania. Her maiden name was Dorcas A. Gardner, daughter of William A. and Almira (Colvin) Gardner, who were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Van Sickle, widow of Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, born in Glenburn, Lackawanna county; Mrs. Rev. J. B. Sumner, Mrs. Alfred Reed, Mrs. William A. Pierson, Mrs. Frank Knauss, and Milton W. Gardner. Two children were born to Dr. Lewis and Dorcas A. (Gardner) Van Sickle, one of whom survives, Dr. Frederick L. Van Sickle. Solomon Van Sickle, brother of Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, was a veteran in the Civil war, in which struggle he honorably distinguished himself by the display of courage and patriotism.

Dr. Frederick L. Van Sickle was born at Clark's Green, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1862. He was educated at the public schools of his town, Waverly Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, and the Keystone Academy, Factory, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen years he began to study medicine under the watchful care of his father, Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, and was assistant at the Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton, for one year. In 1883 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated at the head of his class on April 2, 1886. For one and one-half years he practiced under his father at Waverly, Pennsylvania, and in 1888 set up his own establishment in

Olyphant, where he has since continued. In addition to his private practice, which has steadily increased in volume and importance from year to year owing to his ability and skill in professional lore, he serves as examiner for all the old line insurance companies of Scranton, and is medical examiner for all fraternal insurance societies in Olyphant. In 1887 he became a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society, served as its first vice-president and subsequently as president, and is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he is affiliated with Kingsbury Lodge, No. 466, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is past master; Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, Scranton; Melita Commandery, No. 68, also of Scranton, and Irem Temple, Mystic Shrine, Wilkes-Barre.

In 1888 Dr. Van Sickle married Cora R. Hull, daughter of George M. Hull, of Blakely, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in 1895. She was a most estimable woman, faithful and conscientious in the performance of her manifold duties, and was greatly beloved by her husband and children. Their children are as follows: Clara, Karl, and Frieda Van Sickle.

WILLIAM BELL is one of the well known citizens of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for two years more than the half century mark. During this long period of time he has enjoyed all the political honors his fellow-citizens could bestow upon him, having filled every office in the borough of Blakely from chief burgess to judge of elections—councilman, tax collector and school director—being the incumbent of the latter named office for twenty-one years. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, August 4, 1834, a son of Robert and Jane (Gillespie) Bell.

Robert Bell (father) was a native of Scotland, and accompanied by his wife Jane (Gillespie) Bell and six children, all of whom were born in Scotland, emigrated to this country in 1840, when William Bell was six years of age. One child was born after their arrival in the United States, whose name is Joseph. The family settled at Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where Robert Bell entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudon Company as boss, remaining as such up to 1845 when he removed to what is now known as Mayfield, where he settled on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits in order that his children might grow up with less restraint and be subject to less evil influences.

Of the seven children born to Robert and Jane Bell only two survive—William and Joseph—who were reared and educated in Carbondale, attending the common schools.

William Bell followed farming, teaming and carpenter work up to 1864, when he entered the employ of the D. & H. company, with whom he was employed for thirty years in the capacity of superintendent. In 1894 he retired from this position, after which he built a store-room with the intention of conducting an extensive business, but in some unaccountable manner the store with all its contents was destroyed by fire; the loss sustained amounted to seven thousand dollars. Since that time Mr. Bell has led a retired life, his means of livelihood being the income from the twelve houses he owns and which are rented to miners. His reputation as a humane landlord is well known. More than once when money was scarce with his tenants, as is often the case during a strike, he would give a receipt for a month's rent without any equivalent whatever, and he has also performed many other acts of kindness known only to the recipients. He erected fourteen dwelling houses in the borough of Blakely, to which place he moved in 1852, twelve of which as above mentioned he owns, and these contributed materially to the growth and development of that section of the town. He is a member of Harper Lodge, No. 707, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1865 Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Kate Coal, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and their children are as follows: Mrs. C. H. Beatty; Mrs. Jennie C. Kilthour; William M., a resident of Philadelphia; Joseph R., an electrician for the D. & H. Company; Mrs. J. B. Reed; and Andrew, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are both devout Christians and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held the office of trustee. Thomas Gillespie, maternal uncle of William Bell, a bachelor, also a native of Scotland, was one of the first merchants of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and one of its most worthy and estimable citizens.

JAMES YOUNG. The death of County Treasurer James Young, January 20, 1905, removed from Dunmore, Pennsylvania, one of its best known and most popular citizens. His career afforded a striking example of what can be accomplished by the union of capability and industry with high principle and devotion to duty. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26,

1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Bryden) Young.

William Young (father) was born in Scotland, reared, educated and married there, and on April 24, 1843, accompanied by his wife and son James, emigrated to the United States. He settled at Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he resided seven years, during which time he was employed by the Delaware and Hudson Company. His first position was that of deliverer of goods, which he filled until 1851. He was a miner and for fifty years engaged in contract work. Subsequently he removed to the borough of Dunmore, where the remainder of his life was spent. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He married Elizabeth Bryden, also a native of Scotland, and they were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom with the exception of James, the eldest, were born in this country. Eleven grew to maturity and ten are now living: James, mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary, who became the wife of James Mears; Thomas R.; Isabell, who became the wife of Alexander Smith; Janet, wife of William Law; Katie; Elizabeth; Margaret, who became the wife of James Bryden; Jennie; Alexander; and David. William Young, the father of this large family, who was a man of pure principles and highly respected by all who came in contact with him, died May 10, 1892. His widow, a woman of most estimable character, passed away March 7, 1897.

James Young received a limited education in the common schools of Lackawanna county, and at an early age was placed at work in the breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as slate picker. In 1854 he entered the mines, where for three years he was a mule-driver, and from 1858 to 1863 he was engaged in mining coal with his father. In the latter year he went into the machine shop, where he learned the trade, remaining until July, 1868. Having had the misfortune of losing an eye by an accident, Mr. Young abandoned his trade and returned to the mines. He moved to Pittston, where he was mine boss, and in 1869 was sent to Pleasant Valley, where he succeeded James L. McMullen as foreman of Brown colliery, a position which he held until March 17, 1873. He was then transferred to Dunmore, where he took charge of the Pennsylvania mines as superintendent, retaining this position until 1903. His administration of affairs was very successful, resulting in great profit for the company, and in much satisfaction to the men under his control, whom he treated with firm

kindness and by whom he was universally loved and respected, and after half a century of steady employment with the company they were unanimously sorry that he had separated his connection.

Notwithstanding his close application to the duties of his calling, Mr. Young found time to take an active part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the school board of Dunmore in the early eighties, and served continuously for seventeen years. It was when Mr. Young started out to secure the office of treasurer of the county that he came prominently in the public eye as a politician. The fact that he came from such a strong Democratic stronghold was largely responsible for the repeated defeats of that ambition by the Republican leaders. He was first a candidate for the office of county treasurer before the Republican convention that met in the summer of 1894, and was again in 1897, and in 1900 he came out as a candidate for the office against Hon. J. A. Scranton, and although he made a splendid showing in this fight was defeated by a small margin. In June, 1903, he succeeded in securing the nomination, this time against Robert M. Scranton, and in November of the same year was elected to the office, and from the first Monday in January, 1904, when he took the chair of office, until his decease discharged the duties devolving upon him in such a manner as to give great satisfaction to all good citizens. As a citizen and public official, the record of Mr. Young was creditable to himself and profitable to others, setting forth very clearly that without the influence of wealth or prestige of family he attained to positions of usefulness and honor.

In 1863 Mr. Young married Lucretia Townsend, of Fulton, New York, and they were the parents of one daughter, Helen E., who is now a resident of Baldwinsville, New York. Mrs. Young died in March, 1868, and on May 11, 1875, Mr. Young married Charlotte Harrington, who bore him one son, James H., who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is at present taking a special course on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JOHN J. AITKEN. Few of the men prominent in the mining regions of Pennsylvania have achieved more by their own unaided efforts than has John J. Aitken, of Priceburg. He is the son of John and Catherine Aitken, and was born in 1867, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

In 1882 Mr. Aitken emigrated to this country and settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he learned the blacksmith's trade and worked for the Pennsylvania Coal Company in connection with the Barnum colliery. At the end of four years he moved to Scranton, securing a position as blacksmith with the Fairlawn Coal Company. Perceiving the necessity of a knowledge of the machinist's trade he applied himself to the acquisition of it, and was soon able to practice it in conjunction with that of a blacksmith. In 1889 he was given a position as assistant foreman of the Clifford colliery at Forest City, for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company of that place. In 1893 moved to Priceburg, where he received a position as outside foreman, serving under Mr. John Jermyn in Number Three colliery. He remained there until the colliery was purchased by the Scranton Coal Company in 1899. By this company he was then promoted to be superintendent of the Johnson mines Number One and Number Two, and in 1901 became outside division superintendent of the upper division or northern district of the company. He had six collieries and one washer under his supervision, and the uniform justice and kindness which he has displayed toward his workmen have secured in all respects the most desirable results and have established the most satisfactory relations between employer and employed. Notwithstanding the pressing demands of his calling, Mr. Aitken is active as a citizen, and has served for six years as councilman of Dickson City, and is chief of the fire department of that place. He is a member of Kingsbury Lodge, No. 466, F. & A. M.

Mr. Aitken married, December 6, 1893, Katherine Condon, of Sterrucca, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and four children have been born to them, two of whom are living: William, born in 1897, and Mabel, born in 1901.

R. J. LLOYD, M. D., a young and promising physician, whose residence is in Blakely, but whose practice extends far beyond the boundaries of that borough, is thoroughly qualified for his honorable and humane profession by birth, education and disposition. He is a native of Lansford, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being August 15, 1877.

Dr. W. E. Lloyd, father of Dr. R. J. Lloyd, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He possessed talent of a high order and a wide range of knowledge outside of his profession. He was a druggist by profession before he turned his attention to the practice of medicine, and operated

a drug store at Lansford, Pennsylvania. While a resident of that town he took up the study of medicine and its application to disease, and was finally admitted to practice. In 1878 he took up his residence in Olyphant, and continued to practice his profession, also to operate a drug store there until the year of his death, 1899, while yet in the vigor of young manhood. His widow survives him. Dr. Lloyd was employed by the government as pension examiner for several years. He was a stanch Republican, and upheld the principles of his party. He served as alderman in Olyphant, and was a representative of his party as a delegate to one of the state political conventions, giving entire satisfaction as a man who understood the rights and privileges of his party. His family consisted of three children: William E., now a physician at Poultney, Vermont, but was formerly a druggist in Scranton, Pennsylvania, his father having started him in the business there. Charlotte C., a successful educator and principal of the Blakely school. Dr. R. J., mentioned at length hereinafter. The mother of these children, whose maiden name was Minnie A. Ackerman, is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

During his early childhood the parents of Dr. R. J. Lloyd took up their residence in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed the advantages of the schools of that town; he was also a student in the schools of Lackawanna. After three years in a drug store he entered the Baltimore College, and after pursuing the regular course was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. He then located in Middletown Springs, Vermont, where he practiced medicine up to 1900, when he removed to Blakely and established a practice there, which has steadily increased as his skill and ability in professional matters were recognized and appreciated. He registered as a physician during his short stay in the state of Maryland, being there as a student. He is now (1904) serving as a member of the board of health of Blakely. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1899 Dr. Lloyd was united in marriage to Edith Clift, of Vermont. Their children are: Charlotte and Irene Lloyd. The Clifts are an old colonial family, whose ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle for freedom. H. R. Clift, father of Mrs. Dr. Lloyd, was a veteran in the Civil war, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and while confined in the hospital fell in love with his nurse, Miss Emiline Ogden, who subsequently became Mrs. Clift and mother of Mrs. Dr. Lloyd.

JOSEPH G. BELL, a veteran of the Civil war, now living retired, formerly in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, with which he served in various capacities since attaining his nineteenth year with the exception of the three years and four months he fought for the honor and integrity of this great nation which he loves and reveres. He had charge of the Eddy Creek colliery, where he controlled and guided two hundred hands, and he enjoyed the distinction of having the cleanest record of any man in the employ of that great company, which is a leading and prominent factor in the industries of that section of the state. He was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1840, of Scotch parentage, from whom he derived the perseverance and thrift which has characterized his career.

Robert and Jane (Gillespie) Bell, parents of Joseph G. Bell, were natives of Scotland, their births occurring in 1792 and 1802, respectively. They emigrated to this country in 1840, the voyage being both long and tedious, but they finally landed safely and made their way by canal boat and gravity road to Carbondale, where they spent a few years and subsequently located on a farm in what is now Mayfield, Pennsylvania. They resided there until 1852, during which year they removed to Blakely township, where a tract of land was purchased upon which they settled and there spent the remainder of their days. Robert Bell (father) was employed as foreman for a few years by the D. & H. Company. He was a worthy and conscientious man, a stanch believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of strong mind. As an example of his strength of mind and purpose the following fact will suffice. From the age of sixteen to sixty he had been addicted to the use of tobacco, but upon concluding that it was best for his constitution to abandon the use of the weed he put the tobacco jar on the shelf in plain view and there it remained untouched up to the time of his death, some twenty-four years hence. If he ever longed for it, no one was any the wiser. Of the six children born to Robert and Jane (Gillespie) Bell, all but Joseph G. were natives of Scotland. He and his brother William, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, are the only surviving members of the family. Robert Bell died in 1872, age of eighteen years when he entered the eighty-six years.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Joseph G. Bell were limited to those acquired in the common schools of his township. He was employed on his father's farm until he reached the

age of eighteen years, when he entered the employ of the D. & H. Company, driving a team. He continued at this work until the breaking out of the Civil war when his patriotism inspired him to enlist his services in defense of his country, as should have been the case with every loyal citizen. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was soon promoted from private to corporal, then to sergeant in 1862, the following year to orderly sergeant, and as such was honorably discharged in 1864, having served four months over his time. On receiving his discharge he was offered a captain's commission if he saw proper to continue in the service, but longing to see the loved ones at home he rejected the commission, and later when he would have changed his mind the war was ended. His regiment fought all through McClellan's campaign, which included Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Seven Days Retreat, in which every day had its battle. His regiment was then sent to Folly Island, from there to Morris Island, where a battle ensued, and then to James Island where one hundred and sixty-seven of their men were taken prisoners; at this battle Mr. Bell received a slight wound in the shoulder.

Upon his return to civil life, Mr. Bell again entered the employ of the D. & H. Company and drove a team for one year. In 1866 he went to Grassy Island colliery, where he worked at various jobs around the breaker for another year. He was then sent into the car shop where he remained up to 1872, and during that year he was promoted to outside foreman of Grassy Island colliery, which office he held for twenty-seven years, and in 1890 he was placed in charge of the Eddy Creek colliery. He was elected the first constable of Blakely when it was made a borough, was a member of the school board for three years, president of the council for five years, councilman for fifteen years, and Burgess of Blakely borough for two terms. He is an earnest and strong advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and is deserving of all honors that his fellow-citizens can confer upon him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he has served in the capacity of trustee for twenty years. He is affiliated with Oriental Star Lodge, No. 688, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has served as master, and James E. Stevens Post, No. 304, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he served as commander.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage in 1867 to Eveline Silsley, who bore him one son—George—

a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Bell died in 1899. Mr. Bell married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Barney, the ceremony being performed in 1902.

WILLIAM VANDERVORT. The business men of Lackawanna county have a worthy representative in William Vandervort, of Peckville. Mr. Vandervort is descended, as his name denotes, from ancestors who emigrated from Holland to America. It is probable that they found a home in the province of New York, and that they came thither during the early period when the government was in the hands of the Dutch and the city of New York was called New Amsterdam.

Jacob Vandervort was born in New York state, and in 1873 moved to Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, passing his time in the labors of his calling and in the discharge of his duties as a citizen. He married Hannah Brewer, also a native of New York state, and they were the parents of two children: William, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Frederick, a carpenter, residing at Dolph, Pennsylvania. Mr. Vandervort, the father, led the somewhat uneventful life of a prosperous farmer, respected by all for his quiet usefulness and unobtrusive worth. He died in 1899 and his estimable wife expired the same year.

William Vandervort, son of Jacob and Hannah (Brewer) Vandervort, was born May 11, 1862, in Delaware county, New York, where he received his primary education. After the removal of the family to Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, his scholastic training was completed in the schools of that region. In 1883 he went to Peckville and entered into partnership with I. S. Ferris & Company, of that place. His sole reason for taking this step was his strong inclination for a commercial career, inasmuch as he had for the five years previous been in the service of the Lackawanna Coal Company. The partnership with I. S. Ferris & Company continued for twelve years, and in 1897 Mr. Vandervort formed a partnership with A. F. Kizer, under the firm name of Kizer & Vandervort, general contractors and dealers in builders' supplies. This connection lasted for two years, at the end of which time another partner was taken into the firm in the person of D. J. Beardslee. Three months later Mr. Kizer's share in the business was purchased by the other partners, the firm thus becoming that of Vandervort & Beardslee,

under which name the business is still conducted. Their trade is large and constantly increasing. The demands of business leave Mr. Vandervort little time for political duties or social enjoyments. He is, however, never wanting in the obligations of a citizen, and maintains his connection with the Oriental Star Lodge, No. 588, F. and A. M., of which he is a charter member.

Mr. Vandervort married, August 12, 1884, Nora Ferris, of Peckville, and they were the parents of one daughter, Anna B. Mrs. Vandervort died January 15, 1899, and May 29, 1902, Mr. Vandervort married Mrs. Bessie F. (Drake) Taylor.

J. F. JACOB, M. D. One of the ablest and best known physicians of the county is Dr. J. F. Jacob, of Throop. By birth and ancestry Dr. Jacob is a Welshman. His grandfather, Daniel Jacob, married Margaret ———, and they were the parents of two sons, both of whom emigrated to the United States: Thomas F., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Richard, who held the position of a bookkeeper and is now deceased.

Thomas F. Jacob, son of Daniel and Margaret Jacob, was born in 1848, in Wales, and in 1871 came to the United States. He settled in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where for twenty-seven years he was employed as bookkeeper by the Susquehanna Coal Company. At the end of that time he opened a general store which he conducted during the remainder of his life. He took an active part in township affairs, and was honored by his neighbors with several offices of trust and responsibility. For twelve years he was secretary of Nanticoke, for four years treasurer, for five years held the office of notary public, and he also served as postmaster for some time under President McKinley. He was president of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, of which he was one of the first stockholders, and was also president of the Electric Company of Nanticoke, of which he was indeed the principal promoter. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. Politically he was a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican platform. He was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and in 1884 founded in the face of great opposition the English Congregational Church. That church is to-day in a flourishing condition.

Thomas F. Jacob married Cecilia Davis, also a native of Wales, and of the thirteen children born to them six are now living: J. F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Margaret, who is the wife

of William Crotzer; Edwin; Archibald, who is the principal of the Nanticoke school; Laura; and Thomas. The death of Mr. Jacob, the father, which occurred in 1903, was mourned by the whole community as that of a man so useful and so justly honored deserved to be.

Dr. J. F. Jacob, son of Thomas F. and Cecilia (Davis) Jacob, was born October 23, 1870, in Wales, and the following year was brought by his parents to the United States. He received his primary education in the common schools of Nanticoke, and then entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1889. He was prepared for his chosen profession at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he received in 1893 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice the same year, opening an office in Forest City, where he remained until 1897, in which year he moved to Throop. His practice is large and constantly increasing. In 1903 he opened a drug store in connection with his office, thus supplying a long-felt want, a kindness which the people of Throop were not slow to appreciate. He is a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Jacob married in 1892 Eva, daughter of David M. Rittenhouse, of Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The Rittenhouses are one of the old families of the Keystone state, the members of which have filled many responsible town and county offices. Dr. and Mrs. Jacob are the parents of one daughter, Anna Cecelia, born June 12, 1895.

GEORGE H. HAVERLY. Among the well known and respected business men and citizens of Throop is George H. Haverly. He is the son of Leroy and Eliza (Place) Haverly, and was born in 1859, at Overton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

He was educated at various places in his native state to which his parents removed, finally going as far as Iowa, where they remained six years, and where Mrs. Haverly died. In 1872 Mr. Haverly brought his family back to Pennsylvania, and settled at New Albany.

In 1884 George H. Haverly went to Throop, where he was employed as a clerk by T. H. Watkins & Company, and was subsequently promoted to the position of head clerk, a place which he retained for ten years. The entire period of his service with the firm was seventeen years. In 1901 he resigned his position and opened a store of his own which he conducted for two years. In 1903

he went into the livery business, and also became a general contractor, and these two lines of business he still follows with much success. During his residence in Throop he has built two houses and become the owner of nineteen building lots in the borough. He has taken an active part in township affairs, and his neighbors have testified to the confidence with which they regard him by electing him to various offices. He has served as councilman for five years, clerk of the council for three years, for one year was chief of police, and for three years filled the office of tax collector. He is a member of the Heptasophs of Providence, and the Royal Arcanum of Pittston. His political principles are those advocated and upheld by the Republican party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Haverly married, in 1880, Reah Merrill, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and of the six children born to them four are now living: Clarence M., who is a druggist at Archbald; Georgia G.; Harvey M.; and Reah M. Mrs. Haverly died in 1898, and in 1900 Mr. Haverly married Mary Bramer, of Mill City. They have one daughter, Helen May, who was born in 1904.

JONATHAN H. CALLENDER, of Blakely borough, Pennsylvania, is a worthy descendant of a highly respected Scotch-Irish family, who previous to the Revolutionary war emigrated to America, settling in Virginia. The progenitor of this family was a member of the Established Church of England, was what was then called a Tory and he was loyal to King George of England. One of his sons, Samuel, declared for the colonies and took up arms in defense of the new cause, and this action so enraged the father that he disowned and disinherited him. After serving under General Washington as a sergeant in his life guards up to the close of the war, he was honorably discharged. Samuel Callender married Martha Slosson, and they subsequently moved to Orange, New York. To them were born the following named children: Samuel, Nathan, Stephen, Sally, Betsey, Rhoda and Mary Callender.

Samuel Callender, eldest son of Samuel, the Revolutionary soldier, and Martha Callender, was born in Connecticut, September 10, 1783. He located in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and took up one hundred acres of land running from the mountain through Peckville to the Lackawanna river. For a period of time he resided in Greengrove, same county. He was a stanch Baptist, serving as deacon in that body, and he was

familiarly known as "Deacon Samuel." Being of a genial and cheerful disposition, he was a great favorite with all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth London, daughter of Edward London, the ceremony being performed in 1806. Mr. Callender died in 1857. They were the parents of the following named children:

1. Laura, who became the wife of Jabez Hall, and they were the parents of twelve children and grandparents of six; they had six sons in the Civil war.
2. Stephen, mentioned at length in the following paragraph.
3. Lovice, who became the wife of Levi Silvius, and their family consisted of twelve children, two sons of whom served in the Civil war.
4. Rhoda, who became the wife of the Rev. J. B. Kenyon, a minister of the Baptist church, and eight children were born to them, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. S. D. Kingsly, Mrs. J. T. Howe, Charles P., Carrie A., and Mrs. J. R. Jones. Rev. J. B. Kenyon was a native of New York state. He located in the Lackawanna Valley in 1841, was married in 1846, was appointed the first Burgess of Blakely in 1867, and also held the offices of poor director and school director. His home is one of the oldest in the Lackawanna Valley that is in a good state of preservation. He died in 1883, his wife in 1897.
5. Rev. Newell, who married Harriet Ferris, who bore him seven children.
6. Loucina, who became the wife of Benjamin Bowen, and they are the parents of three children.
7. Harriet, who became the wife of Theron Ferris, and five children were born to them.

Stephen Callender, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Callender, was born in the borough of Blakely, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1809. He was a man of sterling qualities and unimpeachable character, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace for the long period of thirty-six years in Blakely township. By his marriage to Lephe Hall seven children were born, as follows: Judson, who married Abbie Snedifor, and their children are Melvin W., Franklin and Mary Etta; Jonathan H., mentioned hereinafter; Emma (Mrs. Henry Plummer); Ella, deceased; William H., deceased; Eliza J., deceased; and Charles deceased.

Jonathan H. Callender, second son of Stephen and Lephe Callender, was born in the borough of Blakely in which he now resides, December 29, 1833. He was reared and educated there, and early in life served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter. For twenty consecutive years he was in the employ of the D. & H. Company, eleven



Jonathan H Ballinger

years of which time he served as breaker boss, and since his retirement from his trade he has turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and is now one of the leading merchants of his borough. Mr. Callender was a defender of his country in the terrible struggle of 1861-65. He first served for a short time in the militia, from which he was honorably discharged, after which he re-enlisted in the Third Artillery. He was subsequently transferred to Company D, of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as first sergeant. He participated in the following battles: Cold Harbor, Signal Hill, capture of Petersburg, and capture of Richmond. He was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government in 1865. He has served as school director and councilman of Blakely, having been elected to the office on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon, and James G. Stevens Post, No. 304, G. A. R.

July 9, 1860, Mr. Callender married Ann Mulholland, a native of Canada. To this union there were born five children, as follows: Emma J., who became the wife of Harvey Wood, and their children are: Stephen R., Harvey D, and Janet. Mary L., a teacher in the International Correspondence School at Scranton. William H., who married Laura Smith, who bore him one daughter—Laura B. Callender. Lephe P., an experienced and trained nurse. Stephen R., who married Elizabeth Coyle, and of their three children two are living at the present time (1904), namely: Muriel and Marion H. Callender.

THE TRESCOTT FAMILY, representatives of which in the present generation have attained high standing in the legal profession, one being the first lady attorney admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in which they have achieved not only success, but distinction, traces its ancestry to William Trescott, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, born 1614, the first of the family of whom there is any authentic record. He married, May 10, 1643, Elizabeth Dyer, born 1614; see forward. Mary, born April 23, 1649. John, born October 21, 1651. Patience, born May 7, 1653. Abigail, born November 5, 1656, married, November 21, 1682, Ammiel Weeks, and their children were: Ammiel and George, these being the only children mentioned in the will of their grandfather, William Trescott. Martha, born

January 8, 1661. Elizabeth, born January 24, 1665. William Trescott, father of these children, died September 11, 1699, aged eighty-five years. His wife, Elizabeth (Dyer) Trescott, died July 30, 1699, aged seventy-four years.

Samuel Trescott, born November 4, 1646, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Dyer) Trescott, married Martha ———. Their children were: Dyer, born August 4, 1671. Samuel, born May 4, 1673; see forward. Rebecca, born April 27, 1675. Jeremiah, born October 6, 1676. Abiah E., born October 31, 1678. Thankful, born February 22, 1680. Elizabeth, born January 27, 1682. Sarah, born March 5, 1684. The first named four children were baptized August 22, 1682. Samel Trescott, father of these children, died July 30, 1735.

Samuel Trescott, born May 4, 1673, eldest son of Samuel and Martha Trescott, was a resident of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1778, and the Trescott family was one of the representative families in that section. He married Hannah Whipple, also of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and among their children were two sons: Solon, married Anna Byer, and had an only daughter, Hannah, who married Samuel Chapin, a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, of Revolutionary fame; and Samuel, who with Solon served in Washington's army during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. They were in the many engagements during these two disastrous years, and after their term of enlistment expired the brothers returned to Huntington and both enrolled in the company of Captain John Franklin and with him marched to Forty Fort to participate in the efforts to save the Susquehanna settlements from destruction by the Tories and Indians. After their escape from Forty Fort, where they were held as prisoners a short time after John Butler was in possession of the fort, they returned to Huntington and assisted others to escape who were still remaining there. They had been preceded by bands of roving Indians, who were busy robbing, burning and devastating the homes that had been deserted. Several of the people the Trescott brothers expected to find were gone, and of some of them no tidings were ever obtained. The brothers went down the river some distance, then taking an easterly course eventually reached Connecticut. Samuel Trescott soon after married and never returned to Huntington. Solon also married soon after, returning to his native place, and remained there until 1794. His wife was Mar-

garet Lewis, of Ashford, Connecticut. When they returned to Huntington they brought with them their six children.

Peter S. Trescott, a son of Solon and Margaret (Lewis) Trescott, born in Connecticut, about 1770, immigrated to Pennsylvania, locating in the vicinity of Huntington, where he died in 1884, aged ninety-six years. He married Susan Miller, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, of Welsh Quaker descent.

Barton Miller Trescott, son of Peter S. and Susan (Miller) Trescott, was born in Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native town, attending its common schools, and for many years followed the occupation of civil engineer in that town with marked success. He performed special work on disputed titles and other matters of a similar nature. He served three terms as county surveyor of Luzerne county, in which capacity he rendered capable and efficient service. He was a man of honor and integrity, and was beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He married Permelia Stevens Rhone, born at Cambra, April 22, 1836, daughter of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, the former named born October 18, 1804, died December 14, 1881, and the latter born October 8, 1816, died December 20, 1893, at the home of her son, Freas Brown Rhone, in Catawissa, Pennsylvania. George Rhone was a farmer in Huntington, Pennsylvania, until his removal to Wilkes-Barre, in which city the remainder of his life was spent. He was a son of Matthias and Naomi (La Porte) Rhone, the former named a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring near Allentown. He was a farmer by occupation, following that line of work in his native county. He died near Ben Town, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 1853, aged seventy-five years, and his remains are interred in Saint Gabriel's churchyard.

Naomi La Porte was a descendant of one of the families of French refugees who fled to America during the French revolution and settled at Asylum, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They came in 1793, almost before the echoes of our own revolution had died away. In 1796 the town consisted of forty families, among them many who had held high positions in naval, military and state circles in France. When Napoleon came into power and repealed the laws of expatriation which had been passed against the emigrants with the promise of the restitution of their confiscated estates on their return, the

greater part of them embraced the opportunity and went back to France. Some of them removed to Philadelphia, two or three to other parts of the country, and but three families remained in the vicinity of Asylum. Naomi La Porte was a member of one of these families, and was born at La Porte, in what is now Sullivan county. Her relative, Hon. John La Porte, was speaker of the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832, the fifth term of his membership; from 1832 to 1836 he was a member of congress, and surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1851.

Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone was a daughter of Zebulon Hall Stevens. He was a descendant of Henry Stevens, who came to this country from England, April 4, 1669, with his father and two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. Permelia (Bowman) Stevens, wife of Zebulon Stevens, and mother of Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, was the eldest daughter of John Bowman, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1772, and died at Town Hill, Huntington township, Luzerne county, February 8, 1848. He married Mary Britton, who died in 1852. He was a son of Christopher Bowman, who came from Germany in 1754 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The father of Christopher Bowman lived in Germany and was a man of considerable eminence and wealth. He had built up a village, founded a school, had many men in his employ, on occasions issued letters which served as passports from province to province, seemed to have exercised something of the rights and prerogatives which belonged to the old feudal nobility, and, in fact, the family coat of arms is said by heraldic authority to have been the grade of an earl. He owned a silver mine named Mehlenbach, situate in the mountain near Ems, about twenty miles to the north of Wiesbaden. The name of the family in Germany was Bauman, which was changed to Bowman by the first American ancestor. Christopher and his younger brother emigrated to America in 1754, and within a few years he returned to the fatherland on a visit, when he sold his interest in the mine at Mehlenbach. This mine was still held by the Bauman family in 1872, when a joint stock company was formed which still operates the mine. Christopher Bowman married Susan Banks, sister of Hon. Judge Banks, of Reading, a family of Scotch-English descent, and a family of considerable distinction and prominence both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They removed to Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, where Christopher

died in 1806, and his wife Susan died in 1816. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a grandson. Henry Stevens married Eliza or Elizabeth, a daughter of Captain John Gallup, a son of Captain John Gallup, of Boston, Massachusetts, and both father and son were noted as Indian fighters. He came to Pequot in 1651, where he lived until 1654, when he removed to Mystic. Captain Gallup married Hannah Lake, a relative of Governor Winthrop. Henry Stevens settled in Stonington, Connecticut, and had three sons, Thomas, Richard and Henry. Thomas married Mary Hall, and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, and had seven sons, Thomas, Phineas, Uriah, Caleb, Benjamin, Samuel and Zebulon. Zebulon was born June 14, 1717, and married Miriam Fellows, November 25, 1743. Thomas, son of Zebulon, was born May 5, 1760, at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and emigrated to Wyoming before the close of the last century. Thomas Stevens married Lucy Miller, December 2, 1784. Zebulon Hall Stevens, son of Thomas, was born January 12, 1791, and married Parmelia Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, October 28, 1813.

The children of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone are as follows: 1. Parmelia Stevens, born April 22, 1836, aforementioned as the wife of Barton Miller Trescott. 2. Daniel La Porte, born January 19, 1838, married (first) December 6, 1861, Emma Hale Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. She died February 18, 1878. They had a daughter, Mary Panthea. Daniel La Porte Rhone married (second) December 31, 1879, Rosamond L. Dodson, born in Downieville, Sierra county, California, daughter of Osborne and Lucy (Wadsworth) Dodson, of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of two other children, as follows: Darien Wadsworth Dodson, of Town Hill, Pennsylvania, who married Margaret Camp, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Rhone are the parents of two daughters: Alice Buckalew, born November 15, 1880, and Helen Wadsworth, born November 5, 1884. 3. Susan Bowman, born January 8, 1840, became the wife of Alfred T. Creveling, born September 25, 1833, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1905. 4. John Crawford, born January 29, 1842, married Maria Baker. 5. Zebulon, Stratton, born December 2, 1845, married Jennie Crosthwaite, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; he died in Nebraska, February 5, 1887; was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. 6. Minerva, born March 23, 1847. 7. Aristo

Caroline, born January 10, 1850, died in infancy. 8. Samuel Matthias, born September 25, 1852, married Amanda Waltman, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania. 9. Freas Brown, born August 19, 1860, married Lillian Grover, of Rupert, Pennsylvania.

The children of Barton Miller and Parmelia Stevens (Rhone) Trescott are as follows: 1. Boyd, born April 18, 1860, Huntington, Pennsylvania, (now resides in Millville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania; he married Anna Potter, and they have one child, Paul Henry. 2. Mary Luella, born October 3, 1864, Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, mentioned hereafter. 3. Rhone, born October 3, 1864, Dorrancetown, Pennsylvania, is now engaged in business with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; he married Emma Harrison, issue: Leroy and Liva. 4. Minerva P., born December 24, 1865; she became the wife of Charles W. Snyder, a journalist; issue, Martha, Barton, Russell and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder reside in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 5. Josephine, born March 25, 1867, Huntington, Pennsylvania, became the wife of Harry Davenport, a successful farmer of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, issue, Herman, Robert and Francis. 6. Rush, born October 5, 1868, Huntington, Pennsylvania, mentioned elsewhere. 7. Emma, born March 13, 1871, Huntington, Pennsylvania; she is now (1905) a student in a school in Georgetown, Washington, D. C. 8. Robert, born September 5, 1872, Huntington, Pennsylvania; he is now (1905) a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Barton Miller Trescott, the father of these children, died December 22, 1897.

Mrs. Parmelia R. (Rhone) Trescott, whose death occurred May 12, 1905, was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport. Early in life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and from that day until her demise was eminently consistent with her profession. She was active in every phase of church and christian life, and never outgrew her usefulness. The Methodist church which stands at Register is largely the result of her faith, prayers, and work. Each of her pastors found her sympathetic, appreciative, helpful and especially anxious for the strengthening as well as the extension of His kingdom. She loved good books and poetry, which she so aptly quoted, was a delightful and profitable conversationalist, as well as a good listener. In her home her character shone resplendent, and under circumstances not nearly so ideal as those of her

later life she carefully reared the children entrusted to her care. With fidelity seldom equalled and never surpassed she sought to instill into their minds and have them exemplify in their lives a love for the good, the true, the noble and the beautiful. In this she admirably succeeded, and her life shall be to all coming generations a blessing and a benediction. Her remains were taken back to her home in Huntington, from which she had been absent during the winter, and to which she had been taken a bride forty-six years before. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. H. F. Cares, assisted by Dr. R. H. Gilbert, of Berwick, a former pastor and intimate friend of the family, who delivered a beautiful sermon upon the doctrines of the resurrection. On the green hillside at Southdale, in Huntington Valley, she was laid to rest besides her husband, who preceded her seven years.

MARY L. TRESCOTT, eldest daughter and third child of Barton Miller and Permelia Bowman (Rhone) Trescott, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She attended the common schools in the neighborhood of her home, and this knowledge was supplemented by attendance at the New Columbus Academy at New Columbus, Pennsylvania, after which she served in the capacity of a teacher for a time. She then became a student of the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating therefrom in 1893. The following two years she read law in the office of Hon. Henry W. Palmer, ex-attorney general and member of congress, also one of the leading lawyers of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, October 14, 1895, being the first lady upon whom that distinction was conferred. At the present time (1906) she is practicing in the office of her preceptor. She is engaged in an active general practice of the law in all its branches, being employed frequently in cases of unusual consequence, requiring a thorough knowledge of the law, and careful and ingenious application of its principles, but making, however, the orphans' court and corporation law a specialty, this often requiring her services in the adjoining counties to Luzerne. Upon the basis of a liberal education Miss Trescott has builded a general knowledge of men and affairs invaluable in the legal profession, is a safe counselor and zealous advocate, and no lawyer defends the rights of their clients with more vigor and earnestness than she. From her ambitious nature and general capability Miss Trescott has attained a position in her profes-

sion that few women and not a great number of men have been able to achieve and so readily retain. She was admitted to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1899, and on April 16, 1906, was admitted to the supreme court of the United States at Washington, on motion of Solicitor General Samuel Hoyt.

RUSH TRESCOTT, third son and sixth child of Barton Miller and Permelia Bowman (Rhone) Trescott, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1868. He received his education in the public schools, at the Huntington Mills Academy, and Dickinson College at Carlisle, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1895. Subsequently he attended the Dickinson School of Law, and after passing a successful competitive examination was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, June 6, 1895, and to the Luzerne county bar at Wilkes-Barre, June 17, 1895. He at once opened an office in Wilkes-Barre and began a general practice of law, which has extended to adjoining counties and all state and federal courts, and since then has secured a large and increasing clientage. He has handled a number of very important cases, many of which will be handed down in the history of Luzerne county. He comes of good stock, as already shown, has fine natural abilities, industry and persistence, an excellent education and thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and out of these conditions and qualities has reared a professional reputation second to none. Mr. Trescott is a Democrat in political opinion, and has been active in the affairs of his party. He was appointed first assistant district attorney of his county in 1898, under T. R. Martin, and held the office three years—1898-99-1900. He was chairman of the county Democratic committee in 1897.

Mr. Trescott married, June 7, 1899, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth May Wilbur, of Wilkes-Barre, born November 29, 1866, daughter of Henry and Mary (Fell) Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Trescott have one child, Wilbur Trescott, born June 23, 1904, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

NICHOLAS RAPSON, a representative business man of Wyoming, was born November 9, 1843, in Tavisstock, Devonshire, England, fifteen miles from historic Plymouth, a son of Thomas and Alice (Osborne) Rapson, grandson of Thomas Rapson, and a descendant of an English ancestry.



Engraved by G. H. M. 1877

Mary L. Trescott.

Thomas Rapson (grandfather) served in the British navy for many years, and after an eventful life on the sea spent his remaining years quietly at Tavisstock, England, where he died, aged about eighty-two years, and was buried in the Public cemetery on the Dolvin road, near Tavisstock, as was also his wife Ann, who died aged about eighty years. They were religiously inclined, and for many years were faithful and consistent members of the Episcopal church.

Thomas Rapson (father) was born in Tavisstock, Devonshire, England, 1817, this district being the birthplace of his ancestors for several generations. He was one of thirteen children, among them being William, died aged about one hundred years; Ann, died aged about one hundred years; John, died aged about seventy years; Sara, died aged about sixty years. Thomas Rapson was educated in the public schools, was a natural genius, and became one of the prominent men of Tavisstock. He became superintendent of streets for the city (equivalent to city engineer), having entire charge of all improvements, new work, repairs, opening of streets, etc., a position he held up to the time of his death. He was an Episcopalian, quiet but progressive, and furthered all the interests of the community in which he lived. He married Alice Osborne, a native of Calstock, Cornwall county, England, the Osborne family being an old one in the eastern part of Cornwall county, England, and they were the parents of seven children, namely: 1. Mary Ann, married (first) Manuel Perkins, deceased, and (second) Richard Matthews; resides in Plymouth, England. 2. William, resided in Grass Valley, California, mined gold, was hurt in accident and died from the effects thereof; married Alice Andrews, who after his death became the wife of a Mr. Rogers. 3. Thomas, married Mary Williams, resides in Blakely, Pennsylvania, engaged in the mining of coal. 4. Nicholas, mentioned hereafter. 5. John, married Louisa Weeks, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a stone mason. 6. Jane, deceased wife of John Gourd, a resident of Plymouth, England, an architect and builder. 7. A son who died in infancy.

Nicholas Rapson, who was named after an uncle who died from wounds received in scaling a wall in Pekin, China, in 1840, during the Chinese war, remained till sixteen years of age at Tavisstock, England, his birthplace. He was educated in the public schools, and at the early age of eight years became engaged in the manufacture of hemp rope, continuing thus for two years. He then became identified with copper

mining, which was extensively carried on near Tavisstock, and served three years in preparing copper ore for market. At thirteen years of age he entered the mines as miner's helper, serving five years in that capacity; then entered the lead and silver mines near Exmouth, Devonshire, as miner, and during the following three years worked as miner in the tin mines in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall county, England. He then went to the Balladonegan Bay (Ireland) copper mines, where he was employed for three months, and after spending two months at home went as miner to the Chontales gold and silver mines in Nicaragua, Central America, remaining two years, one year as foreman of their reduction plant. He then took a trip to England and later emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city, September 7, 1869. Two days later, September 9, he arrived in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mining of coal for one year. He then removed to Ashley and entered the service of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, remaining in various capacities for ten years, at the expiration of which time he was made general inside foreman at Wanamie for same company, having charge of their No. 18 slope and also starting up the No. 19 slope, and remained thus employed for a period of ten years. In 1890 he entered the service of John Jermyn, coal operator, as inside superintendent at Priceburg, Pennsylvania, but his health failed and six months later he went to California in order to recuperate, remaining three months. In August, 1891, he came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, engaged with Simpson & Watkins, coal operators, and sank the Mt. Lookout shaft for them which he opened up in August, 1893. This shaft goes down through one hundred and three feet of quicksand and is remarkable in many ways. His work was entirely satisfactory to the management, and one year from the opening the output for the month of August was between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand tons. Mr. Rapson then engaged in his present business of rock contracting, driving shafts, tunnels, slopes, etc., and during his contract work has driven many miles of shafts, and now (April, 1906); with the assistance of his sons has five contracts under way, employing about sixty men, with a pay roll averaging over four thousand dollars per month. His business operations cover all the surrounding territory within a radius of ten miles. Since engaging in this business Mr. Rapson has received many flattering offers from different companies, but prefers to continue in business for

himself, in which he is very successful. His contracts average from two to six at all times.

Mr. Rapson is a stockholder in the Ft. Worth Telephone Company, Ft. Worth, Texas; First National Co-operative Society of Chicago, Illinois; Douglas & Lacey Company of New York; Kewanee (Illinois) Telephone Company; Sylva Mining Company of Nevada; Mt. De Oro Mining Company of Colorado; Hayti Railroad Company of Hayti, West Indies. He is a Republican in politics, has been councilman of the borough, and is now president of the school board, serving for the second term in that capacity. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in which he is also local preacher, treasurer of the board of trustees, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been a member of the church for the long period of forty-eight years, since fourteen years of age. Although he has now attained the age of sixty-two years, Mr. Rapson is a very busy man and is a fair example of the strenuous life. He is a master Mason, holding membership in Blue Lodge, No. 446, Wyoming, and Royal Arcanum, Pittston. He was formerly a member of the Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ashley, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rapson married, in Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, England, 1863, Elizabeth Ann Rodda, daughter of John and Sarah (Rapson) Rodda, of Tavisstock, England, and had ten children, namely: 1. John Thomas, died at the age of eight years. 2. William was killed in a railroad crossing accident at Warrior Run, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1882. Nicholas Rapson was also injured in the same accident, was unconscious for some time, and laid up for six months. 3. Richard died at the age of two years. 4. Richard (2), born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, a machinist, engaged in the rock contracting business with his father; married Emelie J. Harsch, daughter of Claude Harsch (see sketch of Claude Harsch elsewhere in this work), and had two sons: Claude Nicholas and Charles. The family reside in Wyoming. 5. Nicholas, Jr., a blacksmith, resides in Wyoming. 6. Albert Edward, a druggist, married Fannie Pettebone, daughter of Joshua Pettebone, and had one son, Albert Payne. They reside in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. 7. Charles Frederick, a machinist, resides in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. 8. Anna Maud, died at the age of about five years. 9. William (2), died at the age of two years. 10. A son who died in infancy. All of the deceased children are buried

in the family plot in Ashley cemetery, Ashley, Pennsylvania. All of the sons are engaged in the rock contracting business with their father.

John Rodda, father of Mrs. Nicholas Rapson, was a miner in the copper and tin mines in England. He and his wife, Sarah (Rapson) Rodda, died in England. They had children: 1. Elizabeth Ann, wife of Nicholas Rapson. 2. Emma, married Bessie Hall, daughter of William Hall, land. 3. Carrie, deceased. 4. Jane, married Thomas Stevens, of Helston, and had two children: Carrie and Edward. They now reside in Ashley, Pennsylvania. 5. Harry, a miner in Nelsonville, Ohio, married Bessie Hall, daughter of William Hall, and had five children: Emma, Carrie, Harry, Thomas and Clyde. 6. Thomas, a moulder and prospector for Elsworth Bros., Denver, Colorado, for many years, but now engaged in the freight department of a railroad in Denver, Colorado.

GEORGE HOUGHTON HUGHES, an active and potent factor in the varied interests of the borough of Luzerne, is a representative of a family who was among the pioneer settlers of the Wyoming Valley, of Welsh origin, and who also gained considerable fame during the period of the Revolutionary war.

His grandparents were James and Hannah (Swetland) Hughes, the former having been a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Connecticut origin. James Hughes was a millwright and ran the first mill in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his life. (See Swetland.)

The parents of George H. Hughes were James and Elizabeth Wharram Houghton Hughes, the former having been born in Sharncliffe, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1816, and the latter in North Burton Fleming, England, February 7, 1816, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Major) Wharram. Her uncle, Major Wharram was Lord of the Manor and heir to vast estates in North Burton (now called Burton Fleming), England. "The Captain," as James Hughes was familiarly called, was educated in the school of Luzerne county, and in 1836 began trafficking on the canal, running a line of boats from Pittston to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. After the canal extension was completed he took his boats through the state of New York, from Pittston to Waverly and Elmira, and thence to Buffalo by the Erie canal. He continued this occupation up to 1865, a period of almost thirty years, after which he engaged in farming and looking after his exten-



JAMES HUGHES

sive land interests in the valley, but in 1882 retired from active pursuits. He was one of the first and one of the most extensive truck and dairy farmers in the county, keeping twenty horses and about sixty head of cattle on his farm. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch Republican in politics.

Captain Hughes married, April 2, 1848, Mrs. Elizabeth Wharram Houghton, daughter of John and Rebecca (Major) Wharram, and widow of George Houghton, by whom she had four children, namely: William, of Luzerne; Josephine, widow of A. Smith, of Luzerne; Cyrus, of Harveys Lake; and Sarah, married Westley Eastwood, of Phoenix, Arizona. Four children were also born of her marriage to Captain Hughes: Ellen, deceased; Maria, deceased, who was the wife of Wilson J. Bishop, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania; George Houghton, of whom later; and Caroline, born October 30, 1854, educated in the public schools of Luzerne and Wyoming Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. She returned to her home in Luzerne and there remained until her marriage, October 26, 1898, to William C. Sponsler, born April 24, 1858, son of Jacob and Susan (Seybert) Sponsler, of Berwick, where they reside on a beautiful farm. William C. Sponsler and wife reside in West Berwick, Pennsylvania. The two children of Maria Hughes and Wilson Bishop are: Bessie and Elma Caroline, who have been cared for since their mother's death by Mrs. Sponsler and now reside with her in West Berwick. Bessie was born November 16, 1880, and Elma Caroline, January 2, 1885.

George Houghton Hughes was born in the borough of Luzerne, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1852. He pursued his studies in the common schools adjacent to his home until 1872, the following year was a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and during the year 1874-75 attended the Millersville Normal school, where he completed his education. In the meantime he assisted with the work on his father's farm, later conducted a market for the sale of green groceries at Scranton, and subsequently handled the first car load of beef shipped into the city of Scranton. His half-brother, Cyrus H. Houghton, went west and shipped the first car of cattle and dressed beef into Scranton, and to these two young men is due the credit of establishing this enterprise in that city. In February, 1877, he entered Wyo-

ming Seminary and there pursued a commercial course under Professor L. L. Sprague. He then went to Florida, locating at Tallahassee, Nassau county, where he engaged in trucking, raising tobacco and green stuff and shipping the same north for sale. He returned home on July 8, 1878, that being the year of the Centennial anniversary of the Wyoming massacre, went to trucking, using hot beds for the purpose, and for some years conducted the largest truck and dairy farm in the valley at that time, running regularly three truck and two milk wagons, and at that time he received an order of a vessel load from England. In 1883 he turned his attention to the raising of tobacco and the manufacturing of cigars at Wilkes-Barre, which line of work he continued for two years. He then returned to Florida and engaged in the raising and manufacturing of a fine grade of tobacco and cigars, which product he shipped to Hall, Ruckel & Co., of New York, druggists. His plant was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt it and continued this industry until 1888, when he returned to Luzerne, Pennsylvania. He then went to Schuylkill county and engaged in general teaming for the Natalie Coal Company; they later failed in business, and he returned to Luzerne and engaged in the lumber business, purchasing land and making props and ties for the mines. In 1897 he went to Longpond, Monroe county, purchased four hundred acres of land, one hundred and thirty-five of which is under a state of cultivation. He is a Republican in politics. He was elected street commissioner in 1891, served two years and was re-elected for a second term. During his four years service as street commissioner he was instrumental in the grading of the first streets in Dorranceton and Kingston, and he also served a similar period, two terms of two years each, as a member of the common council. He was appointed executor of the estate of his father, the late James Hughes, in August, 1896.

Mr. Hughes married, March 9, 1891, Hattie May Fritz, daughter of Thomas and Emma (Granger) Fritz, who was the mother of three children by a former marriage, namely: William J. Thomas, born April 14, 1880; Bertha May, born July 29, 1882; and David or Day Thomas, born April 2, 1887. The children of George H. and Hattie May (Fritz) Hughes are: J. Earle, born June 6, 1892; George Herbert, born October 16, 1898; and Caroline A., born October 18, 1902.

WILLIAM GWYNNE WEAVER, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, was born March 11, 1850, in Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Bassett) Weaver, of same locality, grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Campbell) Weaver, of same locality, and great-grandson of Michael and Margaret Weaver.

Michael Weaver (great-grandfather), the first ancestor of this line in America, came from Germany about 1769 and first went to the city of Philadelphia, later to Berks county, and finally settled in Northumberland county where his son Henry was born, he being one of thirteen children. Michael Weaver was a captain in the Revolutionary army, being in the service seven and a half years, two years with Second Company, Fourth Battalion, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, Associators, October 8, 1776, and five and a half years with Pennsylvania Rangers, 1778-1783, in both of which he ranked as captain. (See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. xiv, page 327; also vol. xiii, page 236, third series, 23, 256, 341. He was one of the successful men of his time, and in addition to serving his adopted country accumulated considerable wealth as shown by a copy of his will, dated 1817, and now in the possession of Dr. Weaver. Michael Weaver was probably an adherent of the tenets of the German Reformed church, but the later representatives of the family adhered to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Weaver (grandfather), seventh son of Michael and Margaret Weaver, born about 1790, in Rush township, followed farming in the county where he was born. He was one of the substantial men of his time, and one of the leading members in the church. He married Elizabeth Campbell, and had among other children, Jesse, the father of Dr. Weaver. Henry Weaver, after a useful and well-spent life, died in 1860, aged seventy years.

Jesse Weaver (father), son of Henry and Elizabeth (Campbell) Weaver, was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1811. He was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace, educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and followed farming throughout the active years of his career. He was a man of more than ordinary education and ability, a Democrat in politics, and active in church matters, he being a prominent member of the Methodist church. His wife Elizabeth was also a member of the Methodist church and an active

worker therein, although her father was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. Jesse Weaver married (first) Sarah A. Kline, born October 15, 1818, died November 7, 1842, leaving two children, both now dead, as follows: Charles W., a physician, who practiced his profession in Shamokin, Pennsylvania; and Ann Eliza Weaver, who married Samuel Reecer. Mr. Weaver married (second) Elizabeth Bassett, daughter of Luther Bassett, born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, June 16, 1814. Her father brought the family to Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, when Elizabeth was but one year of age, so that she spent nearly her whole life in this state. The Bassett family, seven brothers, came originally from England, and several of them participated in the Revolutionary struggle. There were born to Jesse and Elizabeth (Bassett) Weaver the following children, all now living: Marietta, George B., Luther B., William G., whose name heads this sketch; John P., and Ruth A. Weaver. Jesse Weaver died June 11, 1854, aged forty-three years, and his wife Elizabeth survived him until December 25, 1900, dying at the age of eighty-six years and six months.

William Gwynne Weaver, fourth child of Jesse and Elizabeth (Bassett) Weaver, spent his early days in his native township, and was educated in the public schools there. His father having died when he was but four years of age, leaving a family of six young children, his mother was not able to afford the children an education beyond what was offered by the public schools of the district. He accordingly attended the public schools in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer until he was seventeen years of age, when he taught a term of four months in a country school in Montour county, and then entered the Elysburg Academy. The following winter he taught a four months term of school in Northumberland county, afterward continuing his studies at the Klines Grove Academy. At the age of twenty he began teaching in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, where he continued this occupation till the fall of 1872, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and became principal of one of the city schools.

In 1875 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1878. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre and began the practice of medicine, and during the intervening years has built up a large and lucrative practice. In addition to his private professional work Dr. Weaver is surgeon for the Lehigh Valley railroad, and one of the staff



William G. Weaver

of surgeons for the Wilkes-Barre City and Mercantile Hospitals. He has served as director and president of the Nanticoke Light, Heat & Power Company. Dr. Weaver has always taken a deep interest in educational work, and for twenty-seven continuous years has served as school director of Wilkes-Barre. He has been a member of the Ninth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, the past seven years with rank of captain, and served as assistant surgeon and acting surgeon of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (same as Ninth Regiment) in the Spanish-American war. His wife, then Miss Abbott, also participated in this war, acting as volunteer nurse. Dr. Weaver is a member of Lodge No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is a past grand; Lodge No. 174, Knights of Pythias, of Wilkes-Barre; and of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Luzerne County Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Society, The Association of Lehigh Valley Railroad Surgeons, The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and the Westmoreland Club. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Weaver has taken much interest in local affairs. He was the original advocate of the consolidation of the separate school districts of the city, and was one of the prime workers in the movement by which consolidation became an established fact in 1890. Since that time the schools have made remarkable progress, and the uniform system brought about by consolidation has contributed much to their present standing. He was appointed one of the original trustees of the East Stroudsburg State Normal School at its organization, and has been reappointed by the superintendent of public instruction at the end of each three years since, having recently received an appointment for three years more. Dr. Weaver also warmly advocated the change of municipal government from a special to a general charter, and those who contended for this were successful in 1898.

Dr. Weaver married, December 6, 1898, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Abbott, daughter of the Rev. B. H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Farnham) Abbott. (See Farnham genealogy elsewhere in this work). Sarah Elizabeth Farnham married, June 19, 1867, Rev. Benjamin Henry Abbott, born November 13, 1831, in Barre, Massachusetts, a son of Cyrus and Mary

(Puffer) Abbott, the former named born at Framingham, Massachusetts, May 21, 1806, died September 21, 1833, and the latter born at Berlin, Massachusetts, died at Putnam, Massachusetts, 1893, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Rubin Puffer, D. D. (See Records.) Cyrus Abbott was a farmer in Waltham, Massachusetts, where his death occurred. Cyrus and Mary (Puffer) Abbott were the parents of two children; Mary, born April 4, 1829, died January 21, 1868, at Whitestone, Long Island, and Benjamin H., mentioned in the following paragraph.

Rev. Benjamin H. Abbott began his education in the public schools of Framingham, Massachusetts, after which he attended Thedford Academy, (Vermont), 1853; Amherst College (Massachusetts), from which he was graduated A. B., 1857; Bangor Theological Seminary, one year; General Theological Seminary, New York city, which he attended two years, and was ordained deacon in 1860. In 1861 he served at the Church of the Holy Communion in New York city, and in the same year was ordained presbyter by the Rev. Bishop Horatio Potter, then assistant at the above named church, and was also appointed chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. He then came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he was rector of Trinity Church four years, then to Whitestone, Long Island, and served in Grace Episcopal Church twelve years. He then went to Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, where he served two years as a missionary, and then to St. Johnland, Long Island, where he was pastor in an institution founded by Dr. Muhlenburg for Aged and Young. After four years of service in this field his health failed and he returned to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he resided twenty-two years, during the greater part of which time he performed missionary work.

Rev. Benjamin Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Farnham) Abbott were the parents of nine children: Mary Elizabeth, born May 7, 1868, Whitestone, Long Island, aforementioned as the wife of Dr. William G. Weaver, of Wilkes-Barre. Frances Esterbrook, born July 12, 1869, resides at home. Susan, born September 19, 1871, died January 12, 1876. John Farnham, born February 20, 1873, resides at Newark, New Jersey, and is accountant for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Henry Edward, born January 15, 1875, Whitestone, Long Island, residing at the family home in Carbondale. Louise Graham, born April 14, 1876, died February 12, 1877. Louis Benjamin, born August 29, 1877, is a civil engineer; he married, April 8, 1904, Edna Law-

rence, daughter of Isaac and Bell (Moore) Lawrence, and resides at Frostburg, Maryland. William Ayars, born January 29, 1880, at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, died November 1, 1890, in Carbondale. Helen, born November 7, 1882, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, with her sister, Mrs. Dr. William G. Weaver.

Dr. William G. and Mary Elizabeth (Abbott) Weaver are the parents of two children: William Abbott, born April 19, 1900; and Elizabeth Bassett, born September 21, 1903. Dr. Weaver as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Weaver is a member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN EDWIN WATT, deceased, for many years an influential citizen of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was effective in promoting the business, social and moral advancement of the community, was a representative of a family of Scotch origin.

Andrew Watt, grandfather of John E. Watt, was a native of Scotland. He was a wheelwright by trade, and a "workman who needeth not to be ashamed" of the production of his hands. He emigrated to this country in 1817, locating near High Bridge, and in 1825 migrated to Canaan's Corners. Andrew Watt and his wife, Mary Watt, had the following named children, all of whom attained years of maturity and were useful men and women in society: John, Andrew, Matthew, Agnes, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Watt.

John Watt, father of John E. Watt, was born in 1809. Like his father, Andrew Watt, he was a wheelwright by trade, and in the year 1842 he moved to Carbondale, Lackawanna county, where he established a shop. He was a superior mechanic and was finally induced to engage in the service of the Delaware & Hudson Company as pattern maker. It must be said of John Watt, and to his credit too, that he loved independence. His spirit would not submit to dictation except from superior minds, and this attitude on his part caused a separation between himself and the Delaware & Hudson Company. He then turned his attention to the flour, feed and grain business, this being about the year 1850, and he conducted this enterprise for a number of years at Providence, Pennsylvania. He then moved his business to Scranton, still retaining his residence in Carbondale, and later he moved his business to Carbondale, where he branched out in the general merchandise trade, taking into partnership with him his sons, and the business was then conducted under the name of John Watt & Sons.

This connection continued until 1884, when John E. Watt, whose name heads this article, purchased the interest of his father and brother. John Watt was a man whose business ability was second to none: he was far-seeing and aggressive, and instead of waiting for things to come to pass he brought them to pass. He was an ardent believer in and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a hearty, robust man, plain and straightforward in manners, and he won the respect of all his acquaintances.

John Watt married Harriet M. Freeman, born in 1811, a native of Collin county, Connecticut, and they lived happily together for fifty-four years. In 1881 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, surrounded by children, grandchildren, and a host of friends who offered their congratulations upon the happy event. Their children were as follows: Andrew, born 1833, now deceased; John Edwin, born April 16, 1835, now deceased; Wallace W., born 1838; Sarah E., born 1842, now deceased; and Frances B., born 1845. John Watt died at his home in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, 1885, aged seventy-seven years. He was survived by his wife, Harriet M. (Freeman) Watt, who passed away September 27, 1902, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

John Edwin Watt was born at Canaan's Corners, April 16, 1835. After completing a common school education he became clerk for Frederick Grew, a merchant of Carbondale, with whom he continued in the closest relations and on the most friendly terms up to the year 1850, when he was admitted into partnership with his father. As stated above he purchased the interest of his father and brother in the business which was conducted under the style of John Watt & Sons, which was the leading business establishment in Carbondale, and up to the year 1885, when he retired from the mercantile business, he conducted an extensive and enlarged trade. His career as a business man was clean, satisfactory and lucrative. He was a man of a fine sense of honor and integrity, possessed a host of friends, and few, if any, enemies. In 1897 he was appointed president of the First National Bank of Carbondale, a position he filled with credit and satisfaction up to his demise. He was very conservative in his management of the banking business, shunned all doubtful risks, and his relations with his associates were sociable and affable.

Mr. Watt married, in 1865, Martha B. Wells, daughter of William S. and Jane A. Wells, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, William S.

Wells was a self-made man in every respect. He was a strong Abolitionist during the time when it took courage to express those convictions. He was a man who possessed the faculty of making and retaining many friends. During his business career he accumulated sufficient money and real estate to enrich his children, whose names were as follows: Charles, Ida, Mary E., deceased; Mary A., deceased; Emma, and Martha B., aforementioned as the wife of John E. Watt, and the mother of four children, namely: 1. William E., born July 26, 1871; he was graduated from Carbondale high school in 1888, from Wyoming Seminary in 1890, from the Western University, Connecticut, in 1894, and graduated with honors from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1896. He was admitted a member of the Lackawanna County bar in 1899. In 1896 he was married to Caroline Innis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one daughter, Martha, born in 1898. 2. Mary E., born 1873, wife of Dr. J. J. Thompson. 3. Frederick G., born 1878. 4. Clara I., born 1884, was a student at Mount Vernon Seminary, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Summers, principal, and in 1904 received the highest honors which that institution could confer upon its pupils, namely: membership in the "Order of the Lily." John E. Watt died at his home in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1901. His death was sincerely mourned not only by his immediate family but also by a wide circle of personal friends and business associates, who estimated his characteristics at their true value.

ALBERT HUNT WELLES, principal of Scranton high school, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1864, son of Andrew Jackson and Anna Meade (Hunt) Welles.

Andrew Jackson Welles (father), born March 25, 1827, son of Elijah and Milla (Smith) Welles, of Glastonbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, where he spent his early days, was educated in public schools and Connecticut Normal school of New Britain. He taught school at Glastonbury for several years, about 1855 came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and followed teaching at the Wyoming Institute, then in a flourishing condition. After remaining about two years in Wyoming he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and for the following eighteen months served as manager in the book store of Mr. Sutherland. At the expiration of this period of time he returned to Wyoming and became first acting principal of the Scranton high school, but after a short ser-

vice there was called to become principal of the Carbondale high school, which position he held for three years. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre and became teller in the First National Bank, remaining as such for six years, and then, his health failing him, he returned to his old home in Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he remained three years or until his death, which occurred July 12, 1872, at the age of forty-five years. He was a member and deacon of the First Presbyterian church in Wilkes-Barre. He was a Republican in politics. He married, December 14, 1857, Anna Meade, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Poage and Ann Meade (Field) Hunt, of Virginia. (See sketch of Susan C. Hunt elsewhere in this work.) Andrew J. and Anna Meade (Hunt) Welles were the parents of five children: Susan Meade, died at the age of two years. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. R. Gregory, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. Thomas P. Hunt, died in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, aged eighteen months. Albert Hunt, see below. Anna Meade, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, aged eight years.

Albert Hunt Welles spent his early days in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was educated in public schools and Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating in chemistry in 1889, receiving master's degree, M. S. in 1902. In 1889 he secured a position as chemist with the Montgomery Iron Company, Port Kennedy, Pennsylvania, and later was employed in the laboratory with Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit, Michigan. In the spring of 1890 he came to Easton, Pennsylvania, and engaged in chemistry, manufacturing picric acid for about ten months under firm name of Davis & Welles, but by the decision of the secretary of the treasury this article was put on the free list, which act compelled the suspension of the business. In December, 1890, he located in Brooklyn, New York, and entered the laboratory of the New York Tartar Company, of Brooklyn, remaining one year. He returned to Easton, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1892, and became instructor in chemistry in Lafayette College, remaining as such until June, 1896. He then came to Scranton and became head of the science department of the Scranton high school, which was opened September, 1896, and also equipped the laboratories there. In the summer of 1903 he was elected principal of the same school and has occupied that position up to date (1906). This school is now known as the Central high school. He was appointed in April, 1896, chemist for the Dairy Food Commissioner

of Pennsylvania, Major Levi Wells, and has been reappointed under all the succeeding commissioners up to date (1906). He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton. He has held membership in the American Chemical Society since 1891, and is a member of Phi Delta Theta, College fraternity, and Phi Beta Kappa, seminary society.

Albert H. Welles married, August 29, 1895, Stella D. Leach, daughter of George W. Leach, of Wilkes-Barre, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they have one daughter, Anna Hunt, born October 4, 1896.

CLAUDE G. HARSCH, a prominent merchant and well known citizen of Wyoming borough, has both French and German ancestry. He was born at Seurre, France, March 29, 1849, a son of George and Claudine (Thevenin) Harsch, the former named a native of Germany, and the latter a native of France, a daughter of Anthony Thevenin. Their family consisted of three children: Claude G., see forward; Emelie, married George Burens, a commercial traveler of Paris, France; Clothilde, a teacher in the public schools of Paris, France. George Harsch followed the trade of a shoemaker, lived in Seurre, France, where he married, and died in Paris, France, 1887.

Claude G. Harsch received an excellent education in the public schools of Paris, France, and at the age of fourteen accepted a position as clerk in a Paris music store, which he retained for six years. At the end of this period, 1869, he determined to come to America. He landed at New York, and immediately secured employment on a railroad. Here he remained four months, and then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for some time in a saw mill and in the iron mills. In 1870, during the time of the great strike in that section, he enlisted in the state militia and served throughout the strike. In 1872 he removed to New Jersey and there worked for three years as weighmaster for Pardee & Company, after which he was for four months captain of a boat on the Morris canal. He then returned to Scranton and worked for a short time for the Scranton Water Company, and then moved to Wyoming and worked in the mines until 1883, when he accepted a position in the general store of William Hancock, and remained there two years. He then went to France in order to give his daughter better educational advantages than could be obtained here, and re-

mained abroad about one year. Upon his return to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, he resumed work with William Hancock and continued the same for four and a half years, and again visited France in order to bring his daughter home, and also to see the great exposition in Paris. After a short time spent in Europe, Mr. Harsch returned to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and purchased from Mr. Hancock the store in which he had been employed for so long a time. Since that time he has conducted a general mercantile business at that place with unvaried success, and has also engaged in a number of real estate transactions which have proved exceedingly remunerative. He served in the capacity of assessor three years, auditor for two terms, and is now treasurer of the borough.

Mr. Harsch is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a staunch Democrat in politics. He is a man of very progressive ideas and alive to all the interests of the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past officer in the following bodies: Canton, No. 31, Wilkes-Barre; Encampment No. 46, Wyoming; Rebekah Lodge No. 231, Wyoming Subordinate Lodge, No. 887, Wyoming. He is a director in the Orphan Home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He was formerly a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and now holds membership in the French Association of Scranton and the National Protective Legion of Waverly, New York.

Mr. Harsch married, July 2, 1874, Henrietta Sutton, born in Peoria, Illinois, March 23, 1858, daughter of Timothy M. and Jane (Booth) Sutton, natives of New Jersey, and of English and French descent, granddaughter of Benjamin and Lecta (Mills) Sutton, and the great-great-granddaughter of one Sutton, a native of France, who came to America with General Lafayette and fought with him in the Revolution. Benjamin and Lecta (Mills) Sutton had six children: Elizabeth, Samuel M., Jane, Timothy M., Mary A., and Nancy. Timothy M. and Jane (Booth) Sutton were the parents of two children: Henrietta and Walter. Timothy M. Sutton, born in Walnut Grove, died in Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Harsch are the parents of one child, Emelie J., born July 31, 1875, who was educated at Limeil, France, graduated there with the highest honors, and upon her return to the United States attended the Wyoming high school. She married Richard Rapson, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, who is a machinist in the employ of his father: (see sketch of N. Rapson elsewhere in this work), and their

children are: Claude N., born January 29, 1903; and Charles Milton, born November 24, 1905.

EDWARD MACKIN, a resident of Wilkes-Barre, for over sixty years, was born there February 27, 1840. He is of Irish descent, a son of Dennis and Katherine (Hoffman) Mackin, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the Wyoming Valley.

Dennis Mackin came to Wilkes-Barre from Ireland (in 1836), where he was born, and was a son of Edward Mackin of county Longford, Ireland, a stock raiser there, which business his sons also followed. They were John, Thomas and Dennis, but Dennis at the age of nineteen years, ran away and came to Wilkes-Barre. He was a stonemason by trade, but began mining coal for the Baltimore Coal company in Wilkes-Barre, continued in this business for forty years, and retired aged sixty-five years, having acquired real estate and coal properties from which he received royalties. He died October 14, 1879, aged seventy years, in Wilkes-Barre, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery there. He married Katherine Hoffman, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Edward, our subject. 2. John, died in infancy. 3. Kate, died young. 4. Ellen, deceased, who married James Dowling, resides in Plymouth. 5. Anna, married Albert Parsons, deceased; she resides in Wilkes-Barre. 6. Mary, married Peter Frey, of Wilkes-Barre. 7. Jane, married Charles Bray, resides in Wilkes-Barre. 8. Thomas, resides in Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Katherine (Hoffman) Mackin is a descendant of a very old family of the Wyoming Valley. Ruloff Fisher, great-great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Holland and settled in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania in 1752, and took up a government claim of five hundred acres of land near where Hanover Green cemetery is now located, and where he and his wife are now buried. They had six children, the second being Ellen (great-grandmother), who married Caleb Billings, also of the valley, and they had among other children, Elizabeth (grandmother) who married Matthias Hoffman, whose father emigrated to Orange county, New York, about 1752; Matthias Hoffman grew up on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when his father gave him a yoke of oxen, and, going to Easton, he began work with his oxen on the turnpike then (1802) building from Easton to Wilkes-Barre. After working on the turnpike to Wilkes-Barre, in the spring of 1803 he disposed of his oxen there and opened a shoe store in that

city, where he married Elizabeth Billings, and had the following children: George; John; William; Mary, married John McGuinness; Katherine (Mrs. Dennis Mackin, subject's mother); Ellen; and Jane, married John Gress. Matthias Hoffman continued in the shoe business in Wilkes-Barre until he died, in 1882, aged ninety-eight years.

Edward Mackin, our subject, was educated in the public schools of his native city and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1856. He first began active life in 1851 as an employe of the Baltimore Coal Company, while very young, going to school during the winters and working during the summers, picking slate, and was employed in various capacities around the mines for several years and became fireman for the same company on the first locomotive in the valley at seventeen years of age, holding this position during the summer of 1855 and 1856, and in 1857 became engineer on the same locomotive, continuing as such until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Wilkes-Barre in the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a musician, and was ordered to Camp Curtin near Harrisburg, and in the fall of 1861 went with his regiment to Washington City. In the spring of 1862, his regiment was attached to McClellan's Army of the Potomac, going to Fortress Monroe and Newport News, Virginia, and was with McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, and present at the battles of Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. When by act of congress all regimental bands were discharged, in August, 1862, our subject returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he resumed his former occupation of engineer, and so served until January 1, 1865, when he was appointed outside superintendent for the same company, at this time known as the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, which position he continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of the management for about forty years, until 1904, since which time he has lived retired in this, his native city.

He married, December 26, 1862, Mary Dowling, and the following children have been born: 1. Charles E., married Mary Jane Monday, resides in Wilkes-Barre. 2. Dennis A. (see sketch elsewhere in this work). 3. Dr. Thomas H., married Ellen Sammon, of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he resides. 4. Sarah, married John J. Moore, of Plymouth, formerly treasurer of Luzerne county. 5. Florence, resides at home.

Mr. Mackin is a member of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilkes-Barre,

and is also a member of Holy Saviour's Church (Roman Catholic) of Wilkes-Barre. The family are also members of the same church.

NATHAN WESLEY MARTZ is a descendant in the sixth generation from Jacob Martz (1) who was born in Wertenburg, Germany, in 1700, and was the first of the name who came to America, landing in 1735 and locating in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he remained all his life. The name of his wife is not known. All the family were Lutherans and devoted to the church. They had three sons, Jacob, William and John, of whom further.

II. John Martz, born 1740, resided on the farm of his father for many years. He was a farmer, was very successful, and gave liberally to the Lutheran Church of which they were all members. He married Elizabeth Horton, and they had four sons: George Abram, who served in congress; John, Joseph and William.

III. William Martz, born 1775, was a successful farmer, and moved to Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the representative men of that place. He founded the village of Martzville and here he gave the ground, made the brick, and assisted in building the church. He married Hannah Bean, and they had Abram, of whom further mention is made; John, Henry, Daniel, and one daughter, who married Levi Fester, of Center township.

Abram Martz, grandfather of Nathan W., was born April 7, 1800. He followed agriculture in Briar Creek and also operated a lime-kiln. The land on which the Lutheran church stands was deeded by him to the society about the year 1870, and his death occurred in September, 1885. Abram Martz married Desire Hetler, who bore him ten children, namely: 1. Nathan, who became a resident of Nebraska, married Hettie Melick, and had five children: Joshua, Charles, Belle, Henrietta, Jennie and Luther. 2. John, who resides in Berwick, Pennsylvania, married Susan Miller, of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, and has two sons: F. Warren and Calvin. 3. Henry, a resident of Berwick, married Julia Rutter, and has two children living: Ella and Atta. 4. Daniel W., mentioned later. 5. Samuel, residing in Briar Creek, married Belinda Remaly, of Salem township, and has seven children: Hiram G., John, Clarence, David, Elizabeth, Sarah and Rosa. 6. Taylor, deceased, resided in Berwick, married Mattie Statton, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and had three children: William, Elizabeth and

Nellie. 7. Eliza, deceased, married (first) John Kelchner, (second) Rev. E. A. Sherretts, of Center township. She left two daughters, Alice and Clara Kelchner, who were of her first union. Other children of Abram and Desire (Hetler) Martz were: Mary, George, and Lydia, all deceased. Samuel and Henry Hartz served through the Civil war.

Daniel W. Martz, father of Nathan W. Martz, was born in Briar Creek, December 18, 1832, and his entire life has been spent in his native township. He was reared upon a farm, but early in life turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, for which he had a natural inclination, and at intervals has followed the trades of bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer, blacksmith and wheelwright, and at one time he carried on a machine shop and sawmill. Although now in his seventy-third year he possesses the strength and agility of a much younger man, and is still engaged in active business pursuits. In local political affairs he takes a lively interest, especially in matters relative to public education, and for a number of years served upon the school board. He is prominently identified with Berwick Lodge of Odd Fellows, having occupied all of its important chairs. He was formerly a deacon and a member of the board of trustees of the Martzville Lutheran Church. In 1857 he married Mary Stout, born in Salem, Luzerne county, December 18, 1834. Her father died when she was young and her mother married for her second husband John Miller, of this state, who died in Briar Creek, 1887, aged about seventy-eight years. His wife lived to be seventy-six years old. The children of Daniel W. and Mary (Stout) Martz are: 1. Abram, resides in Berwick, married Sarah Moyer, of Briar Creek, and has had three children: Maggie, died aged twenty; Silas and Mary. 2. Nathan W., of whom later. 3. Desire, married Ira Hampton, of Nescopeck, and resides on Market street, Berwick, Pennsylvania; have four children: Della, Daniel, Grace and Margaret. 4. Della, married Willard Wright, a farmer in Briar Creek, and has four children: Taylor, Reagan and Edward (twins), and Frank. 5. Taylor, a well known bricklayer residing in Evansville; married Elizabeth Deets, of Avondale, and has two children: Willard and Mary. 6. Edward, married Bertha Evans, of Berwick, and resides in Briar Creek. 7. Lydia, died young. 8. William, died young. 9. Ada, died young. A quarter of a century ago the Martz family were noted for their mechanical ingenuity, nearly every one of its mem-

bers being skillful at one trade or another, and the farmers within a circuit of twenty-five miles were accustomed to congregate at their shops in Briar Creek for the purpose of trading and the transaction of other business affairs. Daniel W. Martz, who has long been recognized as one of the best all-round mechanics in this section, has not only followed various trades with marked ability, but is an inventor as well, having patented the first wheel-rake ever brought into use. A majority of the descendants of William Martz continue to reside in the immediate vicinity of the latter's old homestead, and numerous are the graves of the present generation's ancestors in the Martzville churchyard.

Nathan Wesley Martz was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1860. Like his ancestors, he was reared to farm life and educated in the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he went to work in a car manufactory in Berwick, where he remained for a number of years, during which time he served in various capacities and became a clerk in the company's store. Subsequently for a period of three years he assisted his father in bricklaying and other work, and in 1885 entered the employ of J. R. Lee & Company, general merchants in Avondale, as a teamster. Two years later he resumed bricklaying, which he followed in various places, including Hazleton, Powder Hole and Wilkes-Barre, but he eventually returned to his former position with the Lees in Avondale, where he has ever since resided. When George F. Lee succeeded to the business (1890) Mr. Martz accepted the position of manager, and four years later he acquired an interest in the business. In addition to carrying on an extensive general mercantile business, the firm of George F. Lee & Company is now operating the Chauncy colliery. From 1891 to June, 1905, Mr. Martz served as assistant postmaster of the Chauncy postoffice, and at the latter date (June, 1905) he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt. He is a member of Warrior Lodge, No. 876, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and has held all of its principal offices. Politically he is a Republican, as is his father, and in his religious belief also follows in the footsteps of his ancestors.

Mr. Martz married, November 29, 1883, Ida Bower, born in Center township, January 13, 1865, daughter of John and Eliza (Johnson) Bower, who are the parents of twelve children, namely: Elizabeth, Joseph, Ellen, Frank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Harriet, Annie,

Boyd, Donnelly, Ida, Lilly, Pleasy and another son who died in infancy. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan W. Martz are: Frank, born May 11, 1885; and Lucretia, born October 14, 1893.

WILLIAM WALLACE ENGLE, deceased, member of a highly respected family of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born at Seibertsville, in that county, 1846. He was the son of William and Mary (Davis) Engle.

His early days were spent upon the farm of his father, in his native town, but upon the death of the latter a guardian, Mr. Straw, was appointed, who sent young William to New Columbus, where he was educated. At the age of twenty-one years he obtained employment with a Mr. Moore, in the dry goods business, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He remained here for a long time as clerk, gradually advancing, and finally assuming entire charge of the business. Later he removed to Hazleton, where he entered into a business association with John Bond in the retail boot and shoe trade at the corner of Broad and Wyoming streets, and continued this until the time of his death. In 1863 Mr. Engle enlisted in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the volunteer militia for a nine months' term of service, and both he and his brother Stephen D. were ordered to Gettysburg. They reached Chambersburg after the battle, and both contracted typhoid fever. After the time of service had expired the militia was disbanded, and he and his brother returned to their homes. Mr. Engle affiliated with the Republican party, and was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church. He was possessed of excellent business qualities, and his courteous demeanor and unvaried kindness of manner gained for him a host of friends in business as well as private life. His death, which occurred June 21, 1878, was deeply regretted by all.

He married, October 14, 1873, Emma Jane Clark, born March 11, 1855, daughter of David and Catharine (Beck) Clark. (See Beck and Wilde families). Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Engle had children: Florence, born December 2, 1874, died 1877; Guy David, born November 4, 1876.

GEORGE W. ENGLE, a well known flour, feed and grain merchant of Hazleton, is a grandson of William Engle and son of John Engle, who began early in life to follow the occupation of a farmer. At a later date he started a saw-

mill, which he continued to operate as well as superintend his farm all his life. He lived at Seibertsville, and in 1848 married Rosilla Fritz, daughter of Ezekiel Fritz, of Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. John Engle and his wife had four children: George W., of whom later; Albert, married Martha Schreck, has three children and resides in Buffalo; Clara, married Josiah Schreck, has two children: John and George; Emma, married a Mr. Bean, resides in Marysville, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and has several children.

George W. Engle, son of John and Rosilla (Fritz) Engle, was born in Seibertsville, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Seibertsville and Bethlehem, Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county, Bloomsburg State Normal, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and finished the course in science before he had reached his twenty-first year. His first actual work was that of surveying in Seibertsville, an occupation which he followed for two years. For three years he had charge of the work of the Fred Beers Company, mapping and making surveys for them, and then made surveys and examinations for the National Diagram Bureau of New York over seventeen different states and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada, for more than two years. In 1877 he went into the flour, feed and grain business for himself in Hazleton, under his own name, and has continued the business since that time. Politically Mr. Engle is an Independent. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of Hazleton. He and all his family are Presbyterians.

Mr. Engle married, April, 1877, Caroline E. Rhoads, of Harvey's Lake, daughter of James and Caroline (Drumheller) Rhoads. Mrs. Engle is one of ten children, among whom were: Frank, Aaron, Eugene, William, James, Hiram, George, Amy, Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Engle have had four children: Edna, Jessie, deceased, buried in Vine Street cemetery, Hazleton; George Stuart, and James Rhoads.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK WETTERAU. The ancestors of Christian Frederick Wetterau, of Hazleton, were Huguenots, and his great-grandfather, in consequence of religious persecution, left France and sought refuge near Cassel, Germany, afterward venturing to go as far as Richelsdorf, where he was overseer of a large estate.

Conrad Wetterau, son of this exile ancestor, was born at Richelsdorf, and succeeded his father

as overseer of the estate mentioned above. He afterward bought a large farm at Blankenbach, which was the birthplace of his three children: Johannes, mentioned hereafter; Anna Martha, and Dorothea. He himself died and was buried at Blankenbach.

Johannes Wetterau, son of Conrad Wetterau, was educated in the public schools and worked on the farm. In 1809 he entered the German army, serving until 1812, when he returned to the farm and there passed the remainder of his life. His wife Dorothea was one of the three children of Christian Frederick Hussbach, of Unhausen, Hesse Cassel, the others being Frederick and Eva Dorothea. Mrs. Hussbach, the mother of these children, died about 1825, and the father survived until 1840. Both are buried in Unhausen. Mr. and Mrs. Wetterau had children: Conrad, deceased; Eva Dorothea, deceased; Frederick, died at Hazleton; Anna Elizabeth, deceased; John, deceased; Dorothea Elizabeth, deceased; Johann Christian, deceased; and Christian Frederick, mentioned hereafter. The death of Mr. Wetterau occurred about 1853 on the farm, and his widow expired there also a few years later. Both are interred at Blankenbach.

Christian Frederick Wetterau, son of Johannes and Dorothea (Hussbach) Wetterau, was born August 4, 1828, in Hesse Cassel, received his education in the public schools, and until his twentieth year worked on the farm. At the time of the revolution in Germany he was among the number who refused to enter the army. In April, 1848, he came to the United States and settled in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where for seven years he worked as a miner. For five years thereafter he was employed as a driver by A. Pardee & Company, after which he engaged for the same length of time in the general teaming business. Returning to the service of A. Pardee & Company, he held for twelve years the position of outside foreman at Cranberry breakers and Hazleton mines, then had charge for eight years of the work of excavation, but having the misfortune to break a leg was forced to retire. For two years he was street commissioner. He was a member for twenty years of the Uhlan Harugari. He and all his sons are steadfast Republicans. He is a member of the German Reformed Church of Hazleton, in which he has served for a number of years as elder and trustee.

Mr. Wetterau married, October 18, 1848, at Seibertsville, Luzerne county, Anna Margaret Zierdt, of Klinen See, Hesse, Germany, and their

children were: 1. Louisa Catharine, born December 4, 1849, married Charles Mans, of Hazleton, and has five children: Anna Margaret, Henry, George, Louisa and Augusta. 2. Catharine, born February 17, 1852, died January 17, 1857, and is buried in Vine Street cemetery. 3. Maria Elise, born June 20, 1854, married Henry Meyer, of Akron, Ohio, and had nine children: Louisa, Frederick, Augusta, Charles, William, John, Caroline, George, and an infant son. Mrs. Meyer died September 20, 1892. 4. George William, born December 29, 1856, died November 15, 1882, and is buried in Vine Street cemetery. 5. Elizabeth, resides in Hazleton. 6. Frederick Christian, born May 28, 1863, died March 13, 1864. 7. Anna Margaret, resides in Hazleton. 8. John Frederick Christian, born October 19, 1869, married Catharine, daughter of Charles Altmiller, of Hazleton, and has one son, Paul Christian, born August 10, 1903.

HON. THOMAS H. DALE, numbered among the most prominent men of large affairs, who during a long and busy career contributed in a large degree to the advancement of the industrial and financial interests of the Wyoming valley, and has occupied various important official positions, is a native of Pennsylvania, descended from an English family whose members were early identified with the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

The founder of the Dale family in Pennsylvania was his grandfather, David Dale, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1816, and settled upon a farm in Covington township, where he was a farmer and hotel keeper. He became the owner of a large tract of land which was originally known as the Drinker settlement, but which was afterwards named Dalesville in his honor. He was one of the most prominent citizens, and was active in religious affairs, and the largest contributor to the building of the church, in which he was a trustee. He married a Miss Tanfield, before coming to America, and their children were: John, married Eleanor Gates, and they lived in Springbrook township; David, married Sarah Fish; William, mentioned hereinafter; Elizabeth, married Michael McWade, and they lived in Covington township; James; Mark, married (first) Louvenia Tribble, and (second) Mary A. Bennett. He resided in Covington township. Frank, married Maria Webster, and lived in Illinois; Mary, married Arthur Hodgson and lived in Covington township.

William Dale, third son of David Dale, was born in Yorkshire, England, and was nine years old when his parents brought him to the United States. He was reared upon the paternal farm, a portion of which he subsequently inherited. He was primarily instrumental in the establishment of a postoffice at Daleville, and he was the first postmaster and served in that capacity for several years. He was a general merchant, and was also engaged in the lumber and sawmill business. He occupied nearly all the local offices, serving with credit to himself and usefulness to the community. He was an original Republican, and voted for John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of his party. His wife was Susan Hodgson, born in London, England, daughter of Matthew Hodgson, who came from England about the same time as did David Dale, and engaged in farming. The children of William and Susan (Hodgson) Dale were: Matthew H., who died from injuries received in a railroad accident, and sketch of whom appears elsewhere; David M., who performed splendid soldierly service during the Civil war in the Sixty-first regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving for four years and participating in forty-three battles; Mary E., married Rev. Reece Hanks, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, residing in Daleville; Eliza, unmarried; Thomas H., mentioned hereinafter; Alice L., wife of Muron Kasson, who served as prothonotary of Lackawanna county and alderman of the city of Scranton; Frank, a brick and tile manufacturer at Des Moines, Iowa; he married Anna Haven, and their children are Bessie and Haven. Eleanor E., married Rufus R. Howland, professor of mathematics in Wyoming Seminary for fifteen years; they have a daughter, Susan, attending Wellesley College. Everett E., a tile and brick manufacturer at Des Moines, Iowa; he married Elizabeth ———, no children.

Matthew Hodgson, maternal grandfather of Thomas H. Dale, was father of the following children: Allen, married Harriet Rush and resided in Covington township; Thomas, married a Philadelphia woman; Arthur, married Mary Dale, and lived in Covington; Henry, who never married; Richard, married Harriet Taylor and lived in Covington; Matthew, married Harriet Kipp, of Covington township; Susan, mother of Thomas H. Dale; Elizabeth, married Silas Holgate and lived in Covington.

Thomas H. Dale, fifth child and third son of William and Susan (Hodgson) Dale, was born in Daleville, June 11, 1846. He began his

education in the common schools. In 1863, at the age of seventeen, he was pursuing a course in Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and left that school to respond to Governor Curtin's call for emergency men to repel the invading army of General Lee, and enlisted in an independent company at Harrisburg, in which he performed the full duty of a soldier for a period of three months. He entered upon his business career as clerk in a country store, devoting his leisure hours to study. On attaining his majority his father offered to establish him in business, but, realizing the advantage of a more complete education, he preferred to take the proffered capital for the payment of his tuition at Wyoming Seminary. His means were soon exhausted, and he found it necessary to either seek employment or forfeit his education. He decided to continue the latter, although it involved considerable hardships and much self-denial. He succeeded in obtaining a situation as teacher in a country school, and was thus enabled to complete his seminary course to graduation. His persistence in this laudable effort was warmly approved by his friends, who predicted for him a brilliant career. He left school broken in finance and was not yet out of debt when he was married, but he has often referred to that event of his life as the most satisfactory of all. In 1869 he engaged in the wholesale produce business with his brother, Matthew H. Dale, under the firm name of Dale & Company. They opened a store on Franklin avenue, and were among the first wholesale merchants in the city. This association was maintained until 1892, when Thomas H. Dale retired from the firm. In 1886 he entered into partnership with Reese G. Brooks in the organization of the Greenwood Coal Company, and afterwards in the Langcliffe Coal Company and the Laflin Coal Company, all of which interests he sold in 1901 to the Hudson Coal Company, now the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. For fourteen years, while under the control of Messrs. Brooks and Dale, these gentlemen never had a single difference with their employees, numbering nearly fifteen hundred. Mr. Dale's tact and fair dealing kept him on constant good terms with his little army of workers—a remarkable record when considered in connection with the many disturbances which marked the conduct of the coal industry in the vicinity.

Mr. Dale's activities also extended into various other fields wherein his efforts were highly conducive to the industrial and financial interests

of the Wyoming Valley. He was primarily instrumental in the organization of the board of trade of Scranton, of which he was president for several years, and in that position displayed a highly commendable degree of public spirit and business sagacity, as was evidenced by the various manufacturing establishments which were built up in Scranton and vicinity. He was equally interested in educational affairs, and performed excellent service as a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, and as trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Albright Public Library. In all these and other relations he displayed the best characteristics of the enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Dale's introduction to official life dates from 1882, when he was elected prothonotary. His conduct of that office was so exceptional that three years later he was re-elected by a largely increased plurality, and in 1888 he was elected by a plurality of twelve hundred. His third term of service expired in January, 1892, when he declined a renomination. A Republican in politics, he has long exerted a potent influence in the councils of his party, serving for many years on the county central committee and as secretary, treasurer and chairman of that body. He was also long connected with the city committee. In 1904 he was nominated for congress, and, notwithstanding his party was normally in the minority, he was elected by a decisive plurality. He brings to the duties of his high office the best possible qualifications—business abilities of a high order and a lofty conception of public necessities and official responsibilities. Personally Mr. Dale is held in high regard for his excellent traits of character as a citizen and neighbor, recognized as one who is ever ready to take whatever part is possible in the interests of the community. In religion he is a Methodist. From 1871 until 1895 he held membership in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was president of the board of trustees during the greater part of the time, and superintendent of the Sunday school for eleven years. He is now identified with the Elm Park Church. In 1892 he was one of the lay delegates representing the Wyoming conference in the general conference at Omaha.

At San Francisco, California, August 20, 1870, Mr. Dale married Martha Grace Rounds, and of this union were born three children: Ruth E., Louisa F., wife of Robert E. Landon, a son of Rev. George Landon, ex-senator and distinguished citizen of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

nia. Mr. Landon is a member of the firm of Brooks & Landon, lumber merchants, and of the firm of R. G. Landon & Company, wholesale cigar dealers at Scranton, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Landon are the parents of three children, Grace, Ruth and DeWitt. Everett Thomas, who is attending school.

Mrs. Thomas H. Dale is a member of the Rounds family, descended from John Rounds, of Swansea, Massachusetts. It is a tradition that the family sprang from a young man who escaped from the Swansea massacre of 1675 and made his way to an island in a rowboat. John Rounds died in Swansea, October 7, 1716. His descendants spread into Rhode Island, Vermont, New York and the west. Of his children George Bertram Rounds (great-grandfather of Mrs. Dale) was born December 22, 1741, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and lived later at Scituate, Rhode Island. He was ensign and lieutenant in the "Scituate Hunters," a company of Rhode Island troops in the Revolutionary war, and bore three commissions from the governor. He removed to Richfield, New York, where he died October 1, 1833, at which time it is said he had two hundred and thirty-six descendants. He married Alice Wilkinson, and of their children Alfred (grandfather of Mrs. Dale) was born May 25, 1786, married Martha Lynde, and they had four children—Alanson, Nelson, Alanson and Henrietta. The second of the children, Nelson, was born in Litchfield, New York, May 4, 1807. He was professor of languages at Cazenovia Seminary, New York, and later principal of Bethany Seminary. He subsequently became a minister of Oneida conference (Methodist Episcopal), in which he was presiding elder for eight years. He was for four years editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*. He was president of Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, and superintendent of schools in Washington Territory. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died January 6, 1874, at Wildwood, Washington Territory, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. By his marriage with Mary Comfort, March 28, 1835, he became the father of thirteen children, of whom the seventh was Mrs. Thomas H. Dale.

F. LEE HOLLISTER, one of the leading dentists of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born August 16, 1846, in what is now Forest Lake township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Frederick P. and Alice B. (Young) Hollister, and grandson of Cuza and Susan (Rob-

inson) Hollister, both natives of Connecticut, of Puritan stock, Cuza being of English descent and Susan of Scotch descent. They were pioneers of Delaware county, New York, settling in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, where they both died, aged ninety-six years.

Frederick P. Hollister, son of Cuza and Susan (Robinson) Hollister, was born January 21, 1820, in Delaware county, New York, and engaged in teaching, farming, tanning and later in mercantile pursuits. He served one term as sheriff of Susquehanna county, was a resident of Myersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and died August 6, 1902. He married, September 30, 1844, Alice B. Young, daughter of George and Mary (Bard) Young, of Susquehanna county, formerly of Connecticut. Four sons were born of this union: F. Lee, mentioned hereinafter; Chester Wright, deceased, aged fourteen years; George Young, residing in Dubois, Pennsylvania; and William Starr, resides in Montgomery, Alabama, president of Pine Plume Lumber Company.

F. Lee Hollister, eldest son of Frederick P. and Alice (Young) Hollister, was reared in his native county, and received his education in the Montrose Academy and United School at Hamilton, New York. In young manhood he assisted his father in the management of the tannery and store at Forest Lake, and in 1877 entered into the study of dentistry at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia. He graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1879, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Tunkhannock, remaining there a year and a half. He then located at Towanda, where he was engaged for five years. In 1886 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has achieved the most gratifying success in his chosen profession. Politically Dr. Hollister is a sound Republican. He is a member of the Susquehanna District Dental Association and of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society.

Dr. Hollister married, September 10, 1869, Lillie Baker, born February 9, 1847, daughter of Hon. Isaac P. and Anese (Handrick) Baker, of Susquehanna county. Two children were born to them: Lizzie, now Mrs. Harradon S. Smith, see sketch elsewhere in this work, and Fred P. Hollister.

ERNEST KERR LITTLE, of Wilkes-Barre, a representative member of the Wyoming county bar, born at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1876, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Little,

for many years a prominent resident of Littleton, now Sea View, Massachusetts. In the town of Plymouth, in 1630, he was united in marriage to Ann Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, a Mayflower pilgrim, son of Christopher Warren, son of William Warren, son of Christopher Warren, son of John Warren, son of John Warren, son of William Warren, son of Sir Lawrence Warren, son of John Warren, son of Sir Lawrence Warren, son of Sir John Warren, son of Sir Edward Warren, son of Sir Edward Warren, son of John Warren, son of Sir John Warren, son of William de Warren, son of Reginald de Warren, son of William de Warren, son of William de Warren, son of William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey; and of Gunden, daughter of William, King of England, surnamed the Conqueror. This William de Warren was son of William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy.

Ephraim Little, son of Thomas and Ann (Warren) Little, born 1650, married Mary Sturdevant. Their son, David Little, born 1681, was a lawyer by profession. He married, December 2, 1703, Elizabeth Southwart, the great-granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. Their son, Ephraim Little, born 1707, died 1787. He graduated at Harvard College in 1728, and served as a minister of the gospel at Colchester, Connecticut, fifty-five years. Their son, Captain Ephraim Little, born 1746, married Ann Wright Bulkley. Their son, George Little, married Mary Esterbrook. Their son, Robert Little, a lawyer by profession, married Harriet Avery, 1844. Their son, William Ernest Little, was born at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, studied law with his father, Hon. Robert A. Little, was admitted to the Wyoming bar, April, 1866, and is now a member of the Luzerne county bar. He married, December 29, 1869, Sallie Rease Kerr, born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Stroud) Kerr, the latter named having been a daughter of John and Elizabeth (DuPui) Stroud, and a granddaughter of Jacob Stroud, a colonel in the Revolutionary war and the founder of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Little: Harriet R., wife of Dr. F. Judson Bardwell, of Tunkhannock; Eleanor J., a lawyer, practicing her profession at Tunkhannock; and Ernest Kerr Little.

Ernest Kerr Little pursued his studies in the public and high schools of Tunkhannock, graduating from the latter institution June 6, 1894. He

studied law under the supervision of his father, William E. Little, at Tunkhannock, and after passing a successful competitive examination was admitted to the Wyoming county bar, January 21, 1897, and to the Luzerne county bar, June 26, 1897. He established an office at No. 27 South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, where he is now practicing his profession. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Tunkhannock. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Valley Encampment, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also Wyoming Lodge No. 39, of the same order.

RICHARD SAWYER BRENTON, D. D. S. of Pittston, Pennsylvania, whose professional ability, popularity and personal characteristics have won for him a high position in the profession which he has chosen for his lifework, was born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1878, a son of William C. and Catherine (Sawyer) Brenton.

In 1894, after completing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Pittston, he entered Wyoming Seminary, and in 1897 became a student at the University of Pennsylvania. The following year he enlisted as a private in a company of Pennsylvania volunteers, for the Spanish-American war, and later was promoted to the rank of corporal. He served at Chickamauga, Georgia, and at Camp Hastings, Lexington, Kentucky, discharging his duties with credit and distinction. He was mustered out of the United States service November 29, 1899. He immediately resumed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He located in Scranton and has since been accorded a more extensive practice than usually falls to the lot of young dentists, and he has the promise of a flattering future. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, and is a staunch advocate of Republican principles.

EDWARD HENRY CHASE, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a man of absolute integrity and quick and unerring judgment, traces his ancestry to Aquila Chase, a native of Cornwall, England, from whence in 1640 he migrated to America, and six years later settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, on a grant of a four-acre house lot which was given to him in consideration of his

services as a mariner to the colony. At his death, in 1670, he was survived by eleven children, and their descendants now reside in the various states of the Union. Edward H. Chase was born in Haverhill, Essex county, Massachusetts, February 28, 1835, a son of Samuel Chase, a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire, and grandson of Benjamin Chase, a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, who served during the Revolutionary war as a musician.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Edward H. Chase were obtained at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. The following year he was engaged as teacher in the Aurora Academy, now Wells College, at Aurora, New York. He then removed to Pennsylvania, and desiring to become a member of the legal profession accordingly entered the law office of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, and January 4, 1859, was admitted to practice in the courts of that state. He at once entered upon practice and has since devoted his time and attention to a general law business. He is an able advocate, makes a close study of each case on which he is retained as counsel, and therefore as a result of his preparation his arguments are logical and convincing and win for him a large degree of success, both financial and otherwise. In April, 1865, Mr. Chase was appointed postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, but in July, 1866, was removed from office by President Johnson. During the years 1868-69-70 he served as clerk and attorney for the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and also served in a similar capacity for three more years, 1871-72-73, after the borough had become a city. In October of the latter named year he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue for the district embracing the counties of Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montour, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Mr. Chase is a staunch advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and since 1862 has been a member of the Republican state or county committee. He is a director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital and Wilkes-Barre Academy, and for a number of years was trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Prior to the Civil war Mr. Chase was a member of the Wyoming Light Dragoons, and April 18, 1861, when the country was in need of the services of her sons, he left for the seat of war with his company. Four days later they were organized as Company E, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, were enrolled for three

months, and Mr. Chase was appointed to act as clerk to the colonel. On June 19, 1861, Mr. Chase and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Bowman were taken prisoners at Falling Waters, on the Potomac river, were removed to Winchester, and from thence to Richmond, remaining in the latter city for two weeks. They were then taken to Raleigh and Salisbury, North Carolina, and Mr. Chase was finally surrendered without exchange on May 22, 1862. Mr. Chase is regarded as one of the representative citizens of the community, and is prominent in professional, political and social circles.

Mr. Chase married, June 18, 1863, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Taylor, who was born in Allingford, County of Herefordshire, England, was for many years a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and served as treasurer of Luzerne county, and associate judge of the courts. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were the issue of this union.

DR. MERTON ELWOOD MARVIN, of Luzerne, is a liberal descendant of Uriah Marvin, who was one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the revolutionary war, settling in the state of Connecticut. Subsequently Uriah Marvin removed to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and was there during, and took part in, the massacre; he also took a conspicuous part in the struggle between Great Britain and the Colonies. Two years after the Wyoming massacre, while still a member of the army of the United States, he died of smallpox. His family consisted of two sons.

Zerah Marvin, son of Uriah Marvin, was born in Plymouth, April 11, 1775. Shortly after attaining his majority he removed from the Wyoming Valley, whither his parents moved to during his childhood, to Union township and there purchased two hundred acres of land, which he tilled to some purpose. He held the first postoffice in Union township, then called Union. He was a man of deep piety, a practical philanthropist, a preacher of righteousness in the Baptist Church, and his heart and hand was ever ready to help those in distress. He married Rhoda Williams, who bore him eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. He died September 28, 1857, aged eighty-two years, having survived his wife but a few months, her death occurring March 11, 1857.

John Marvin, son of Zerah and Rhoda (Williams) Marvin, was born in Union township, April 18, 1810. He resided on a portion of the old

homestead, and was exceedingly prosperous in all his undertakings. He was a man of education far in advance of his day and position, and was appointed to fill several township offices. He married Eliza Monroe, who was born in Huntington township, July 28, 1813, and their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom attained years of maturity. He died March 4, 1859, and his wife, December 27, 1841.

Alanson M. Marvin, son of John and Eliza (Monroe) Marvin, was born in Union township, December 1, 1841. He was reared and educated there, and his active business career has been confined to agricultural pursuits. He was practical and progressive in his methods, conducting his operations on seventy-five acres of valuable and fertile land. He held various township offices and was faithful in the discharge of the duties connected therewith. During the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company E. Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of hostilities, when he received an honorable discharge. He married, April 24, 1867, Sophia Santee, daughter of John and Rebecca Santee, who was born in Union township, November 30, 1841, and five children were born to them.

Merton E. Marvin, son of Alanson M. and Sophia (Santee) Marvin, was born in Muhlenburgh, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1872. He attended the public schools at Pleasant Hill, Huntington, and Mills Academy, and in the fall of 1893 entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated May 15, 1896. He served one year as resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital, at Philadelphia, and in November, 1897, came to Luzerne and has since built up an extensive and lucrative practice. His office is located at No. 19 Main street. He keeps well informed along the lines of his profession by membership in the Luzerne County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Kingston, and the chapter, temple and shrine at Wilkes-Barre. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

THE KITTLE FAMILY, of Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, as well as others of that surname in various parts of the country, are descended from Amos Kittle, who was born somewhere in Rhode Island, January 30, 1768, died May 22, 1835; married Thankful Short, born

February 7, 1767, died October 10, 1849. From Amos and Thankful the line of descent is easily traced through each succeeding generation, but of the family history earlier than the time of Amos Kittle little is known. The Kittle ancestor, however, was unquestionably of English birth and parentage, but neither record nor tradition furnishes any account of his name, the date of his immigration, or his place of settlement, hence this narrative must begin with Amos Kittle, of Rhode Island, who married Thankful Short. They had children: Ephraim R., Jeremiah, Bowen, Isaiah, Polly (Mary), and Susan.

Ephraim R. Kittle, the eldest son, was born in Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 18, 1776, and it is fair to assume that the earlier generations of the family lived in that part of the colony and subsequent state. At the age of seven years he was sent to Norwich, Connecticut, to work and to attend school, and remained there some years. When nearly fifteen years old he came to the Wyoming Valley and found work on a farm in Wilkes-Barre township, helping to harvest a crop of hay which grew on land where his residence now stands. In the year 1815 he married Abigail Y. Fletcher, of Norwich, Connecticut, a descendant of General Fletcher, by whom he had nine children: Stephen Y., Amos, Sarah, Hiram, Henry, Priscilla, Celia, William, and Lewis. In 1830 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at his trade (coopering) and part time farming. In 1831 he went to Lehman township and purchased land, whereon he erected a log house, and this locality is now known as Lake Silkworth. During the winter of 1831-32 he attended school in an old building called the "academy," which stood on the public square. Subsequently he purchased land in Ross township, Luzerne county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876.

Stephen Y. Kittle, boy and man, has known Wilkes-Barre full three-quarters of a century, and throughout all that long period he has been a part of its life and history. In 1832 he constructed the patterns for the first steam engine built in the Wyoming Valley. Richard S. Jones, at that time apprenticed as tinsmith, made the castings and put the parts of the engine together. Mr. Kittle became a member of Lodge No. 61, June 16, 1858, and was for several years a member of the old Wilkes-Barre borough council. Of the persons living in Wilkes-Barre at the time of his settlement there in 1830 only five are there now, and of the old business structures then standing only five remain.

Mr. Kittle married, February 28, 1839, Sophia

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